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THE MADRAS FOREST MANUAL

VOLUME I

LEGAL ENACTMENTS AND RULES OF GENERAL
AND SPECIAL APPLICATION ISSUED UNDER
THE MADRAS FOREST ACT, WITH
DEPARTMENTAL RULES
AND APPENDICES

CORRECTED UP TO THE
END OF FEBRUARY

1940

REPRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
M A D R A S
1948

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Madras (Presidency) laws,
statutes, etc.



THE MADRAS FOREST MANUAL

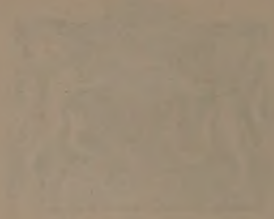
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THE MAJOR FOREST MANAGER

Volume I

OFFICE OF THE MAJOR FOREST MANAGER
AND SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
THE MAJOR FOREST MANAGER
OFFICE OF THE MAJOR FOREST MANAGER
OFFICE OF THE MAJOR FOREST MANAGER

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

v.1

PART I.

LEGAL ENACTMENTS.

	PAGE
The Madras Forest Act, 1882	1
The Madras Forest (Validation) Act, 1882	29
The Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1919	30

PART II.

RULES OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPLICATION ISSUED UNDER THE MADRAS FOREST ACT ALONG WITH DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Reserved forests and other lands at the disposal of Government.

Rules under section 63 (b) for the guidance of Forest Settlement Officers	31
Rules under section 17-A prescribing the manner of publication of notice proposing the redefining of the limits of reserved forest ..	36
Standing orders relating to forest settlement	37
General rules for the localization and demarcation of enclosures in reserved forests	47
Rules for the demarcation of forest blocks	48
Rules for regulating the exercise of certain rights admitted at settlement in favour of the Chenchus, hill tribes, living in the reserved forests on the Nallamalais in the Kurnool district ..	52
Special rules under section 21 for the management of the Wenlock Downs reserved forest in the Nilgiris as a pasturage and recreation ground	53
Delegation of powers under the Act—sections 7, 18, 19, 22 and 27—to the District Collectors	56
Delegation of powers under the Act—sections 7, 18, 19, 22 and 27—to the District Forest Officers	56
Delegation of powers under the Act—sections 7, 18, 19, 22 and 27—to the Board of Revenue	57
Delegation of powers under the Act—sections 7, 18, 19, 22 and 27—to the Chief Conservator of Forests	57
Delegation of powers to Forest Officers under section 59	58
Powers of Forest Officers under sections 55 and 59 to enquire into and compound forest offences	59
Powers of Revenue Officers under sections 2, 55 and 59	60
Rules framed under section 63 (e) for quarrying and mining reserved forests	61
Rules for the grant of rewards to informers and others rendering service to Government by detecting or preventing breaches of forest laws	63
General rules to regulate the grazing of cattle in Government forests in times of drought	64
Rules and conditions regarding the issue of grazing permits ..	65
Rules for the composition of forest grazing offences	68
General instructions for the guidance of Forest subordinates in the prosecution of forest offences	69

<i>Game Laws and Rules.</i>		PAGE
General rules under section 21 (h) to regulate the pursuit of game in reserved forests with form of shooting licence for one division and also the form of plural licence for more than one division ..	73	
General rules under section 26 (f) to regulate the pursuit of game in reserved lands	82	
Abstract of Government Orders relating to the working of game laws and rules	84	
The Madras Wild Elephants Preservation Act of 1873	87	
The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912	89	
Special rules to regulate the pursuit of game in the Nilgiris ..	91	
Special rules to regulate shooting in reserved and unreserved lands in the Coimbatore North and Kollegal Forest divisions	93	
Special rules to regulate the pursuit of game on the Palni Hills of the Madura district	96	
Rules to regulate fishing other than trout in the Palni Hills, Madura district	104	
Rules to prohibit hunting, etc., within the limits of the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary in the Nilgiris	106	
General rules under section 26 for the management of reserved and unreserved lands	108	
Rules to regulate the seigniorage to be levied for the removal of timber and other produce in different districts	115	
Special rules under section 26 for the Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of the East Godavari district	146	
Special rules under section 26 for the Rampa Agency of the East Godavari district	148	
Special rules for grazing of alien cattle in the Rampa Agency ..	157	
Special rules for the Palkonda Agency tract in the Vizagapatam district	158	
Special rules for the Golugonda Agency tract in the Vizagapatam district	159	
<i>Forests and lands not at the disposal of Government or in which Government have a limited interest.</i>		
Rules for the management of Toda patta lands on the Nilgiris ..	169	
Rules for the management of the Nilambur leased forests	174	
Rules for the management of Karakavalasa leased forests, Vizagapatam district	179	
Rules for the management of a piece of forest land adjoining the Kadagandi and Karakavalasa forests, Vizagapatam district ..	180	
Rules for the management of "assessed kans" in the South Kanara district	181	
<i>Control of timber in transit.</i>		
Drift timber rules for the Godavari river	182	
General rules for prevention and removal of obstruction in any river, stream, canal, creek, etc., in the district of Malabar ..	183	
General rules for protection of bridges, locks and other public works by regulating timber floating in the district of Malabar	184	
Rules to regulate the transit of timber along the rivers of Godavari and Saberi	186	
Rules to regulate the transport of timber from the Rampa territory.	197	
Sandalwood transit rules for the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Ramnad, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and South Kanara.	199	

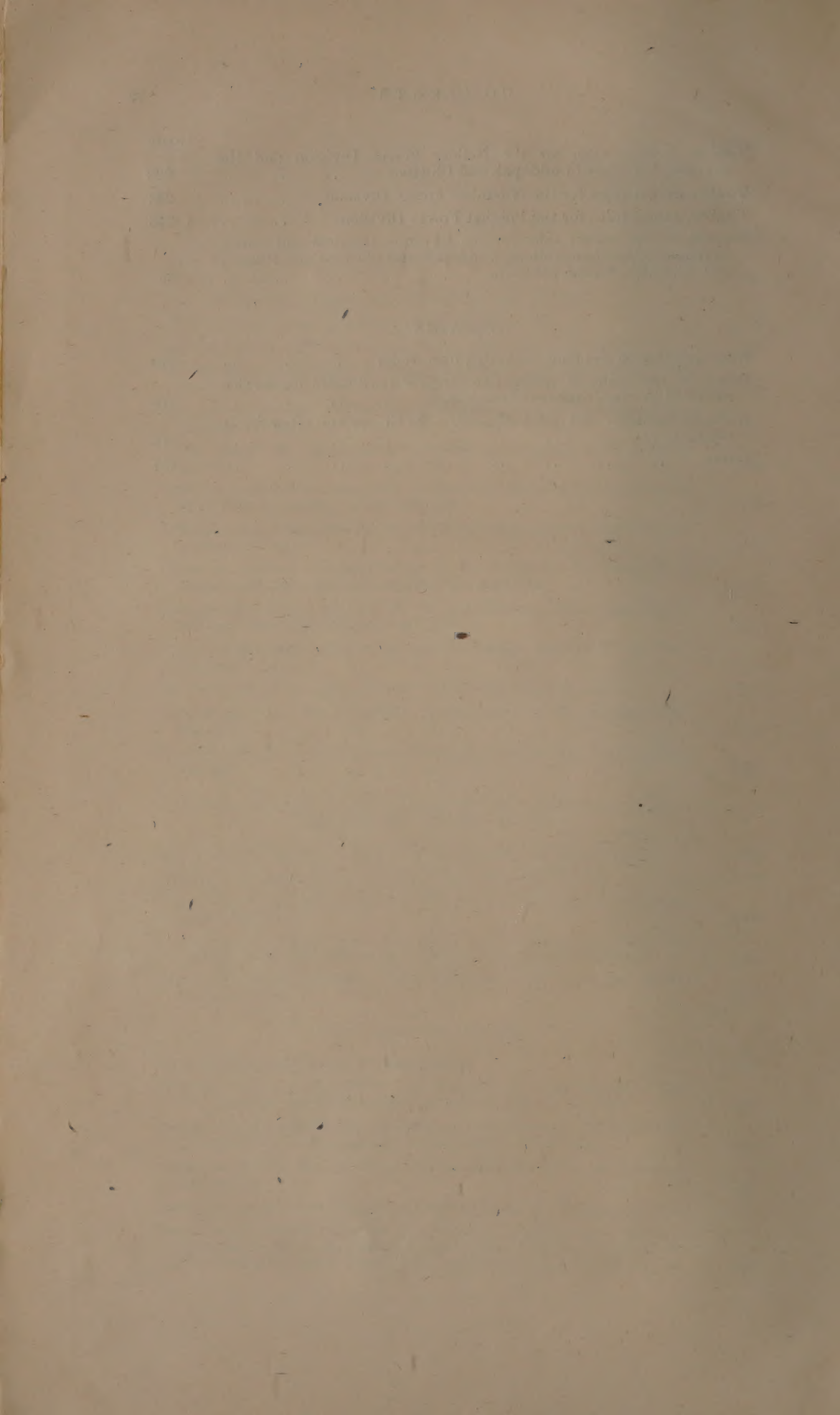
CONTENTS

v

	PAGE
Timber transit rules for the Nellore Forest Division and the revenue districts of Cuddapah and Chittoor	222
Timber transit rules for the Nilambur Forest Division.	233
Timber transit rules for the Palghat Forest Division	243
General timber transit rules for the Revenue Districts and Forest Divisions other than Nellore, Cuddapah and Chittoor and Palghat and Nilambur Forest Divisions	252

APPENDIX.

Rules relating to elephant capturing operations	274
Rules for the grant of rewards to forest subordinates for service rendered towards capture of elephants	276
Rules for the issue and check of permits for timber and other forest produce	276
Index	287



THE MADRAS FOREST MANUAL

VOLUME I

PART I LEGAL ENACTMENTS

THE MADRAS FOREST ACT No. V OF 1882.

CONTENTS

PREAMBLE.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
- Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Interpretation clause—
 - ' Government.'
 - ' Collector.'
 - ' Forest Officer.'
 - ' District Forest Officer.'
 - ' Tree.'
 - ' Timber.'
 - ' Forest produce.'
 - ' Forest-offence.'
 - ' Cattle.'
 - ' River.'
 - ' Land at the disposal of Government.'
 - ' Magistrate.'
 - ' Imprisonment.'

CHAPTER II.

RESERVED FORESTS.

SECTIONS.

3. Power to reserve forests.
4. Notification by the Provincial Government.
5. Suits barred.
6. Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.
7. Bar of accrual of forest rights.
Prohibition of clearings, etc.
8. Enquiry by Forest Settlement Officer.
9. Powers of Forest Settlement Officer.
10. Claims to rights of occupancy and ownership.
Admitted claims.
Rejected claims—Appeals.
11. Claims to rights of way, water course, pasture and to forest-produce.
12. Provision for rights of pasture or to forest-produce admitted
13. Commutation of such rights.
14. Appeal from order passed under sections 11, 12 and 13.
15. Appeal under section 14.
16. Notification declaring forest reserved.
17. Extinction of rights not claimed.
- 17-A. Power of the Provincial Government to redefine the limits of Reserved forests in certain cases.
18. No right acquired over reserved forest except as here provided.
19. Rights continued under section 12 not be alienated without sanction.
20. Power to stop ways and water-courses in reserved forest.
21. Penalties for trespass or damage in reserved forests. and acts prohibited in such forests.
Acts exempted from prohibition contained in this section.
22. Suspension of rights in reserved forests.
23. Persons bound to assist Forest Officer and Police Officer.
24. Power to declare forest no longer reserved.
25. Forests reserved previous to the passing of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION OF LAND AT THE DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT, NOT INCLUDED IN RESERVED FORESTS.

26. Power to make rules.
Penalties for acts in contravention of rules.
27. Power to close land against pasture.
28. Penalties.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT AT THE DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT OR IN WHICH GOVERNMENT HAS A LIMITED INTEREST.

SECTIONS.

29. On certain lands, the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, etc., may be regulated or prohibited.
30. In case of refusal by owner, Government may take such lands on lease, or acquire them.
31. Acquisition of forest or land under the Land Acquisition Act.
32. Protection of forests at request of owners.
33. Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.
34. Persons employed to carry out the Act to be deemed Forest Officers.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL OF TIMBER IN TRANSIT.

35. Power to make rules to regulate transit of timber.
- 35-A. Power of Central Government to movements of timber across frontiers.
36. Penalties for breach of rules made under section 35.

CHAPTER VI.

FOREST COURT.

37. Appointment and constitution of the Forest Court.
38. The Judge appointed to be the President.
39. Hearing of appeals.
40. Court to pass orders which shall be final.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

41. Seizure of property liable to confiscation.
Report to Magistrate.
42. Procedure thereupon.
43. Timber, forest produce, tools, etc., when liable to confiscation
44. Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.
45. Procedure when offender is not known or cannot be found.
46. Procedure in regard to perishable property seized under section 41.

SECTIONS.

47. Appeal from orders under section 43, 44 or 45.
48. Property when to vest in the Crown.
49. Saving of power to release property seized.
50. Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary marks.
51. Power to arrest without warrant.
52. Punishment for wrongful seizure or arrest.
53. Power to prevent commission of offence.
54. Operation of other laws not barred.
55. Power to compound offences.
56. Presumption that timber or forest produce belongs to the Crown.

CHAPTER VIII.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

57. Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.
58. Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

CHAPTER IX.

FOREST OFFICERS.

59. Provincial Government may invest Forest Officers with certain powers.
60. Forest Officers deemed public servants.
61. Indemnity for acts done in good faith.
62. Omitted.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

63. Additional powers to make rules.
64. Rules when to have force of law.
65. Powers of Government exercisable from time to time. Provincial Government may delegate powers.
66. Recovery of money due to Government.
67. Lien on forest produce for such money. Power to sell such produce.
68. Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act.

THE MADRAS FOREST ACT, 1882. *a

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

[Received the assent of the Governor on the 17th September and of the Governor-General on the 11th October 1882.]

An Act to make provision for the Protection and Management of Forests in the Presidency of Madars.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the protection and management of forests in the Presidency of Madras; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Forest Act, 1882." Short title.
It extends to all territories [] subject to the Govern- Local
ment of Fort St. George except the Scheduled Districts, provided extent.†

* For Statement of Objects and Reasons see *Fort St. George Gazette*, Extraordinary, dated 6th July 1882, p. 17; for report of the Select Committee see *ibid*, dated 19th August 1882, p. 1; for proceedings in Council see *ibid*, supplement, 11th July 1882, p. 6, *ibid*, 12th September 1882, p. 9.

a This Act has been amended by Madras Acts, I of 1934 and VII of 1936, and the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937 and these amendments have been incorporated in the relevant sections.

[] The expression 'for the time being' deleted under the authority of the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

† [NOTE.—The Act was extended in 1894 by the Governor-General in Council to the Rampa country and to the Dustarti and Guditeru Muttahs in the Golugonda hills, Godavari district.]

Remaining part of the note deleted by G.O. Ms. No. 1480, Development, dated 28th August 1936. Notification No. 427, dated 28th August 1936, page 1207 of Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st September 1936.

Also extended with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council to—

(1) The Pondakhol and the Minnajodi Muttahs and the Adigudi Muttahs in the scheduled districts of Ganjam known as the Surada Maliahs and Chinnakimidi Maliahs respectively. (G.O. No. 1294, Judicial, dated 18th June 1895, and G.O. No. 932, Judicial, dated 25th June 1901.) Also to other scheduled districts of Ganjam (G.O. No. 2005, Judicial, dated 3rd December 1906. Notification No. 544, P. 1206, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th December 1906.)

(2) Kottam, Ram and Konda Muttahs of the scheduled taluk of Palkonda in the Vizagapatam district (Revenue Notification No. 41, dated 14th January 1890, p. 78, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th January 1890).

(3) The Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district other than the muttahs in the Palkonda taluk to which the Act was made applicable, referred to in (2) above (Revenue Notification No. 268, dated 17th June 1891).

(4) The scheduled taluks of Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle in the Godavari district, *Gazette of India* 1885, Part I, p. 660.

that the * Provincial Government may, by notification in the "Official Gazette," exempt any place from the operation of the whole or any portion of this Act, but not so as to affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced in such place before such exemption, and may in like manner vary or cancel such notification;

Commence-
ment.†

And it shall come into force on such day as the Provincial Government, may by notification in the Official Gazette, direct.

Interpreta-
tion clause.

2. In this Act, and in all Rules made hereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

' Govern-
ment.'

' Government ' means the * Provincial Government,

' Collector.'

' Collector ' means the chief executive Revenue Officer of a district.

' Forest
Officer.'

' Forest Officer ' means any person appointed by name or as holding an office by or under the orders of the Government to be—

a Conservator, Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Extra Assistant Conservator, Forest Ranger, Forester, Forest Guard;

or to discharge any function of a Forest-Officer under this Act or any rule made hereunder.

' District
Forest
Officer.'

' District Forest Officer ' means the chief Forest-Officer of a district or of a portion of a district, if in independent charge of such portion.

' Tree.'

' Tree ' includes stumps, bamboos and brushwood.

' Timber.'

' Timber ' includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not.

' Forest
produce.'

' Forest produce ' includes the following things when found in, or brought from, a forest (that is to say) :—

minerals (including limestone and laterite), surface soil, trees, timber, plants, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, fibres, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, galls, spices, juice, catechu, bark, caoutchouc, gum, wood oil, resin, varnish, lac, charcoal, honey and wax, skins, tusks, bones and horns.

' Forest-
offence.'

' Forest-offence ' means an offence punishable under this Act or any rule made hereunder.

' Cattle.'

' Cattle ' includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids.

* The expressions ' Provincial Government ' and ' Official Gazette ' are substituted for ' Governor in Council, Governor of Fort St. George in Council ' and ' Fort St. George Gazette ', respectively, under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws), Order, 1937.

† This Act was brought into force on the 1st January 1883; see p. 788, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, 1882.

- 'River' includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, 'River.' natural or artificial.
- 'Land at the disposal of Government' includes all unoccupied land, whether assessed or unassessed; but does not include land the property of landholders as defined by section 1 of Act VIII of 1865, Madras (namely) all persons holding under a sanad-milkiyat-i-istimrar, all other zamindars, shrotriyamdars, jagirdars, inamdars, and all persons farming lands from the above persons or farming the land revenue under Government; also all holders of land under raiyatwar settlements, or in any way subject to the payment of land revenue direct to Government and all other registered holders of land in proprietary right.
- 'Magistrate' means a Magistrate of the first or second class and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by Government to try forest offences. 'Magistrate.'
- 'Imprisonment' means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code. 'Imprisonment.'

CHAPTER II.

RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The * Provincial Government may constitute any land at the disposal of Government a reserved forest in the manner herein-after provided. Power to reserve forests.
4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a reserved forest, the * Provincial Government shall publish a notification in the * Official Gazette and in the official Gazette of the district— Notification by the Provincial Government.
- specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such land;
 - declaring, that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest;
 - appointing an officer (hereinafter called the Forest Settlement Officer) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, or to any forest produce of such land, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

* The expressions 'Provincial Government' and 'Official Gazette' are substituted for 'Governor in Council' and 'Fort St. George Gazette', respectively, under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

The officer appointed under clause (c) of this section shall ordinarily be a person other than a Forest Officer; but a Forest Officer may be appointed by the * Provincial Government to attend on behalf of Government at the enquiry prescribed by this chapter.

Suits barred. 5. Except as hereinafter provided, no Civil Court shall, between the dates of the publication of the notification under section 4, and of the notification to be issued under section 16, entertain any suit to establish any right in or over any land, or to the forest produce of any land, included in the notification published under section 4.

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer. 6. When a notification has been issued under section 4, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in the * official Gazette of the district, and at the headquarters of each taluk in which any portion of the land included in such notification is situate, and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land, a proclamation—

- (a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of the land proposed to be included within the reserved forest;
- (b) setting forth the substance of the provisions of section 7;
- (c) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and
- (d) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of publishing such proclamation in the Official Gazette of the district and requiring every person claiming any right referred to in section 4, either to present to such officers, within such period, a written notice specifying, or to appear before him within such period and state, the nature of such right, and in either case to produce all documents in support thereof.

The Forest Settlement Officer shall also serve a notice to the same effect on every known or reputed owner or occupier of any land included in or adjoining the land proposed to be constituted a reserved forest, or on his recognized agent or manager. Such notice may be sent by registered post to persons residing beyond the limits of the district in which such land is situate.

Bar of accrual of forest rights. 7. During the interval between the publication of such proclamation and the date fixed by the notification under section 16—no right shall be acquired in or over the land included in such proclamation, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by, or on behalf of, the Government, or by, or on behalf of, some person in whom such right, or power to create the same was vested when the proclamation was published, or by succession from such person :

* The expressions 'Provincial Government' and 'Official Gazette' are substituted for 'Governor in Council' and 'Fort St. George Gazette,' respectively, under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made on such land. No patta shall, without the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue, be granted on behalf of Government in such land, and every patta granted without such sanction shall be null and void. Prohibition. of clearings, etc.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest Settlement Officer.

8. The Forest Settlement Officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section 6, and shall enquire into all claims made under that section, recording the evidence in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure in appealable cases. The Forest Settlement Officer shall at the same time consider and record any objection which the Forest Officer (if any) appointed under section 4 may make to any such claim. Enquiry by Forest Settlement Officer.

9. For the purpose of such enquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers (that is to say)— Powers of Forest Settlement Officer.

(a) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same: and

(b) the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure for compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents

10. In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land other than the following rights— Claims to rights of occupancy and ownership.

(a) a right of way ;

(b) a right to a water-course, or to use of water ;

(c) a right of pasture ; or

(d) a right to forest produce—

the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

(i) If such claim is admitted wholly or in part, the Forest Settlement Officer may (1) come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of the right; or (2) exclude the land from the limits of the proposed forest; or (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, * 1870. Admitted claims.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(i) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, * 1870 ;

* The reference to the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, should be read as a reference to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, by virtue of section 8 (i) of the Indian General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

(ii) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section 9 of that Act ;

(iii) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with ; and

(iv) the Forest Settlement Officer with the consent of the claimant, or the Court (as defined in the said Act) with the consent of the claimant and of the Collector of the district, may award compensation by the grant of rights in or over land, or by the payment of money or both.

Rejected
claims—
Appeals.

(ii) if such claim is rejected wholly or in part, the claimant may, within thirty days from the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the District Court in respect of such rejection only. Provided that the * Provincial Government may, on just and reasonable cause for the same being shown, extend the period for such appeal within such further period as may seem proper, and an order or endorsement under the signature of one of the Secretaries to Government shall be sufficient authority for the said Court to entertain such appeal beyond the limit above specified. If the court decides that the claim or such part thereof as has been rejected should be admitted, the Forest Settlement Officer shall proceed to deal with it in like manner as if it had been in the first instance admitted by himself.

(iii) When a claim has been admitted in the first instance wholly or in part, a like appeal may be preferred on behalf of Government by the Forest Officer appointed under section 4, or other person generally or specially empowered by the Government in this behalf.

Claims to
rights of
way, water-
course,
pasture, and
to forest
produce.

11. In the case of a claim to rights of the kind specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 10, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim as far as may be necessary to define the nature, incidents and extent of the rights claimed, and admitting or rejecting such claim wholly or in part.

When a claim to any such right is admitted if the right is for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or buildings, he shall record the designation, position and area of such land, and the designation and position of such buildings.

Where the right is a right to forest produce, he shall also record whether the forest produce obtained by the exercise of such right may be sold or bartered.

Provision for
rights to
pasture or to
forest-
produce
admitted.

12. When the Forest Settlement Officer has admitted wholly or in part, and recorded under section 11, a claim to a right of pasture or to forest-produce, he shall, as far as possible, provide for the exercise of such right—

(a) by altering the limits of the proposed reserved forest so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind,

* The expression 'Provincial Government' is substituted for 'Governor-in-Council' under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1927.

and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimant;

- (b) by recording an order continuing to the claimant a right of pasture or to forest produce (as the case may be), subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Provincial Government.*

The order passed under clause (b) shall record, as far as practicable, the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze, the local limits within which, and the seasons during which, such pasture is permitted; or

the quantity of timber or other forest produce which the claimant is authorized to take or receive, the local limits within which, the season during which, and the mode in which, the taking of such produce is permitted; and

such other particulars as may be required in order to define the extent of the right which is continued, and the mode in which it may be exercised.

13. Whenever any right of pasture or to forest produce admitted under section 11 is not provided for in one of the ways prescribed in section 12, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, subject to such rules as the Government may prescribe in this behalf, commute such right by paying a sum of money in lieu thereof, or, with the consent of the claimant, by the grant of rights in or over land or in such other manner as such officer thinks fit.

Commutation of such rights.

14. The claimant, or the Forest Officer appointed under section 4 or any other person generally or specially empowered by the Government in this behalf, may, within sixty days from the date of any order passed by the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13, present an appeal from such order to a Forest Court constituted as hereinafter provided, or where no such Court is constituted, to such officer of the Revenue Department of not less than twelve years' standing as the * Provincial Government may, from time to time, by notification in the * Official Gazette, appoint, by name or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders.

Appeal from order passed under sections 11, 12 and 13.

In disposing of such appeals, the Revenue officer appointed as aforesaid shall be guided by the provisions of sections 39 and 40 of this Act.

15. Every appeal under section 14 shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall forward it without delay to the Appellate authority.

Appeal under section 14.

* The expressions 'Provincial Government' and 'Official Gazette' have been substituted for 'Governor-in-Council' and 'Fort St. George Gazette' respectively under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

Notification
declaring
forest
reserved.

16. When the following events have occurred (viz.):

- (a) the period fixed under section 6 for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and
- (b) if such claims have been made, the period fixed by sections 10 and 14 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the Appellate authority; and
- (c) all proceedings prescribed by section 10 have been taken, and all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section 10, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870,* have become vested in the Government under section 16 of that Act;

the † Provincial Government may publish a notification in the † Official Gazette specifying the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date to be fixed by such notification.

The Forest Settlement Officer shall, before the date so fixed, publish such notification in the manner prescribed for the Proclamation under section 6.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

Extinction
of rights not
claimed.

17. Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section 6 shall thereupon be extinguished, unless, before the publication of such notification, the person claiming them has satisfied the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under section 6; in which case the Forest Settlement Officer shall proceed to dispose of the claim in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Power of the
Provincial
Government
to redefine
the limits of
reserved
forests in
certain
cases.

‡ **17-A.** (1) Where the description of the limits of any reserved forest notified under section 16 is defective or is not clear in reference to existing facts, the † Provincial Government may, by notification, in the † Official Gazette, declare their intention to redefine the limits of such reserved forest so as to remove the defect or to make the description clear in reference to existing facts. Such notification shall specify as nearly as possible the corrections which it is proposed to effect to the limits of the reserved forest.

* The reference to the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, should be read as a reference to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, by virtue of section 8 (i) of the Indian General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

† The expressions 'Provincial Government' and 'Official Gazette' have been substituted for 'Governor-in-Council' and 'Fort St. George Gazette' respectively under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

‡ Section 17-A was inserted by the Madras Act VII of 1936.

(2) On the issue of a notification under sub-section (1), the District Forest Officer shall publish in the Official Gazette of the district concerned and in such other manner as may be prescribed by rules made in that behalf a notice—

(a) specifying the corrections proposed by the notification under sub-section (1); and

(b) stating that any objections which may be made in person or in writing to the District Forest Officer, within a period of thirty days from the date of the publication of the notice, will be considered by him.

(3) After the expiry of the period referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) and after considering the objections, if any, received by him, the District Forest Officer shall submit to the * Provincial Government the record of the proceedings held by him together with a report thereon.

(4) The * Provincial Government may, after considering the report of the District Forest Officer by notification in the * Official Gazette redefine the limits of the reserved forest, as proposed by the notification under sub-section (1) with such modifications as they think fit or without any modifications.

(5) Save as provided in this section, it shall not be necessary to follow the procedure laid down in sections 4 to 16 before issuing a notification under sub-section (4).

18. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government or by or on behalf of some person in whom such right, or the power to create such right, was vested when the notification under section 16 was published or by succession from such person : No right acquired over reserved forest except as here provided.

Provided that no patta shall without the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue be granted on behalf of Government for any land included within a reserved forest, and every patta granted without such sanction shall be null and void.

19. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no right continued under section 12 shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Government: provided that, when any such right is continued for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or buildings, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or buildings without such sanction. Any alienation of such right in contravention of this section shall be null and void. Rights continued under section 12 not to be alienated without sanction.

* The expressions 'Provincial Government' and 'Official Gazette' have been substituted for 'Governor-in-Council' and 'Fort St. George Gazette' respectively under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

No forest produce obtained in exercise of any right continued under section 12 shall be sold or bartered except to the extent defined by the order recorded under sections 11 and 12.

Any person selling or bartering any forest produce in contravention of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in reserved forest.

20. The District Forest Officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Government, stop any public or private way or water-course in a reserved forest: provided that a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped already exists, or has been provided or constructed in lieu thereof.

Penalties for trespass or damage in reserved forests and acts prohibited in such forests.

21. Any person who—

- (a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 7; or
- (b) sets fire to a reserved forest, or kindles, or leaves burning, any fire in such manner as to endanger the same; or who in a reserved forest;
- (c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons and in such manner as the District Forest Officer may from time to time notify;
- (d) trespasses, or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass;
- (e) fells, girdles, marks, lops, taps, uproots or burns any tree, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;
- (f) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest produce;
- (g) clears, cultivates or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose; or
- (h) in contravention of any rules made by the * Provincial Government, hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares;
- (i) damages, alters or removes any wall, ditch, embankment, fence, hedge or railing;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting court may direct to be paid.

Acts exempted from prohibition contained in this section.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit—

- (a) any act done in accordance with any rule made by the Government, or with the permission in writing of the District Forest Officer, or of an officer authorized by him to grant such permission; or

* The expression 'Provincial Government' is substituted for 'Governor-in-Council' under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

- (b) the exercise of any right continued under section 12 or created by grant or contract in the manner described in section 18.

Provided that this section shall not be held to interfere with such working of the forest as may be ordered by the District Forest Officer.

22. Whenever fire is caused wilfully or negligently in a reserved forest, the Government may (notwithstanding that a penalty has been inflicted under section 21) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights of pasture or to forest produce shall be suspended for each period as it thinks fit.

23. Every person who exercises any right in a reserved forest, or who is permitted to take any forest produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest; and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest; and every village officer or person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government;

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest Officer or Police Station-house Officer any information he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such forest, or the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest offence; and shall assist any Forest Officer or Police Officer demanding his aid—

- (a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;
- (b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;
- (c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest offence; and
- (d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

24. The Government may, [. . .] by notification in the * Official Gazette, direct that, from a date to be fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act shall cease to be reserved.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

25. The Government may, by notification in the * Official Gazette, declare any forest which has been reserved by order of the Government previous to the day on which this Act comes into force, to be reserved forest under this Act:

[. . .] The words 'subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council' have been omitted.

* The expression 'Official Gazette' has been substituted for 'Fort St. George Gazette' under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

Provided that if the rights of the Government or of private persons to or over any land or forest produce in such forest have not been inquired into settled and recorded in a manner which the Government thinks sufficient, the same shall be inquired into, settled and recorded in the manner provided by this Act for reserved forests, before the date on which the notification declaring the forest to be reserved takes effect.

All questions decided, orders issued and records prepared in connexion with the reservation of such forest shall be deemed to have been decided, issued and prepared hereunder, and the provisions of this Act relating to reserved forests shall apply to such forest.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION OF LAND AT THE DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT NOT INCLUDED IN RESERVED FORESTS.

Power to
make rules.

26. Subject to all rights now legally vested in individuals and communities, the * Provincial Government may, for any district or portion of a district, make rules to regulate the use of the pasturage or of the natural produce of land at the disposal of Government and not included in a reserved forest. Such rules may, with respect to such land,—

- (a) regulate or prohibit the clearing or breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes;
- (b) regulate or prohibit the kindling of fires, and prescribe the precautions to be taken to prevent the spreading of fires;
- (c) regulate or prohibit the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection and removal of natural produce;
- (d) regulate or prohibit the quarrying of stone, the boiling of catechu, or the burning of lime or charcoal;
- (e) regulate or prohibit the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and regulate the payments (if any) to be made for such cutting or pasturing;
- (f) regulate or prohibit hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares;
- (g) regulate the sale or free grant of timber or other natural produce; and
- (h) prescribe the fees, royalties or other payments for such timber or other natural produce, and the manner in which such fees, royalties or other payments shall be levied.

* The expression 'Provincial Government' is substituted for 'Governor in Council' under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

The * Provincial Government may by such rules prescribe, as penalties for the infringement, thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both : Penalties for acts in contravention of rules.

Provided that the * Provincial Government may exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of all or any of such rules.

27. Whenever fire is caused wilfully or negligently in any land to which all or any of the rules made under section 26 have been extended, the Government may, notwithstanding that a penalty has been inflicted under that section, direct that such land be closed against pasture for such period as it thinks fit : Power to close land against pasture.

Provided that an area sufficient in extent and in a locality reasonably convenient is left open for the use of persons having rights of pasture in such land.

28. Whoever pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass in land closed under section 27, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both. Penalties.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT AT THE DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT OR IN WHICH GOVERNMENT HAS A LIMITED INTEREST.

29. The * Provincial Government may, from time to time, by notification in the * Official Gazette and in the Official Gazettes of the districts affected thereby, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste land not at the disposal of Government :— On certain lands, the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, etc., may be regulated or prohibited.

(a) the breaking up or clearing of land for cultivation;

(b) the pasturing of cattle ; -

(c) the firing or clearing of the vegetation ;

when such regulation or prohibition appears to be necessary for any of the following purposes :—

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods and avalanches ;

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys of hilly tracts, the prevention of

* The expressions 'Provincial Government' and 'Official Gazette' have been substituted for 'Governor in Council' and 'Fort St. George Gazette' respectively under the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

land-slips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel;

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks;

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication;

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health; and may alter or cancel such notification.

The Government may, for any such purpose, construct at their own expense, in or upon any such forest or land, such works as they think fit:

Provided that no such notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land, calling upon him to show cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf, and have been considered by the Government.

In case of refusal by owner Government may take such lands on lease, or acquire them.

30. Whenever the owner of such forest or land may decline to comply with the regulations or directions contained in the said notification, it shall be incumbent upon the Government, if they resolve to assume control of the said forest or land, to take the said forest or land, or so much of it as they may see fit, on lease from the owner for such term as they may deem it necessary to retain the same under control, and the owner shall be bound either to conclude such lease with the Government or to require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and in the latter event the Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly. If such lease is agreed upon, the amount of annual rent to be reserved, and all other questions arising between the owner or persons claiming to be owner and the Government, shall, in case of dispute, be determined in accordance, so far as may be, with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870*.

Acquisition of forest or land under the Land Acquisition Act.

31. In any case under this chapter in which the Government consider that, in lieu of taking the forest or land under its control, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.*

Protection of forests at request of owners.

32. The owner of any land or, if there be more than one owner thereof, the owners of shares therein, whether divided or not,

* The reference to the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, should be read as a reference to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, by virtue of section 8 (i) of the Indian General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

amounting in the aggregate to at least two-thirds thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forest thereon, represent in writing to the Collector their desire—

- (a) that such land be managed on their behalf by the District Forest Officer, as a reserved forest, on such terms as may be agreed upon; or
- (b) that such land be managed, subject to the control of the Collector, by a person appointed by themselves and approved by the Collector; or
- (c) that all, or any of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder be applied to such land.

The Government may in any such case, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as they think suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants.

Any such notification may be altered or cancelled by a like notification.

33. If the Government and any person or persons are jointly interested in any forest or waste land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may either—

- (a) undertake the management of such forest, waste land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or
- (b) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste land or produce by the persons so jointly interested, as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertake, under clause (a) of this section, the management of any forest, waste land or produce, it may, by notification in the * Official Gazette and in the Official Gazette of the district, declare that any of the provisions contained in Chapters II and III of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

34. All persons employed under sections 30, 32 and 33 to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be Forest Officers within the meaning of this Act.† The Provincial Government shall also have power to appoint any person to discharge any function of a Forest Officer under any of the provisions of this Act which have been extended to any land or to any forest or waste land or produce thereof by a notification under section 32 or section 33 or under any rule made in pursuance of any provision so extended.

* The expression 'Official Gazette' has been substituted for 'Fort St. George Gazette' by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

† Inserted by Madras Act VII of 1936.

CHAPTER V.

CONTROL OF TIMBER IN TRANSIT.

Power to
make rules
to regulate
transit of
timber.

35. The * Provincial Government may make rules to regulate the transit of all timber or of certain classes of timber within local limits as may appear to be necessary. Such rules may (among other matters)—

- (a) prescribe the routes by which alone timber may be imported into and exported from the Presidency of Madras;
- (b) prohibit the import and export or moving within defined local limits of timber without a pass from the landholder from whose lands it was brought, or from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;
- (c) prescribe the form of such passes and provide for their issue, production, and return;
- (d) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber in transit within defined local limits or at stations established as hereinafter provided;
- (e) establish, or authorize the Collector to establish, stations to which such timber shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or marking; and the conditions under which such timber shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from such station;
- (f) provide for the management and control of such stations, and for regulating the appointment and duties of person, employed thereat;
- (g) authorize the transport of timber, the property of Government, across any land, and provide for the payment of compensation for any damage done by the transport of such timber;
- (h) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;
- (i) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person, or by the sale of any timber causing such obstruction;
- (j) provide for the protection of bridges, locks or other public works, by regulating the floating of timber, and the storing of timber on river banks and by authorizing the seizure of timber floated or stored in contravention of such rules or by which any damage to such works may have been caused.

* The expression 'Provincial Government' has been substituted for 'Governor in Council or Local Government' by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

and the detention and disposal of such timber until compensation has been made for the damage done;

- (k) regulate the use of property marks for timber and the registration of such marks; declare the circumstances in which the registration of any property marks may be refused or cancelled; prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good; limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person; and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

35-A. * Notwithstanding anything in section 35, the Central Government may make rules to prescribe the route by which alone timber may be imported and exported across any Customs frontier as defined by the Central Government and any rules made under section 35 shall have effect subject to the rules made under this section.

Power of Central Government to movements of timber across frontiers.

36. The * Central or, as the case may be † Provincial Government may, by such rules, prescribe as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or both.

Penalties for breach of rules made under section 35.

In case where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, or after making preparation for resistance to the execution of any law or any legal process, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence, the convicting magistrate may inflict double the penalty prescribed for such offence.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FOREST COURT.

***37.** Where no Revenue Officer has been appointed to hear appeals under section 14, the † Provincial Government shall, from time to time, as occasion may arise, appoint a Forest Court to hear such appeals. The court shall consist of three members, of whom

Appointment and constitution of the Forest Court.

one shall be the Judge of the court of any district in which any portion of the land, the rights in or over which are in dispute, is situated, or the officer presiding in the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction of such district;

another shall be the Collector of any such district, or an officer of the Revenue Department of not less than twelve years' standing;

and the third member shall be a person specially selected by the † Provincial Government, not holding an office of profit in the service of the Government.

* Inserted under the direction given in the Schedule to the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

† The expression 'Provincial Government' is substituted for 'Governor in Council' by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

The Judge appointed to be the President.

38. The Judge appointed a member as aforesaid shall be the President of the said court, and shall make all such orders in the case as may be necessary prior to the hearing of the appeal.

The official members of the court may be appointed by name or as holding an office.

Hearing of appeals.

39. For the hearing of appeals, the Forest Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the land regarding which, or regarding rights over which, a dispute exists and shall give notice thereof to the parties.

All cases before the Forest Court shall be heard and disposed of, so far as may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure :

Provided that if, on the hearing of any such case, any question of law or of usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the case, shall arise on which the court shall entertain reasonable doubts, the court may, either of its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, draw up a statement of the case, and submit it, with its own opinion, for the opinion of the High Court.

And it shall be the duty of the Forest Court to make such reference to the High Court if the question involve any principle of general importance, or affect the rights of a class.

Court to pass orders which shall be final.

40. At the conclusion of the inquiry, and after receipt of the order of the High Court (which shall be binding upon the Forest Court) upon the reference (if any) prescribed by the preceding section, the Forest Court shall proceed to pass such order in the case as it may consider just and proper; and the order passed by the said court or by the majority of the members of the said court shall be final.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

41. When there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed in respect of any timber or forest produce, such timber or produce, together with all tools, ropes, chains, boats, vehicles * and cattle used in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest Officer or Police Officer.

Report to Magistrate.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property, or the receptacle (if any) in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made :

* The word 'vehicles' was substituted for 'carts' by Amendment Act VII of 1936.

Provided that when the timber or forest produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of * the Crown and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

42. Upon the receipt of any such report, the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law. Procedure thereupon.

43. When any person is convicted of a forest offence, all timber or forest produce in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, ropes, chains, boats, † vehicles and cattle used in committing such offence, shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation. Timber, forest produce, tools, etc., when liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

44. When the trial of any forest offence is concluded, any timber or forest produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of * the Crown or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by or under the authority of the District Forest Officer; and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the court may order. Disposal on conclusion of trial for forest offence of produce in respect of which it was committed.

45. When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate, if he is of opinion that an offence has been committed may, on application in this behalf, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by or under the authority of the District Forest Officer, or to be made over to any person whom the Magistrate considers to be entitled to the same: Procedure when offender is not known or cannot be found.

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

The Magistrate shall cause a notice of any application under this section to be served upon any person whom he has reason to believe is interested in the property seized, or shall publish such notice in any way which he thinks fit.

46. (1) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained
(a) the Magistrate may direct the sale of any property seized under section 41 which is subject to speedy and natural decay; and Procedure in regard perishable property seized under section 41.

* The expression 'the Crown' substituted for 'Government' by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

† The word 'vehicles' was substituted for 'carts' by Amendment Act VII of 1936.

(b) If, in the opinion of the officer seizing such property, it is not possible to obtain the orders of the Magistrate under clause (a) in time, such officer may sell the property himself, remit the sale-proceeds into the nearest Government treasury and make a report of such seizure, sale and remittance to the Magistrate and thereupon the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused.

(2) The Magistrate may deal with the proceeds of the sale of any property held under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) in the same manner as he might have dealt with the property if it had not been sold.*

Appeal from orders under section forty-three, forty-four, forty-five.

47. Any person claiming to be interested in property seized under section forty-one may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section forty-three, forty-four or forty-five, present an appeal therefrom which may be disposed of in the manner provided by section 419, Code of Criminal Procedure.†

Property when to vest in ‡ the Crown.

48. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section forty-three or forty-five, and the period limited by section forty-seven for presenting an appeal from such order has elapsed, and no such appeal has been presented, or when on such an appeal being presented the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in ‡ the Crown for the purposes of the Province free from all incumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized.

49. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent the District Forest Officer from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section forty-one and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber, and for altering boundary marks.

50. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,

- (a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest Officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of ‡ the Crown or some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or
- (b) unlawfully affixes to any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest Officers; or
- (c) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on any timber or standing tree by or under the authority of a Forest Officer; or
- (d) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary mark of any forest or any land to which any provisions of this Act apply;

* Introduced by the Amendment Act of 1936 in substitution of original section.

† See now Act V of 1898, section 520, printed General Acts, Volume VI.

‡ These expressions were substituted for the term 'Government' by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

51. Any Forest Officer or Police Officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards, if such person refuses to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, or if there is reason to believe he will abscond. Power to arrest without warrant.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested to the nearest Police station, and the officer in charge of such station shall thereupon act according to law.

52. Any Forest Officer or Police Officer, who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, or who vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both. Punishment for wrongful seizure or arrest.

53. Every Forest Officer and Police Officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest offence. Power to prevent commission of offence.

54. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes a forest offence, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act or the rules made thereunder: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence. Operation of other laws not barred.

55. Any Forest Officer specially empowered in this behalf may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any forest offence other than an offence under section fifty or section fifty-two a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which may have been committed; and, where any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer. Power to compound offences.

On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

56. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any forest produce is the property of the * Crown such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the * Crown until the contrary is proved. Presumption that timber or forest produce belongs to the Crown.

* The expression 'the Crown' is substituted for 'Government' by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

CHAPTER VIII.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

57. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or on lands on which the grazing of cattle has been prohibited by rules made under section twenty-six, or which has been closed under section twenty-seven, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest Officer or Police Officer.

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

58. The * Provincial Government may, by notification in the * Official Gazette, direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied, in all or any of the areas to which this Act applies, for each head of cattle impounded under section fifty-seven of this Act, such fines as they think fit, but not exceeding the following (that is to say):—

	RS.	A.	P.
For each elephant	10	0	0
For each buffalo or camel	2	0	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, calf or heifer	1	0	0
For each ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	8	0

CHAPTER IX.

FOREST OFFICERS.

* Provincial Government may invest Forest Officers with certain powers.

59. The * Provincial Government may invest any Forest Officer by name or as holding an office, with the following powers (that is to say):—

- (a) the powers of a Settlement Officer under the Madras Boundaries Act, XXVIII of 1860;†
- (b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;
- (c) power to hold inquiries into forest offences, and in the course of such inquiries to receive and record evidence, and to issue search warrants which may be executed in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure;

* The expressions 'Provincial Government' and 'Official Gazette' are substituted for 'Governor in Council' and 'Fort St. George Gazette' respectively in accordance with the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

† The reference to the Madras Boundaries Act, XXVIII of 1860, should be read as a reference to the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VII of 1923 by virtue of section 8 (i) of the Indian General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

- (d) power to accept compensation for forest offences under section fifty-five and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any evidence recorded under clause (c) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate of the alleged offender : Provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person and recorded in the manner provided by section 333, section 334 or section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.*

60. All Forest Officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Forest officers deemed public servants.

61. No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie against any public servant for anything done or omitted in good faith under this Act.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

62. † Omitted.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

63. The Provincial Government † may make rules consistent with this Act—

Additional powers to make rules.

- (a) to declare by what Forest-officer or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Act on a Forest-officer shall be exercised or performed ;
- (b) to regulate the procedure of Forest Settlement Officers ;
- (c) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act, or from the Public Treasury ;
- (d) for the preservation, reproduction, and disposal of trees and timber belonging to † the Crown, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons ; and
- (e) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

64. All rules made by the † Provincial Government under this Act shall be published in the † Official Gazette and in the official Gazettes of the districts affected thereby, and shall thereupon have the force of law. Such rules may be cancelled or varied by like notification.

Rules when to have force of law.

* The reference to section 333, section 334 or section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be read as a reference to sections 353, 355 and 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898 (India), by virtue of section 8 (i) of the Indian General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

† Section 62 is omitted and the expressions ' Provincial Government ', ' the Crown ' and ' official ' substituted for ' Governor in Council ', ' Government ' and ' Fort St. George ', respectively, in accordance with the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

Powers of Government exercisable from time to time.

65. All powers conferred by this Act on the Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Provincial Government may delegate powers.

It shall be lawful for the * Provincial Government to delegate any of the powers conferred by sections nineteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-seven, fifty-eight and sixty-two to the Board of Revenue or to such other controlling Revenue authority as the Government may from time to time appoint.

Recovery of money due to Government.

66. All money, other than fines, payable to the Government under this Act, or any rule made thereunder, or on account of timber or forest produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of timber or forest produce,† or under any contract relating to timber or forest produce, including any sum recoverable thereunder for the breach thereof or in consequence of its cancellation or under the terms of a notice relating to the sale of timber or forest produce by auction or by invitation of tenders, issued by or under the authority of a District Forest Officer † and all compensation awarded to Government under this Act may, if not paid when due, be recovered, under the law for the time being in force, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Lien on forest produce or such money. Power to sell such produce.

67. When any such money is payable for, or in respect of, any forest produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce; and if such amount be not paid when due, such produce may be taken possession of by or under the authority of the District Forest Officer, and may be retained until such amount has been paid, or such Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any, if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Government.

Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under the Land Acquisition Act.

68. Whenever it appears to the * Provincial Government that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Act, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870 ‡ section four.

* The expression 'Provincial Government' is substituted for 'Governor in Council' by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

† Inserted by the Amendment Act of 1933.

‡ The reference to the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, should be read as a reference to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, by virtue of section 8 (i) of the Indian General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

THE MADRAS FOREST (VALIDATION) ACT, 1882.

(ACT No. XXI OF 1882.*)

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

[Received the assent of the Governor-General on the
2nd November 1882.]*An Act to remove Doubts regarding the Madras Forest Act, 1882.*

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether the Madras Forest Act, 1882, is consistent with certain Acts of the † [Central Legislature], and it is expedient to remove those doubts; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. No enactment of the † [Central Legislature] shall affect, or shall be deemed to have at any time contained anything which would affect, the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

Enactment
of the
[Central
Legislature]
not to affect
the Madras
Forest Act.

* For Statement of Objects and Reasons, see *Gazette of India*, 1882, Part V, p. 947; for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid.*, 1882, Supplement, pp. 1463, 1493 and 1701.

† These words were substituted for the words "Governor-General in Council" by the First Schedule to the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

THE MADRAS FOREST (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1919.
(MADRAS ACT No. VII OF 1919.)

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

[Received the assent of the Governor on the 27th August 1919
and that of the Governor-General on the 29th September 1919;
the assent of the Governor-General was first published in the
"Fort St. George Gazette" of the 21st October 1919.]

An Act to amend the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

- Preamble.** WHEREAS the appointment of a Chief Conservator of Forests for the Presidency of Madras has rendered it expedient to amend the Madras Forest Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—
- Short title.** 1. This Act may be called the Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1919.
- Delegation of powers under the Madras Forest Act, 1882.** 2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras Forest Act, 1882, the * Provincial Government may delegate to the Chief Conservator of Forests, or to such other officer or authority as the Provincial Government may appoint, all or any of the powers which are conferred on, or may be delegated to, the Board of Revenue or other controlling revenue authority by or under the said Act.

* The expression 'Provincial Government' has been substituted for 'Governor in Council' in accordance with the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

PART II

RULES, GENERAL AND SPECIAL, ISSUED UNDER THE MADRAS FOREST ACT WITH STANDING ORDERS AND DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS

Reserved forests and other lands at the disposal of Government.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF FOREST SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

[G.O. No. 970, Rev., dated 27th August 1884; Notification No. 172, dated 27th August 1884, page 618 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th October 1884; G.O. No. 1051, Rev., dated 17th September 1884; Notification No. 179, dated 17th September 1884, page 619, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th October 1884; G.O. No. 441, Rev., dated 8th June 1886; Notification No. 238, page 584, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th June 1886; G.O. No. 610, Rev., dated 24th June 1887; Notification No. 262, page 573, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th July 1887; G.O. No. 1111, Rev. (Spl.), dated 4th June 1919; Notification No. 225, dated 4th June 1919, on page 725 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th June 1919; G.O. No. 1322, Dev., dated 8th August 1936; Notification No. 449, dated 8th August 1936, page 1277 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th September 1936; G.O. Ms. No. 2553, Dev., dated 16th November 1937; Notification No. 704, dated 3rd November 1937, page 1880, Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th November 1937.]

Preamble.—Under section 63 (b) of Act V of 1882, the Government of Madras are pleased to make the following rules to regulate the procedure of Forest Settlement Officers.

1. *Procedure when claim is preferred in person*—*Written notice of claim to be stamped.*—When claimants under section 6 (d) appear and verbally state the nature of their rights, the Forest Settlement Officer shall record the substance of the statements. Written notices specifying the nature of the rights claimed must be stamped in accordance with the Court Fees Act.

2. *Grant of copies.*—Copies of evidence of documents filed and of the decisions recorded by the Forest Settlement Officer may be granted to claimants under the rules regulating the grant of copies in Collectors' offices. Such copies must be stamped under the Court Fees Act.

3. *Presentation of claims.*—Claims on behalf of a family may be presented by any member of that family; on behalf of a tribe or

community, by any member of the tribe or community; on behalf of joint claimants or pattadars, by any one of the joint claimants or pattadars; and on behalf of a village by the headmen of the village. Otherwise, all claimants must appear in person before the Forest Settlement Officer.

4. *Claims in same area may be joined or separated.*—The Forest Settlement Officer may, at any time, join any number of claims, provided they are all situated in the same proposed reserved forest area, in order to hold a common inquiry, or may sever any claims joined or jointly made in order to hold separate inquiries at his discretion. It shall not be necessary to take a second time, evidence already recorded in an inquiry relating to another claim. But, if in deciding upon the claim of any person, the Forest Settlement Officer shall admit previously recorded evidence or documents, or shall recite a previous decision in disposing of a case, the person whose claim is thus treated shall be entitled to obtain a copy of such previous evidence, document or decision, as if it had been recorded during the enquiry into his own claim.

5. *Claimants may employ counsel.*—Claimants may employ a legal practitioner or other person to appear on their behalf. In such cases, the Forest Settlement Officer will require the production of the usual stamped authority.

6. *Examination to be upon oath—Process fees.*—The Forest Settlement Officer shall examine claimants and witnesses upon oath or solemn affirmation. Process fee, according to the scale laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be required from claimants, but not from the Forest Officer attending the inquiry, if application is made to the Forest Settlement Officer to compel the attendance of witnesses or production of documents.

7. *Privileges of Forest Officer attending inquiry.*—The Forest Officer attending the inquiry shall have powers similar to those of a defendant in a civil suit. He may cross-examine witnesses who support claims, may produce evidence to rebut claims and may comment on any documents produced. He may peruse and take copies of any documents or evidence and no court fees shall be required of him; if he desires to prefer an appeal against any decision, the Forest Settlement Officer shall give him a duly stamped and certified copy of such decision and will meet the cost from the contingencies of the Forest Settlement office.

7-A. If the Forest Officer is unable to attend the inquiry before the Forest Settlement Officer, he may forward to the Forest Settlement Officer any statement he may wish to make in writing with any documents he may desire to put in. The Forest Officer may, in such cases, if he wishes, depute a subordinate to explain, if necessary, the statement submitted by him. In such cases the officer so deputed should not be below the rank of a Ranger.

8. *Forest Officer to be allowed time to consult Collector or Conservator of Forests.*—The Forest Settlement Officer shall, at all times, afford the Forest Officer attending the inquiry all reasonable information regarding the posting of claims for hearing, and shall, as far as is convenient, meet the wishes of the Forest Officer in adjourning inquiries to give time for him to consult the Collector or Conservator of Forests.

N.B.—In the case of claims to rights of occupancy and ownership under section 10 of the Act, the Collector will be able to advise and instruct the Forest Officer, consulting the Conservator, if necessary; but in the case of other claims and rights under section 11 of the Act, in which the Collector is the appellate authority, the Forest Officer should address the Conservator direct in his own name and obtain his instructions.

9. *Note of Collector's and Conservator's views to be filed and explained to claimants.*—The views of the Collector in cases regarding land, the claims to which are being investigated under section 10, or of the Conservator on any question which may arise, should be placed before the Forest Settlement Officer by the Forest Officer by written note. Such written note shall be read aloud and shall form part of the record and shall be explained to the claimants in their vernacular language if they do not understand English.

10. *Settlement Officer's diary—Registers of claims.*—The Forest Settlement Officer shall keep a diary of his proceedings from day to day, which should be clearly written up and should be initialed by himself every evening, as magisterial diaries are kept.

The claims on which he will have to adjudicate will usually be of two classes—

(1) Claims to land.

(2) Claims to rights of the nature of easements specified in section 10 of the Act.

He will record the evidence and decide on the claim in each case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for adoption in appealable cases. He will also maintain two registers, A and B, in the accompanying forms and will enter in the former all claims as they are received and in the latter all claims as they are disposed of. Register B, or a fair signed copy thereof, must be forwarded to the Government with the draft notifications under section 16 of the Forest Act.

When a claim comes partly under section 10 and partly under section 11, the Forest Settlement Officer will separate those parts of it which fall under section 10 from those which fall under section 11 and will enter them in his register as distinct claims.

In cases in which appeals are preferred against his decisions, the Forest Settlement Officer will obtain copies of the appellate decisions which should form part of the Forest Settlement record. A brief abstract of each appellate judgment should also be prepared.

and entered in the appropriate column of register B, reference being made in the "remark column" to the number and date of such judgment.

11. *Procedure after admission of claim.*—When the Forest Settlement Officer has admitted a claim, the Forest Officer attending the inquiry will state which course under section 10 (i), or under sections 12 and 13, it is desirable to follow, and may apply for an adjournment to enable him to consult the Collector or Conservator before doing so. The Forest Settlement Officer will hear the claimant whose claim has been admitted before deciding what action he will take in the matter.

12. *Grant of unreserved land to be approved by Collector; of reserved land to be sanctioned by Chief Conservator.*—The grant under sections 10 and 13 by the Forest Settlement Officer of reserved and unreserved land or of rights over such lands (as defined in rule 3, section 26) in exchange for land or in commutation of rights admitted in a reserved forest requires the approval of the Collector of the district subject to the condition that in the exercise of the powers in the case of reserved lands the Collector must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator of Forests. If the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

13. *Communication of rights under section 13 of Act.*—When the Forest Settlement Officer acts under section 13 and commutes a right of pasture or to forest produce by a grant of money or land, such commutation shall ordinarily be calculated as follows:—

- (a) If paid in money, at 20 years' purchase of the annual value of the right, as ascertained by the Forest Settlement Officer. —
- (b) If paid in land, the assessment of the land should be equal to the annual value of the commuted right, as estimated by the Forest Settlement Officer.

14. *On conclusion of settlement, statement of admitted rights to be delivered to Forest Officer.*—When the settlement is concluded and the final notification under section 16 published, the Forest Settlement Officer shall deliver to the Forest Officer a statement of all rights finally admitted within the reserved forest, specifying their nature, incidents and extent.

15. *Rights of jungle tribes and important public rights of way to be recorded.*—It shall be the duty of the Collector and the Forest Officer attending an inquiry before a Forest Settlement Officer to take a special care that all customary rights known or believed to be enjoyed by any wild jungle tribes and important public rights of way in any of the forests or lands in respect of which the inquiry is being held are brought to the notice of the Forest Settlement Officer in view to their being admitted and recorded by him.

*Form of Proclamation under section 6 of the Madras Forest Act
(V of 1882).*

2. All rights in respect of which no claims are preferred within the abovestated period will, after the lands have been declared by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* under section 16 to be a reserved forest, become extinguished.

Forest Settlement Officer.

A

Number. (1)	Names of claimants. (2)	Date of presenta- tion of claims. (3)	Nature and exscent of claims preferred. (4)	Remarks. (5)

B

*Register of Claims to Lands, Rights to Forest produce or Easements
in the proposed Reserved Forest.*

Number.	Names of claimants.	Date of presentation of claims.	Nature and extent of claims preferred.	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims.	Brief summary of the District Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him.	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer.	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

RULES PRESCRIBING THE MANNER OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE PROPOSING THE REDEFINING OF THE LIMITS OF A RESERVED FOREST.

[G.O. No. 1322, Dev., dated 8th August 1936; Notification No. 449, dated 8th August 1936, page 1277 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th September 1936; G.O. Ms. No. 2603, Dev., dated 23rd November 1937; Notification No. 722, dated 6th November 1937, page 1918, *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 16th November 1937.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 17-A and section 63 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), as amended by Madras Act VII of 1936, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules regarding the form in which the notice referred to in the said sub-section (2) (specifying the corrections proposed by a notification redefining the limits of a reserved forest and calling for objections thereto) shall be given and the manner of publication thereof:—

RULES.

1. Every notice published under sub-section (2) of section 17-A of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") shall be in the form specified in the schedule annexed to these rules.

2. The District Forest Officer shall publish such notice—

(a) at the headquarters of each taluk in which any portion of the land included within the limits of the forest as proposed to be redefined by the notification under sub-section (1) of section 17-A of the Act is situate; and

(b) in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land.

3. The District Forest Officer shall also cause a copy of such notice to be served on every known or reputed owner of any land included in or adjoining the reserved forest the limits of which are proposed to be redefined; and if any such owner resides beyond the limits of the district in which the reserved forest is situate, the notice shall be sent to him at his last known address by registered post :

Provided that if in any case the number of such owners is in the opinion of the Government of Madras so large as to render compliance with this rule difficult or impracticable, they may dispense with such compliance.

Explanation I.—The fact that any owner or owners have not been served with notice or have not had notice sent to them as required by this rule shall not be deemed to invalidate the proceedings under section 17-A of the Act.

Explanation II.—The decision of the Government of Madras under the proviso to this rule shall be final.

ANNEXURE.

The Schedule.

(See rule 1.)

Form of notice under section 17-A (2) of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

Whereas by Development Department Notification No. , dated the published at pages of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the it is proposed to redefine the limits of the reserved forest in the manner indicated below, notice is hereby given for the information of all persons concerned that any objections which may be made in person or in writing to the District Forest Officer, Forest Division, within a period of thirty days from the date of publication of this notice will be considered by him.

[Here enter the corrections proposed by the notification under section 17-A (1) of the Act.]

STANDING ORDERS RELATING TO FOREST SETTLEMENT.

[B.P. F. No. 442, dated 10th June 1893; B.P. F. No. 37, dated 16th January 1894; B.P. F. No. 161, dated 9th March 1894; B.P. F. No. 47, dated 28th January 1895; B.P. F. No. 142, dated 11th March 1895; B.P. F. No. 1, dated 6th January 1896; B.P. F. No. 246, dated 2nd September 1902; B.P. F. No. 285, dated 28th October 1903; B.P. F. No. 118, dated 15th June 1909; G.O. Ms. No. 2476, Dev., dated 8th November 1937.]

The law relating to the procedure in forest settlement cases and the powers and duties of Forest Settlement Officers is contained in sections 3 to 17 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) and in the rules framed under section 63 (b) of the said Act.

2. Briefly, it is as follows :—

The land to be reserved having been selected and report on the fact having been made through the Chief Conservator of Forests to Government, the Government of Madras notify, under section 4 of the Forest Act, that it is proposed to constitute this land a reserved forest, and appoint a Forest Settlement Officer to inquire into and settle all claims which may be laid either by the public or by individuals in or over the land or its produce. This notification is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the District Gazette, and from that time until the settlement is complete, the jurisdiction of all other courts over the land, save by way of appeal from the Forest Settlement Officer, is barred, and, save by special grant under section 7, no fresh rights can accrue. Claims to or over the land or its produce have then to be put in by claimants within three months, and notices to this effect have to be served on every owner or occupier of land included in or adjoining the land concerned. The claims put in are dealt with by the Forest Settlement Officer, his decisions are accepted or appealed against as the case may be, report is made to Government through the Chief Conservator of Forests that the settlement has been made, such and such claims being admitted, a notification under section 16 issues, and the reservation is complete.

The distinction that is drawn in section 10 of the Act between claims to rights of way, water, pasture and forest produce, and claims to other rights in or over the land, will be noticed. The appeal in the former case lies to the Collector, the appeal time being sixty days, and in the latter case the District Judge, the appeal time being thirty days. In the case of easements the order of the Forest Settlement Officer must be specially accurate and full; in the case of land, the land must either be acquired or excluded, and, for the purposes of acquisition, the Forest Settlement Officer has the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act.

3. The rules under section 63 (b) prescribe the procedure to be adopted in such matters as the recording of claims, the grant of copies of evidence and decisions to claimants, the persons who may represent a family, a tribe, a village, etc., the clubbing of claims for purposes of inquiry, the employment of vakils or other agents, the fees to be levied for processes, the duties and responsibilities of the Forest Officers appointed to attend the inquiry, the registers that the Forest Settlement Officer shall maintain, the rates at

which rights should be commuted, the cases in which the Forest Settlement Officer should obtain the sanction of the Collector and of the Chief Conservator of Forests before granting compensation by means of exchange of land, etc., etc.

4. The ordinary procedure of forest settlement is as follows :—

Firstly, selection and preliminary demarcation of the proposed block, and the preparation of a plan and draft notification of boundaries by the District Forest Officer; secondly, inspection, perambulation, correction of map, and settlement, by the Forest Settlement Officer; and, thirdly, the preparation of the register of claims by the Forest Settlement Officer, the issue of the corrected map and final notification by the Forest Settlement Officer and the District Forest Officer, and the final demarcation by the District Forest Officer. The preliminary demarcation need not necessarily be of so permanent a character as the final demarcation, but it should be a definite and continuous line, sufficient to show the Forest Settlement Officer and the ryots concerned where it runs. The inspection should be such as may be necessary to give the Forest Settlement Officer a general idea of the nature of the blocks, which he is about to settle, and to elucidate any points of doubt or dispute in regard to particular claims. The perambulation of the boundaries should be done map in hand, so that the Forest Settlement Officer may become acquainted with the boundaries, be able to settle satisfactorily the disputed points upon them, and he will mark upon the maps the places at which, and the extent to which, correction or revision is necessary, or has been made. The attendance of the ryots upon these occasions should be encouraged, and actual perambulation should be made in all cases, except in very mountainous localities, where it would be difficult to visit all the boundary marks, and in places where such perambulation is unnecessary owing to the fact that the boundary line follows well-defined natural features. The Forest Settlement Officer's camp should be pitched and settlement should be conducted and completed in the immediate neighbourhood of the block concerned, and, so far as possible, the settlement of the whole block should be completed at one time.

The Forest Settlement Officer is responsible for seeing that every claim which he admits is absolutely clear and definite. His right and duty to do this last for the whole of the time during which he is in charge of the settlement, i.e., for all the time between the issue of the notification under section 4 and the issue of the notification under section 16 of the Forest Act as, during the whole of this period, he is legally in charge of the settlement and is both able and responsible for carrying it out completely and thoroughly.

It will, of course, be the duty of the District Forest Officer to assist the Forest Settlement Officer in the matter by checking all claims before or at admission to ensure that they are clear and definite, and by at once bringing to his notice any claim which is not so.

After the notification under section 16 is issued, the Forest Settlement Officer is *functus officio* and as he has then no power to touch the settlement, whatever is done or has to be done after that, in order to make his decision clear, must be done either by the Local Forest or Revenue officers, or through the Civil Courts as may be most convenient or necessary.

5. The details of the several operations are as follows :—

- (i) The District Forest Officer will first select and demarcate the proposed reserve with the aid of his maps, if any. The demarcation will be preliminary and the marks temporary. The temporary boundary marks may be flags or cross-sticks, etc., on bamboo poles fixed in small piles of rough stones or mounds of earth. When maps are available, the District Forest Officer will mark on the taluk map or atlas sheets the approximate limits of the proposed block and will either (a) have the map prepared under his own orders, or (b) if unable to do so, will send a tracing of the taluk map or atlas sheet to the Survey office.
- (ii) When the District Forest Officer finds that, with or without the aid of the village survey map, he can himself get the map accurately and expeditiously prepared, he should adopt this course with a view to save the time necessarily required to obtain the map from the Survey office in the way described in clauses (iv) to (vi) below.
- (iii) Where no village maps are available, the District Forest Officer should demarcate by cairns and any other permanent objects, and complete the draft notifications under section 4, independently, after surveying and preparing the map, if he is able to do so.
- (iv) If the District Forest Officer finds it necessary to send the tracing to the Survey office, a map will be prepared in that office on the 16 or 8-inch scale by cutting out village maps, if there are any, and joining them together. If there are no village maps, the taluk map will be enlarged to the 8-inch scale, the position being shown of any G.T. points, revenue survey Theodolite stations or other survey marks that may be within the limits of or adjacent to the proposed reserve.
- (v) The map will then be sent to the District Forest Officer who should get the temporary forest boundary marks entered on it as correctly as possible by a surveyor trained to the revenue system of survey. This should be done with chain and offset pole when there is a village map or with plane-table and chain when the map is an enlarged taluk

map. In both cases, the work must be checked by careful measurement to survey marks shown on the map. The surveyor must keep a record of measurement so that his work can afterwards be checked in the Survey office.

- (vi) The map with the record of measurement may then, if necessary, be sent back to the Survey office to be checked and reduced to the 8-inch scale, and it will finally be returned to the District Forest Officer.
- (vii) With the completed map the District Forest Officer will draw up the draft notification under section 4 and forward it with the map to the Collector for transmission to the Chief Conservator of Forests and Government.
- (viii) The map will, in due course, be returned to the District Forest Officer who will forward it to the Forest Settlement Officer.
- (ix) With the map in his hand the Forest Settlement Officer accompanied by a competent Forest Officer will perambulate and inspect the reserve, and will, as settlement proceeds, with the aid of a surveyor deputed by the District Forest Officer, if such be available, mark on it such changes in the proposed boundary as he may order after hearing the parties interested and the District Forest Officer on the matter, and such other corrections as the map may require.
- (x) The Forest Settlement Officer must invariably record in a note-book, in his own hand, at the time, the results of his inspection and perambulation. Lists of differences discovered or of alterations and exclusions to be made must be authenticated by his signature and communicated officially to the District Forest Officer.
- (xi) The surveyor should keep a record of measurement for all changes made in the boundary during settlement, so that the District Forest Officer or the Survey office can afterwards check the accuracy of the plotting of the revised boundary.
- (xii) The Forest Settlement Officer's settlement should be made from a camp in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed reserve and he should, as far as possible, complete the settlement of the whole block at one time so that he may not have to return to it again and that the time of the Forest Officer attending the inquiry may not be wasted.
- (xiii) The Forest Settlement Officer will draft the notification under section 16, for the correctness of which he will be held responsible. In framing the description of boundaries for the notification under section 16, the numbers of the revenue survey (not paimash) fields through which the boundaries run should, as far as possible, be given.

- (xiv) Both the map and the notification should be signed by the Forest Settlement Officer and the District Forest Officer to show that both officers have verified their accuracy.
- (xv) Both the map and the notification should be prepared and signed at the same time and place at which the settlement inquiry has been held. Where this is for any reason not found possible, full reasons should be given for the adoption of any other course.
- (xvi) When a notification under section 16 has issued and a block becomes finally reserved, the District Forest Officer should lose no time in replacing the temporary boundary marks by permanent demarcation. The permanent marks should, of course, occupy the exact position of the temporary marks or of other marks substituted for them which may have been finally approved by Government.
- (xvii) The District Forest Officer should then fair copy the boundaries of the reserve on a clean copy of the map.
- (xviii) If the area of the reserve is not more than 10 square miles, any details of the interior of the reserve which may not already be shown in the map should then be filled in, under the direction of the District Forest Officer, by the surveyors placed at his disposal. When this is done, the map, together with the records of measurement mentioned above in clause (xi), should be sent to the Survey office for the preparation of the final map.

Of this final map, 50 copies should be obtained for distribution as shown below :—

One copy to Government (coloured).

One copy to Chief Conservator of Forests (coloured).

Twenty copies to the Conservator (5 coloured and 15 uncoloured).

Twenty-five copies to the District Forest Officer and his subordinates (5 coloured and 20 uncoloured).

Three copies in reserve for sale, etc.

- (xix) When the area of the reserve exceeds 10 square miles, the missing interior details need not be filled in by the departmental surveyors; but the map showing the boundary with the record of measurement should be sent through the Conservator to the Superintendent, Survey of India, by whom the final map will be prepared. The same number of copies will be printed for distribution as shown in statement below. If there should be any doubt regarding the necessity for this reference to the Superintendent, Government of India Survey, and if there should be reason to consider that the map can be completed by the departmental surveyors with

sufficient accuracy, reference should be made to the Conservator and, if necessary, to the Chief Conservator of Forests for orders.

Description.	Supply to Conservator.					Supply to District Forest Officer.				Grand total.
	Chief Conservator of Forests and Government.	Conservator.	Working plan Officer	Spare and for sale.	Total.	District Forest Officer.	Range Officer.*	Spare.	Total.	
Cut, folded and mounted, coloured ..	2	2	1	..	5	2	1	..	3	8
Uncut, backed with cloth, coloured ..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	4
Cloth maps, coloured.	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	4
Blue prints, unmounted ..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	3
Black prints, unmounted, coloured.	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	3	3	7
Black prints, unmounted, uncoloured	..	..	2	8	10	..	..	14	14	24
Total ..	2	5	6	12	25	5	3	17	25	50

* When parts of more than one range are included in a sheet, the full supply must be provided for each range.

6. The following orders have been issued from time to time for the information and guidance of officers engaged in forest settlement and are now brought together for facility of reference :—

(1) *Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd May 1889, Forest No. 257.*—The District Forest Officer and the Forest Settlement Officer should refer, in the draft notifications under sections 4 and 16 of the Forest Act submitted by them, respectively, to the following features chiefly :—

- (a) surveyed and demarcated village boundaries and their marks ;
- (b) surveyed and demarcated field boundaries and kandam marks ;
- (c) roads, paths, rivers, canals, railways, etc ;
- (d) natural features, such as ridges or spurs of well-known hills, banks of rivers or streams, etc. ;
- (e) in the absence of other marks or features, forest boundaries and their marks.

The description of boundaries should start from the north-west corner and go round the block along the northern, eastern, southern and western sides in order.

With a view to secure uniformity in all the districts in the matter of boundary descriptions both under sections 4 and 16, the following points should be attended to:—

In surveyed and demarcated districts, the boundaries of reserves should either follow the surveyed boundaries of fields and villages adjoining the forests on the outside, or at any rate commence and end at village or field boundary marks. The advantage of this course is obvious, as an accurate and authentic tracing of the proposed reserves can at once be prepared from village maps. As the demarcation of village and field boundaries has already been performed, there will be no need in most cases for a fresh forest survey and demarcation in connexion with the notification under section 4, and though the final demarcation for forest purposes should be complete in itself and independent of field stones, it will be greatly facilitated if the deviations from the village and field survey limits are only such as may be required to secure good boundary lines.

It must be of course be understood that these instructions are not meant to apply to cases in which it is desired to leave a margin between the reserves and land now under cultivation or set aside as village poramboke.

As regards unsurveyed tracts, in the absence of a sufficient number of natural features or other well-known land marks for a complete boundary description, as many cairns as possible should be erected on sites which can be fixed with reference to some known point, the direction of the lines from one cairn to another and the distance between each cairn being at the same time given.

(2) *Board's Proceedings, dated 20th July 1889, Forest No. 390.*—The clauses (a) and (b) of section 12 of the Act (V of 1882) are intended to be alternative, that is, if the Forest Settlement Officer has passed an order under one of the clauses in regard to a certain right, he is precluded from dealing with the same right under the other clause.

(3) *Board's Proceedings, dated 29th August 1889, Forest No. 442.*—A Forest Settlement Officer is not empowered by the Act to review his own decision, but he may correct verbal or clerical errors.

(4) *Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd July 1891, Forest No. 291.*—Forest Settlement Officers should, as far as possible, accept the Collector's wishes in regard to the course to be pursued under section 10 (i); if they consider themselves unable to do so with propriety, they should refer the matter to the Chief Conservator of Forests for orders.

(5) *Board's Proceedings, dated 31st March 1890, Forest No. 178.*—It is not illegal to include in a notification under section 4 of the Forest Act any land over which the Government recognizes any claims or about which there is dispute;

but where the dispute relates to a large tract of land it is better to proceed under the Boundary Act before notifying the area under the Forest Act. The mere fact that the land is notified under section 4 does not of itself forbid the exercise of the private rights of the claimant to the land, excepting his right to clear land for cultivation without the permission of the Forest Settlement Officer or to get a patta without the sanction of Government.

- (6) *Board's Proceedings, dated 19th April 1890, Forest No. 208.*—The District Forest Officer is not bound to oppose every claim made, as a matter of course, nor is he required to bring up for admission and record every right of way on behalf of the public, but only such as he considers important.
- (7) *Board's Proceedings, dated 31st October 1892, Forest No. 605, and 25th January 1893, Forest No. 54.*—Lands which it is necessary to acquire for forest settlement purposes must invariably be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. In this connexion attention is invited to the instructions contained in Board's Standing Order No. 90 (New Edition).
- (8) *Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd July 1898, Forest No. 337.*—The District Forest Officer, as representing Government, is competent to move the Forest Settlement Officer to exclude any portion of a proposed reserve by the alteration of the notified boundary; but neither officer has the power to add to the reserve any land not included within the limits given in the notification under section 4.
- (9) *Board's Proceedings, dated 25th January 1893, Forest No. 55, and 24th February 1893, Forest No. 128.*—The Forest Settlement Officer should, whenever he can spare time, help the District Forest Officer in the preparation of correct plans of the reserves in surveyed taluks where village plans are available. He should make all the alterations in the maps which he can without wasting time by sending them back to the District Forest Officer.
- (10) *Board's Proceedings, dated 24th February 1893, Forest No. 128.*—It is only in rare cases that a reference to the District Forest Officer should be required to ascertain the areas of portions of blocks excluded at settlement. The Forest Settlement Officer should be able, with the help of a scale, to find out from the map the area of the portions to be excluded as well as the District Forest Officer could do it. He can also refer to the village karnam where necessary.
- (11) *Board's Proceedings, dated 7th June 1889, Forest No. 317.*—The draft final notification for each block should be submitted with a separate covering letter.
- (12) *Board's Proceedings, dated 15th March 1887, Forest No. 147.*—After publication of the final notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* Forest Settlement Officers need not wait for the receipt of the order of Government to publish the

proclamation prescribed by the second clause of section 16, but should take action on receipt of the *Fort. St. George Gazette*.

- (13) For the purpose of the second clause of section 16, the Forest Settlement Officer is merely required to publish the final notification in the manner described in the first clause of section 6. The remaining clauses of the latter section are not applicable to the proclamation issued under section 16.
- (14) *Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 1488, L.R. & S., dated 13th May 1932, Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 2672, L.R. & S., dated 8th September 1932, Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 813, L.R. & S., dated 14th March 1933, and Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 1450, L.R. & S., dated 23rd May 1933.*—The original records of all forest settlement enquiries relating to each reserve should be kept in separate bundles, between paper card boards or wooden planks in wooden boxes or almirahs. The packets as well as the boxes or almirahs should be sealed with the seal of the Treasury Deputy Collector. A copy of the list of contents of each packet should be on record in the District Forest Office. When the District Forest Officer desires access to the records of any reservation, he should make a written indent signed by himself, to the Collector who will pass it on to the Treasury Deputy Collector. The latter should satisfy himself that the contents of each packet are complete on its return from the District Forest Officer, who would be personally responsible for the safe custody of the records when they are in his office. The Treasury Deputy Collector should, on or before the 15th April, furnish the District Forest Officer concerned with an annual certificate of the verification of the number of sealed packets and boxes in his custody. It shall be the duty of the Conservator to satisfy himself during his periodical inspection of District Forest offices in such manner as he may deem fit, that these rules are being observed.
- (15) *Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd May 1902, Forest No. 157.*—In submitting notifications under section 16 of the Forest Act, Collectors should satisfy themselves that the lands and trees to which private rights have been admitted at settlement have been well defined and marked, the lands being permanently demarcated on the ground, and the trees marked, numbered and stamped and should invariably mention in their covering letter to the Chief Conservator of Forests that they have done so.

APPENDIX.

1. For large blocks, the maps on the 8-inch scale will no doubt be unwieldy, but the Chief Conservator or Forests may note that in requiring their submission and not that of smaller maps, he has in

view the saving of the time of all the officers responsible for checking them, through whose hands they pass. Under the present system of submitting only a small scale map, or a map prepared by hand, an immense amount of time and labour is wasted in the effort, often a vain one, to fit the small or the inaccurate hand-made map on to the regular village maps, which is a necessary step to checking the boundaries. When the actual village map itself, or an authoritative reduction of it is submitted, the whole of this time and labour will be saved, and the check will be merely the simple one of seeing that the notification is correctly worded.

NOTE.—In special cases, for instance in the case of unsurveyed tracts, the Chief Conservator of Forests will allow Collectors to submit maps on the scale of 4 inches to the mile or on any other scale, provided the necessary details are marked on the maps.

2. In conclusion, the Chief Conservator of Forests desires that Forest Settlement Officers will understand that there is no necessity for them to wait, before beginning their enquiries, until the expiry of the period of not less than three months allowed by section 5 (d) of the Act for the preferring of claims. If they can get claims in sooner, there is nothing to prevent their proceeding to enquire into them, if it is otherwise convenient to do so, though the conclusion of the period allowed must of course be awaited, before the enquiry can be closed and the final notification under section 16 be prepared.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE LOCALIZATION AND DEMARCATIION OF ENCLOSURES IN RESERVED FORESTS.

[B.P. F. No. 184, dated 3rd July 1903, and G.O. Ms. No. 2476, Development, dated 8th November 1937.]

The work of demarcation must be carried out by the Forest Department as the Forest Settlement Officer has neither establishment nor funds and as the Revenue Department is only incidentally concerned. This should be done wherever possible, in a preliminary fashion, before the notification under section 4 is sent up and may be finally completed after the notification under section 16 has issued. If there is doubt or dispute, the preliminary demarcation may be postponed, until, by the Forest Settlement Officer's decision, the boundaries are authoritatively settled.

2. The preliminary identification or localization should be performed by the local revenue officials who should co-operate for this purpose with the forest officials, and any delay on their part should be brought to the Collector's notice. The final and authoritative localization is performed when the Forest Settlement Officer passes his decision. In this case, as in the case of demarcation, the preliminary work may, in case of doubt or dispute, be postponed, until the Forest Settlement Officer's decision settles the matter.

3. The Forest Settlement Officer must himself visit the enclosure, and must satisfy himself by actual inspection, that its boundaries are correctly and clearly laid down on the ground in accordance with his decision. Certificates from ryots or village officers are not sufficient.

4. The Forest department should, as far as possible, indicate all known enclosures in the sketch-maps forwarded with draft notifications under section 4, and should intimate to the Forest Settlement Officer prior to his inspection what fields should be acquired and what retained as enclosures.

5. In regard to the manner in which the demarcation of the enclosures should be done, rules 17 and 18 of the rules for the demarcation of forest blocks should be followed, subject of course to such modifications as local circumstances may necessitate.

RULES FOR THE DEMARCATION OF FOREST BLOCKS.

[B.P. F. No. 53, dated 1st February 1892; B.P. F. No. 391, dated 8th September 1897, and G.O. Ms. No. 2476, Development, dated 8th November 1937.]

N.B.—The instructions conveyed in the rules may be modified to suit local conditions or for other good reason.

Selection of boundaries—Reserve boundaries and demarcation.—District Forest Officers cannot be too careful about this, and though maps and local information regarding occupied lands may be usefully employed at the time, it is absolutely necessary in order to secure *good boundaries* that they should be selected, marked and described *on the ground*, and in all cases by the District Forest Officer himself, or some subordinate of particular intelligence, who can be fully trusted.

To save delay at the time of selection, the points may be temporarily marked by planting flags and tarring the nearest rock or tree, or cutting some figure on the ground; but immediate steps should be taken to follow up with preliminary *demarcation and clearing*, as described further on under permanent demarcation, but of a less substantial nature, pending final notification under section 16—the boundary being, however, in all cases clearly defined.

A selected boundary based only on a map of the country, or on information supplied by subordinates, can never be relied on, and has more often than otherwise proved a most difficult and expensive one to subsequently mark, clear and protect.

2. Ridges and spurs, roads and paths, streams and ravines, may be regarded as natural boundaries, and point to point lines artificial ones.

3. When a stream or ravine is selected, the outer bank should, as a rule, be taken, so as to protect the growth on both banks, and to conserve the fishing.

4. Attention should also be given, in the selection of boundaries, to making them as practicable and easily and cheaply maintained as possible for clearing and fire-protection, and to their use as rides for inspection, or roads for export of forest produce.

5. Provided that there is no interference with recognized occupancy rights without the consent of the owner or occupier, it is necessary that artificial boundaries should be demarcated and cleared

sufficiently for identification (see rule 1) before settlement (if properly selected there ought to be few alterations by the Forest Settlement Officer), but the demarcation of undoubted *natural* boundaries may be postponed when necessary until after settlement is complete.

6. In demarcating natural boundaries, such as railways, roads, occupied lands, etc., it is better, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, to leave a margin, not exceeding one chain, for the extraction of ballast, road metal, movements of cattle, etc.

7. All boundaries must be demarcated and cleared before survey can be undertaken.

8. To secure business-like and straight practicable lines, much care and thought is necessary. The line, in as long sections as possible, should run evenly along the limits, or in the direction of the main points aimed at, and taking no more turns than are necessary, the points or turns of a line should be chosen and described so that from one point the next may be readily seen with the naked eye (or will be so seen when the line is cleared) and all of them should be as conspicuous as possible, especially from the outside of the reserve. For this reason points should, whenever possible, be chosen on high places and open spaces, and they must be so selected as to allow of the lines between them *running straight*.

9. *Permanent demarcation and clearing*.—For various reasons the easiest, cheapest and most easily maintained demarcation for general use is that of a pillar at every point (i.e., turn) of the line, with a clearing between the pillars; and the most ready form of boundary pillar is that of a substantially built cairn with centre post as described further on.

In certain localities, where slabs of stone are cheaply and easily procurable, they may with advantage be used for boundary pillars. They should stand 5 feet above ground, and be substantial enough to prevent their being removed or broken off by cattle, etc.

10. The clearing should be a complete clearing up of the line (including, in time, removal of all stumps and loose stones) for a breadth of not less than 6 yards ($5\frac{1}{2}$ yards would be exactly 2 acres a running mile), for which if in open ground a half foot broad and deep ditch running along the outer edge of the pillar line may be substituted.

NOTE.—The cost of clearing a line in the first instance will average about 1 rupee 4 annas a furlong, or Rs. 10 a mile. The cost of the 6-inch ditch will average about 1 pie a yard or Rs. 9 a mile.

N.B.—The above are the rates arrived at by experience in the Salem district, but will of course vary considerably according to local circumstances.

11. The Forest boundary pillars will, of course, mark the actual limits of the reserve and should be placed on the outer edge of the cleared line. The pillars should be visible from one to the other, and in cases where the turning points of a boundary are so distant as to render this doubtful intermediate cairns or pillars should be erected; as a rule, boundary pillars should not be more than 200 yards apart.

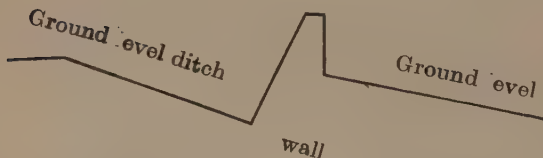
12. As a useful supplement to pillar demarcation, a line of closely planted tall growing trees such as palmyras may with advantage be planted along the inner edge of the pillar line.

13. Fences and walls, when required, should run along the outer edge of the pillar line.

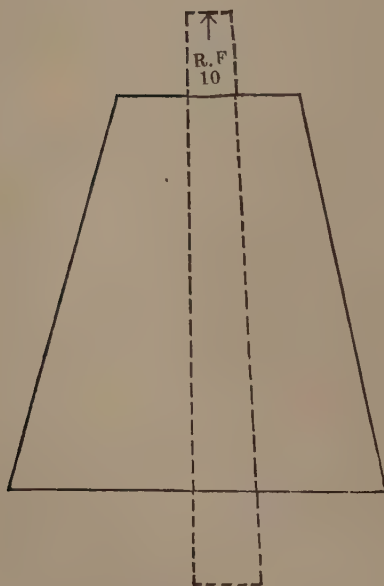
Note for information.—A plain aloe fence will average about 4 pies a yard, or Rs. 36 a mile. An aloe fence on a 2-foot high earth bank will average about 1 anna a yard, or Rs. 110 a mile. A 3-foot high mud wall 1 foot broad will average about 1 anna 3 pies a yard or Rs. 137 a mile.

A 3-foot high rough stone wall $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad will average about 1 anna 6 pies a yard, or Rs. 165 a mile.

A wire fence from Rs. 500 a mile. The earth for bank or wall should be taken from a broad shallow ditch just outside and sloping downwards to the bank or wall, so as to make a more efficient barricade against cattle (see sketch in margin).



14. The construction of the pillars (where the form of cairn and post is adopted) should be as follows:—The posts must be straight and of the most durable woods obtainable. They should be 6 feet long and *not less than* 6 inches in diameter; one foot will be sunk in the ground, and one foot will remain exposed above the cairn.



Form of pillar—Scale 1 inch to the foot.

15. The cairns will be built round the post, of the largest stones procurable (or earth and turf where stones are not available), up to a height of 4 feet and should be 4 feet in diameter, or square, at the base, and 2 feet at the top.

16. Facing *outwards* on each post must be marked in tar the Government arrow, the letters R.F. (for Reserved Forests) and a consecutive pillar number. The numbers only may also be marked on the inside of the pillars so as to be visible during inspections from inside and utilized for the location of interior lines, etc.

NOTE.—The cost of such pillars should average about 6 annas each.

17. For interior demarcation, e.g., enclosures, similar pillars should be built, but the clearing may be reduced to 3 yards. The marking of interior pillars should be in accordance with their purpose. Those which mark "enclosures" should bear the claim number of the settlement under which they were admitted.

As a distinction between interior and exterior pillars, the Government arrow and letters R.F. should be omitted from the former.

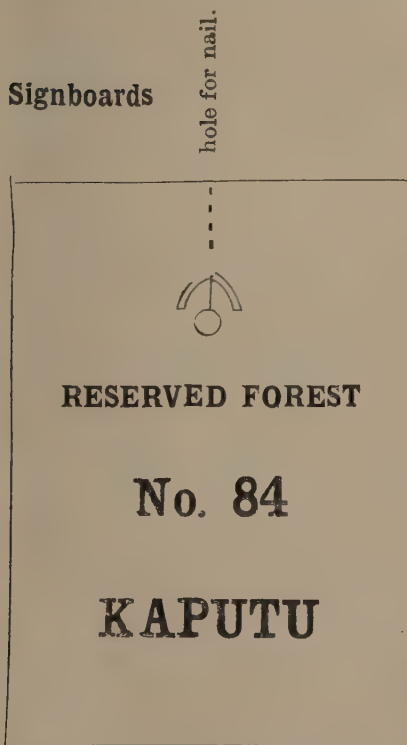
18. When posts are not obtainable, or have decayed, a stone of suitable dimensions and bearing the prescribed marks, should be let in at the top of the cairn in their place.

19. Pillars should not be marked R.F. until the area is finally notified under section 16, nor should they be numbered until ready for survey, or at least until the points marked are definitely approved of and will not need to be altered.

NOTE.—When numbering pillars, it is advisable to similarly number some bottom stone in the pillar, or the nearest rock, in case pillar top numbers should disappear.

Pillars may with advantage be splashed from time to time with white-wash. It renders them more distinct, interference with them more easily detected, and proves that guards and watchmen are attending to the boundaries.

20. *Signboards*.—Signboards for "forest reserves," or "forest topes," "forest depots," "forest offices," "forest stations" and "forest camps" should be made with a zinc or tin plate, painted white on both sides, with 1 inch letters *cut out* and nailed to 1 inch boards ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch planks *set crossways*), painted black on both sides (with tar), and measuring 15 inches upright by 12 inches broad. They should be fixed by one nail, so as to hang perpendicularly from suitable posts or trees, and must always be placed on *the left hand* side of any road or path that *enters* the enclosure as well as (in the case of reserves) on the side of the reserve where every path or road that *borders the reserve* first touches it and last touches it.



Form of signboard—scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the inch.

In the case of reserved forests, every path that touches the boundary, and every *admitted right of way* must be marked as shown in the margin with a signboard.

21. For paths that border a reserve, the boards should face parallel with the path. For paths that *enter* a reserve, the boards should face at *right angles* to the path, so that in all cases the board will face away from the area it defines.

22. The names when too long for the 12-inch breadth of board must be prepared on a separate strip of zinc and plank; so as to nail on in its proper place on the signboard.

NOTE.—The cost of these signboards will average about 12 annas each. The tarred boards will last a long time, and the zinc plates can be so nailed on that by temporarily slipping a piece of tin or zinc behind the plate and using a white paint brush; the white on the plates can be renewed at any time without removing the plates from the boards.

Where signboards are considered useless, they may be dispensed with, and cairns or stone slabs put up to distinguish roads or paths.

23. It is most important at the time of selection, demarcation, or clearing of boundaries, that a careful record should be kept and filed with the settlement papers to show the time, the cost, and the name of the responsible officer supervising the work. and in the case of selection or the alteration of a boundary, a statement of the description and situation of each point and the run of the line from it, must be recorded, and should be signed by (or the names at least given of) the village officers and forest subordinates who were present.

24. Pending the actual survey of a reserve, it is also necessary for record to mark neatly by red ink dots on the best available maps, the boundaries, as nearly as can be shown; and when boundary lines have been cleared, this also should be shown on the map by a thin red line just above and another just below the dots.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE EXERCISE OF CERTAIN RIGHTS ADMITTED AT SETTLEMENT IN FAVOUR OF THE CHENCHUS, HILL TRIBES LIVING IN THE RESERVED FORESTS ON THE NALLAMALAI IN THE KURNOOL DISTRICT.

[G.O. No. 200, Rev., dated 5th April 1898; Notification No. 202, pages 365–366, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd May 1898; G.O. No. 966, Rev., dated 3rd April 1911; Notification No. 199, page 459, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th April 1911; G.O. Ms. No. 2604, Dev., dated 23rd November 1937—Notification No. 721, dated 6th November 1937, page 1918, Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th November 1937.]

The Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules for regulating the exercise of certain rights admitted at settlement in favour of the Chenchus, hill tribes living in the reserved forests on the Nallamalais in the Kurnool district:—

- (1) The carrying of torches and the lighting of fires in fire protected blocks during the fire season are prohibited.

- (2) There shall be no right to wash or bathe in such springs, wells, pools or portions of streams as are especially set apart for drinking purposes by the District Forest Officer.
- (3) No more than the quantity which the Collector may consider to be actually required for domestic use shall be removed in the exercise of the right to take wood, bamboos, fibre, thatching grass, firewood, roots, fruits, honey and other forest produce. The term "other forest produce" shall be taken to mean other minor forest produce, not including tusks and horns. No wood other than poles and smaller pieces of third-class and unclassified trees shall be removed.
- (4) No gudem (Chenchu village) shall, without the special permission of the Collector, be allowed to keep a larger number of guns than that for which licences had been taken out at the time of settlement. Every gun covered by a licence shall be stamped with a distinctive mark or number. The use of poison and of explosives in water and the setting of cruives or fixed engines or snares for the capture or destruction of fish are strictly prohibited.
- (5) For purposes of regeneration, a portion of the area set apart for the grazing of cattle, not exceeding one-fifth, may be closed to grazing at any time and for such length of time as the District Forest Officer deems fit.
- (6) The right of pre-emption of all minor forest produce collected by the Chenchus for sale or barter shall be reserved to the Forest department. The exercise of the right of collecting wood and other produce for domestic use and of collecting minor produce for sale or barter shall be confined to natural growth and shall not include forest produce which is the result of special plantation or protection on the part of the Forest department. All minor produce collected by the Chenchus for sale or barter shall be disposed of to the Forest department or its authorized agents only and to no one else, unless the said department or its agents are unwilling to buy it at the market rate. Chenchus disposing of any forest produce contrary to this rule are liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 under section 19 of the Madras Forest Act.

SPECIAL RULES UNDER SECTION 21 OF THE ACT FOR
THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WENLOCK DOWNS
RESERVED FOREST IN THE NILGIRIS AS A
PASTURAGE AND RECREATION GROUND.

[G.O. No. 295, Rev., dated 26th March 1900; Notification No. 145, page 476, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th March 1900; G.O. Ms. No. 2226, Rev., dated 3rd August 1914; B.P. F. Mis. No. 517, dated 18th August 1914, and C.C.'s Ref. No. 327/37, D-1, dated

1st April 1937; G.O. Ms. No. 2551, Dev., dated 16th November 1937; Notification No. 705, dated 4th November 1937, page 1880 of Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th November 1937.]

With reference to the Notification No. 144, dated March 26, 1900, which appeared at page 473 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 27th March 1900, constituting the tract of country now known as "The Wenlock Downs" a reserved forest under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to declare that the following special rules shall, under section 21 of the said Act, apply thereto pending further notice :—

- (1) Nothing shall be deemed an offence under these rules which is done by the Ootacamund Hunt Club in the proper pursuit of hunting.
- (2) Except as provided in rule 1, the coursing or pursuit of jackals with any kind of dog whatsoever is strictly prohibited within reserve limits and the shooting, poisoning or trapping of them is also prohibited.
- (3) Shooting within the reserve shall be regulated by the Nilgiri Game Act (Madras Act II of 1879) and the Nilgiri Game rules * framed under the Forest Act * as already in force.
- (4) Fishing in the Pykara river or other streams within the reserve shall be regulated by the same rules.
- (5) Riding, picnic or other pleasure parties are free of the reserve with the exception of such places as the Collector may deem it necessary to close against intrusion under the Forest Act or rules. No green wood shall be cut in sholas, but fallen dry wood may be gathered for fires at picnics and the like, but care must be taken that the penalty provided in section 21 (b) of the Forest Act is not incurred. ("Any person who sets fire to a reserved forest or kindles or leaves burning any fire in such manner as to endanger the same, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting court may direct to be paid.")
- (6) No wood, green or dry, may be cut or gathered from a Government plantation nor shall fires be lit within one hundred yards thereof.
- (7) The cutting and removal of grass will be allowed without a permit save in such localities as may from time to time be notified by the Collector.
- (8) The collection of Jung anywhere within the reserve limits is strictly forbidden.

* Pages 91-93 infra.

- (9) Golfing within the reserve shall be permitted free, but no new golf-course shall be laid down without the Collector's permission, nor shall any building connected with the game be erected without his sanction.
- (10) Racing within the reserve shall be permitted free, but no new race-course shall be formed or building connected therewith erected without the Collector's sanction.
- (11) The grazing of cattle, asses, horses and sheep shall be permitted within the reserve, except in Government plantations, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed from time to time; it rests with the Collector to close against grazing or the grazing of any particular class of animal any portion of the reserve that he may deem necessary from time to time.
- (12) The quarrying of stones, gravel, earth or turf within the reserve by the District Board Engineer shall be allowed on payment of the seigniorage at the rates prescribed for the Nilgiri division. Such quarrying shall be permitted only in such places as may from time to time be approved by the District Forest Officer. No materials shall be removed from the reserve for use outside its limits except with the permission of the Collector obtained in writing in advance. Subject to the same conditions, the Municipal Engineer also shall be allowed to quarry such materials for use on municipal roads passing through any portion of the reserve. Previous sanction of the Government shall be obtained to the construction of any road other than a forest road through any portion of the reserve. The District Board Engineer or the Municipal Engineer, as the case may be, shall after quarrying for stone, gravel, earth or turf, take steps to level the excavations made and leave no unsightly or dangerous pits or holes.
- NOTE.—Wheeled traffic beyond the limits of the admitted roads is strictly prohibited. This restriction does not apply to the parking of vehicles within 50 yards of any road or to the use of wheeled traffic on the downs on such occasions as race meetings under arrangements made with the approval of the Collector.
- (13) Goat-browsing within the reserve is strictly prohibited.
- (14) The firing of grass in any part of the reserve except by the Forest Department will be dealt with under the Forest Act.
- (15) The erection of temporary huts or sheds and the cutting or collection of materials for that purpose is forbidden without the Collector's permission, and in default of such permission the contravention of this rule shall be dealt with under the Forest Act. The erection of any unauthorized building shall be similarly dealt with.
- (16) The damaging of any trees within the reserve, trespass into the grounds of or intrusion into any forest building is an offence.

DELEGATION OF POWERS UNDER THE FOREST ACT.

(i)

POWERS OF DISTRICT COLLECTORS TO CLOSE
RESERVED FOREST AND RESERVED LANDS TO
GRAZING.

[G.O. No. 2123, Rev. (Spl.), dated 18th November 1919—Notification No. 429, dated 18th November 1919, page 1352 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1919; G.O. No. 2776, Dev., dated 13th December 1937—Notification No. 782, dated 26th November 1937, page 2031, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937.]

In supersession of Notification No. 64, dated 6th February 1902, on page 155 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th February 1902 and No. 242, dated 14th June 1905, on page 461 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th June 1905, the Government of Madras under the authority vested in them by section 2 of the Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1919, authorize District Collectors to exercise, subject to the concurrence of the Chief Conservator of Forests, the powers conferred by sections 22 and 27 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

(ii)

POWERS OF DISTRICT FOREST OFFICERS TO CLOSE
RESERVED FORESTS TO GRAZING.

[G.O. Ms. No. 51, Dev., dated the 4th January 1940—Notification No. 960, dated the 2nd December 1939, page 1607 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th December 1939.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1919 (Madras Act VII of 1919), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to delegate to the District Forest Officers the powers conferred on the Provincial Government by section 22 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, subject to the conditions specified below, namely :—

- (1) that the area of reserved forest in which the rights are suspended does not exceed 1,000 acres at a time; and
- (2) that the District Forest Officers submit a report immediately to the Collector and the Chief Conservator of Forests.

(iii)

POWERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE TO PERMIT
ALIENATIONS OF RIGHTS OF PASTURAGE OR TO
FOREST PRODUCE ADMITTED IN RESERVED
FORESTS.

[G.O. Ms. No. 996, Rev., dated 10th May 1932; G.O. No. 2776, Dev., dated 13th December 1937—Notification No. 783, dated 26th November 1937, pages 2031–2032 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to delegate to the Board of Revenue in respect of forests under its control, the powers conferred by section 19 of the said Act.

(iv)

POWERS OF THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
TO PERMIT ALIENATIONS OF RIGHTS OF PASTURAGE OR TO FOREST PRODUCE ADMITTED IN
RESERVED FORESTS OR TO GRANT LANDS ON
PATTA IN FORESTS NOTIFIED UNDER SECTION 4
OR 16 OF THE FOREST ACT.

[G.O. Ms. No. 679, Dev., dated 16th May 1932; G.O. No. 2776, Dev., dated 13th December 1937—Notifications Nos. 784 and 785, dated 26th November 1937, page 2032 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937.]

1. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1919 (Madras Act VII of 1919), read with section 65 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and in supersession of Revenue (Special) Department Notification No. 428, dated 18th November 1919, published at page 1352 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1919, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to delegate to the Chief Conservator of Forests in respect of forests under his control, the powers conferred by section 19 of the last mentioned Act.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1919 (Madras Act VII of 1919) and in supersession of Revenue (Special) Department Notification No. 427, dated 18th November 1919, published at page 1352 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1919, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to delegate to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, in respect of forests under his control, the powers which are conferred on the Board of Revenue by sections 7 and 18 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882).

(v)

POWERS OF FOREST OFFICERS UNDER SECTION 59 OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT.

[G.O. No. 981, Rev., dated 23rd November 1897—Notification No. 607, dated 23rd November 1897, page 1546 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th December 1897; G.O. No. 2776, Dev., dated 13th December 1937—Notification No. 786, dated 26th November 1937, page 2032 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937.]

In supersession of Notification No. 421, published at pages 1134 and 1135 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th September 1897, the Government of Madras are pleased to notify that, under section 59 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, all Assistant Conservators and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests, Madras, are hereby invested with the following powers specified in clauses (b) and (c) of the said section, that is to say—

* (b) powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(c) powers to hold enquiries into forest offences, and in the course of such inquiries to receive and record evidence:

Provided that no such officer shall exercise the said powers unless and until he has passed the vernacular tests prescribed for his appointment.

* NOTE.—The following is the scale sanctioned by Government of batta to witnesses summoned by District Forest Officers in connexion with forest cases:—

Travelling expense.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.			Indians.		
	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
By rail ..	First-class fare.	Second-class fare.	Third-class fare.	First-class fare.	Second-class fare.	Third-class fare.
By road ..	As. 8 per mile.	As. 4 per mlle.	As. 2 per mile.	As. 6 per mile.	As. 2 per mile.	As. 2 per 10 miles.
By sea or canal.	Actual expense of passage.			Actual expense of passage.		

NOTE.—Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and Indians shall be divided into three classes, and the District Forest Officer, by whom they may have been summoned as witnesses, shall fix the class of each such person so summoned with due regard to his station in life.

[G.O. No. 300, Rev., dated 29th March 1900; and B.P. F. No. 158, dated 21st April 1900.]

(vi)

POWERS OF FOREST OFFICERS TO INQUIRE INTO
AND COMPOUND OFFENCES.

[G.O. No. 970, Rev., dated 27th August 1884; Notification No. 179, dated 27th August 1884, pages 617 to 619, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th October 1884; G.O. No. 1016, Rev., dated 3rd October 1892; Notifications Nos. 172, 178 and 468 published at pages 588, 617 and 1254, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazettes*, dated 23rd September and 7th October 1884, and 11th October 1892, respectively; G.O. No. 2129, Rev., dated 18th September 1915; Errata Notification, dated 18th September 1915, page 917 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st September 1915; G.O. No. 2776, Rev., dated 13th December 1937; Notification No. 787, dated 26th November 1937, page 2032 of Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937.]

(1) *Powers of Forest Officers in respect of offences.*—Under section 63 (a) of Act V of 1882 (The Madras Forest Act) the Government of Madras are pleased to direct that the officers of the Forest Department in Madras, mentioned in the first column of the following schedule, shall exercise the powers of 'Forest Officers,' under the sections of the Forest Act mentioned in the second column of the same, over against each such class of officers, respectively :—

Class of officers empowered.	Section of the Act under which powers are given.	Brief description of nature of powers conferred.
(1)	(2)	(3)
All District Forest Officers and subordinates of District Forest Officers having the rank of Deputy, Assistant or Extra Assistant Conservator; in respect of cases arising in their districts	55 59 (d)	Power to compound offences. Power to accept compensation under section 55.
All District Forest Officers ..	59	{ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Powers of a Settlement Officer under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923. (b) Power of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses, etc. (c) Power to hold inquiries into forest offences and receive and record evidence.

(2) *Conservators may exercise above powers.*—The Conservators of Forests are empowered to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on their subordinate officers in the foregoing schedule.

(3) *Procedure on compounding an offence.*—Any Forest Officer duly empowered to exercise the powers defined in section 55 shall, on compounding an offence under that section, immediately record a statement setting forth the circumstances of the case and the sum for which he compounded it, and shall submit a copy to the District Forest Officer for the information of the Collector.

The amount received as composition shall be paid into the nearest Taluk Treasury, and the number and date of receipt for the same be quoted in the copy of the statement.

NOTE.—The practice of collecting compounding fees levied under section 55 of the Forest Act through subordinates below the rank of Range Officers should be discontinued and the accused given the option of paying the money either (a) to the Range Officer direct or by Postal money orders or (b) into the nearest treasury. The alternative courses open to the offender should be clearly specified in the demand notice issued to him. If the first alternative is adopted, the Range Officer should invariably grant a receipt in C.F. No. 140. When compounding fees are paid to the Treasury officers by the parties, they should be credited to Forest revenue and the fact intimated to the Range Officer immediately by means of a post card.

(4) *Annual statement of compounded offences to be furnished to Conservators.*—All statements shall be carefully recorded in the District Forest office, and an abstract furnished yearly to the Conservator of Forests with the annual report.

(vii)

POWERS OF REVENUE OFFICERS TO ENQUIRE INTO AND COMPOUND OFFENCES AND ACCEPT COMPENSATION.

NOTIFICATION I.

[G.O. No. 1813, Rev., dated 9th August 1916; Notification No. 389, dated 9th August 1916, page 966, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th August 1916; G.O. No. 2776, Dev., dated 13th December 1937; Notification No. 788, dated 26th November 1937, page 2032 of Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937.]

Under sections 2, 55 and 59 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to invest all Revenue Divisional Officers with the power of Forest Officers within their respective jurisdictions for the purpose of compounding forest offences arising in connexion with unreserved lands and in connexion with lands handed over to forest panchayats for management.

[G.O. Ms. No. 305, Rev., dated 9th February 1928; Notification No. 40, dated 9th February 1928, page 245, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th February 1928; Development Department Memorandum No. 2173-I/33-1, dated 4th October 1933; G.O. No. 2776, Dev., dated 13th December 1937; Notification No. 789, dated 26th November 1937, page 2032 of Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937.]

In supersession of Notification No. 41, dated 6th February 1923, published at page 209 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th February 1923, and Notification No. 268, dated 25th September 1923, published at page 1108 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd October 1923, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased, under section 2 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, to appoint all Tahsildars, Independent Deputy Tahsildars, Dependent Deputy Tahsildars and Forest Panchayat or Deputy

Tahsildars as Forest Officers for the purpose of accepting under section 55 of the said Act compensation for forest offences, and under section 59 of the said Act, to invest them with the power to accept compensation for forest offences in all cases arising in connexion with unreserved lands and in connexion with lands handed over to forest panchayats for management where the value of the property involved does not exceed Rs. 50.

NOTIFICATION II.

[G.O. Ms. No. 538, Dev., dated 1st April 1926; Notification No. 121, dated nil March 1926, on page 698 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th March 1926; G.O. No. 2776, Dev., dated 13th December 1937; Notification No. 790, dated 26th November 1937, page 2032 of Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937.]

Under section 2 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to appoint Collectors of districts as District Forest Officers within their respective jurisdictions, and to empower them under section 59 of the said Act to accept compensation for forest offences under section 55 in all cases arising in connexion with unreserved lands and lands handed over to forest panchayats for management.

NOTIFICATION III.

[G.O. Ms. No. 1956, Dev., dated the 8th August 1939; Notification No. 648, dated the 8th August 1939, published on page 1038 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th August 1939.]

Under section 2 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to appoint the Forest Panchayat Rangers in the districts of Nellore, Bellary and South Arcot as Forest Officers for the purpose of accepting, under section 55 of the said Act, compensation for forest offences and under clause (d) of section 59 of the said Act, to invest them with the power to accept compensation for forest offences in all cases arising in connexion with lands handed over to the forest panchayats for management where the value of the property involved does not exceed Rs. 50.

RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 63 (e) OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT, 1882, TO REGULATE QUARRYING MINOR MINERALS AND MINING MAJOR MINERALS IN RESERVED FORESTS.

[Notification No. 779, dated 21st September 1938, page 1411, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th October 1938.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of section 63 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the grant of permits and leases for quarrying

minor minerals and of prospecting licences and mining leases in respect of major minerals in lands which have been constituted as reserved forests under section 16 of the said Act :—

RULES.

1. In lands which have been constituted as reserved forests under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882—

- (i) no person shall quarry minor minerals such as slate, building stone, limestone and clay or remove turf or earth without obtaining a permit in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, and
- (ii) the Forest Department may allow other departments of Government and local bodies on obtaining the necessary permits to quarry and charge for the materials quarried.

2. Every application for a lease to quarry minor minerals in any such land by a person not being an alien shall be made to the Collector of the district in which the land with respect to which the lease is required is situate. The Collector shall consult the District Forest Officer concerned in case the land is under the control of the Forest Department and the panchayat concerned in case the land is under the management of the forest panchayat. If the District Forest Officer or the panchayat, as the case may be, has no objection to the lease being granted, the Collector shall submit proposals for the grant of the lease to the Board of Revenue. The Board of Revenue may sanction the lease but such sanction shall be subject to the condition that the lessee pays both the ordinary assessment and the seigniorage fee which the Government of Madras may fix for the mineral in question. The lease shall be in the form printed as Appendix XII in Chapter VIII of the Madras Mining Manual.

3. Where for any such lease applications are received from a number of persons and circumstances justifying the selection of a particular person do not exist, the privilege of quarrying shall be sold by auction and such sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Board of Revenue. The purchaser in auction shall pay both the ordinary assessment and the seigniorage fee in addition to the bid amount.

4. The grant of prospecting licences and mining leases for major minerals shall be governed by the rules made by the Government of India printed in Chapter VI of the Madras Mining Manual. In all cases where the land is either under the control of the Forest Department or is managed by a forest panchayat, the previous permission of the District Forest Officer or the forest panchayat, as the case may be, shall be obtained.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF REWARDS TO INFORMERS AND OTHERS WHO MAY RENDER SERVICE TO GOVERNMENT BY DETECTING OR PREVENTING 'BREACHES OF THE FOREST LAWS.

[G.O. No. 68, Rev., dated 7th February 1889; Notification No. 38, dated 7th February 1889, on page 94, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th February 1889; G.O. No. 31, Rev., dated 15th January 1894; G.O. No. 444, Rev., dated 13th July 1895; B.P. F. No. 76, dated 24th March 1905; and G.O. thereon No. 554, Rev., dated 14th June 1905; Notification No. 242, dated 14th June 1905, on page 461, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th June 1905; B.P. F. No. 80, dated 22nd April 1907; and B.P. F. No. 99, Press, dated 1st July 1916.]

1. In any case in which any person or persons have been convicted of an offence against the Forest Laws and a penalty or confiscation imposed and realized, the Chief Conservator of Forests or the Conservator of Forests of the Circle in which the offence was committed may grant, in such proportions as they may think fit, to any person or persons who may have contributed to the conviction of the offender or offenders, or to the seizure of the property confiscated, a reward not exceeding the proceeds of the forest produce confiscated, *plus* the amount for which any other article confiscated in the same case may sell, *plus* the amount of any fine imposed therein :

Provided always that the aggregate amount of the rewards thus granted in any one case shall not exceed—

	RS.
If the award be made by the Chief Conservator of Forests	500
If the award be made by the Conservator of Forests of the Circle	100

The term " Forest laws " includes the ordinary penal laws of the country when they are utilized in the interests of forest conservancy.

2. In any case in which any person or persons have been convicted of an offence against the forest laws, but in which no penalty or confiscation has been imposed or if imposed, has not been realized, or in which any person has performed any service of special merit in respect of the prevention or detection of any such offence, rewards may be granted as follows :—

	RS.
By the Chief Conservator of Forests to an aggregate amount not exceeding	200
By the Conservator of Forests of the Circle to an aggregate amount not exceeding	25

3. If in any case it is thought desirable to grant rewards in excess of the amount which, under the above rules, may be awarded by the Chief Conservator of Forests the matter should be reported for the orders of Government.

4. Gazetted officers of Government are ineligible for rewards under these rules.

5. The power to grant rewards which was conferred on the magistracy by the rules published under Notification No. 172, dated 27th August 1884, printed at page 590 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd September 1884, has been withdrawn and the rules cancelled.

6. Conservators are empowered to grant special rewards up to Rs. 10 for good service in regard to forest offences not covered by the above rules, subject to the proviso that no rewards shall be given for services in connexion with forest fires. There is, however, no objection to the grant of rewards to each village headman or talaiyari in whose jurisdiction no fire has occurred for five years and to the employment of jungle tribes as fire patrols paying them by results at the end of the fire season. The rewards to the village headman or talayari will only be appropriate in the case of forests which by their situation the villagers can practically control and for whose immunity from fire they can be allowed credit, such as for instance, forests surrounded by or close to villages.

GENERAL RULES TO REGULATE THE GRAZING OF CATTLE IN GOVERNMENT FORESTS IN TIMES OF DROUGHT.

[G.O. No. 59, Rev., dated 18th January 1904; G.O. No. 652, Rev., dated 17th July 1905; G.O. Ms. No. 1034, Rev., dated 2nd May 1935; and B.P. No. 51, Press, dated 13th May 1935.]

1. In those reserves which are ordinarily open to grazing, the free cutting and removal of grass and free grazing to all cattle seeking admission should, as far as possible, be allowed. Where, however, the number of such cattle exceeds the grazing capabilities of the reserve, the Collector may take steps to reduce the number of cattle to the maximum which the reserve will support, either by the imposition of a moderate grazing fee or by such other means as he may consider best suited to the circumstances. Preference should, in this event, be given to the more valuable animals.

2. In those reserves which, for reasons of forest conservancy, are ordinarily closed to grazing, the first concession should be to allow free cutting and removal of grass. Later, grazing may be allowed either subject to the payment of fees or, if the Collector considers it desirable, free.

The power (1) to allow the free cutting and removal of grass and free grazing under rule 1, (2) to impose fees and regulate the number of cattle to be admitted, where such measures are considered necessary under that rule and (3) to grant concessions under rule 2 shall vest in the Collector who will report the action taken for the information of Government. The Collector may also grant concessions under rule 2 at the instance of the Famine Commissioner and report the action taken for the information of Government and the Board of Revenue in the Settlement Department.

In exercising these powers, the Collector must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator of Forests in the case of forests under the control of the Forest Department. If the Collector and the Chief Conservator of Forests disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator. Areas may be transferred from rule 1 to rule 2 and from rule 2 to rule 1 at the Collector's discretion, if he thinks it necessary.

3. No grazing should be allowed in areas under plantation unless the trees are old enough to be safe from attack by cattle. Areas under regeneration also, in which the trees are not old enough to be safe from injury from cattle, should not be open to grazing without special consideration.

4. Goats should not be admitted to areas ordinarily closed to grazing, and their admission into other areas which contain forest growth of any importance should be permitted only for special reasons and on payment.

5. Professional graziers and cattle-breeders may be permitted to share with agriculturists in such grazing as is allowed; but they should not be considered entitled to enjoy such grazing free of payment.

6. The management of pasture reserves and control of the cattle admitted to them shall be in the hands of the Forest Officers in the case of forests managed by the Forest Department and the forest panchayats in the case of forests handed over to them for management.

RULES AND CONDITIONS REGARDING THE ISSUE OF GRAZING PERMITS.

[G.O. No. 45, Rev., dated 26th January 1897; G.O. No. 569, Rev., dated 13th July 1897; B.P. F. No. 336, dated 11th August 1898; B.P. F. No. 523, dated 24th November 1898; B.P. F. No. 407, dated 26th September 1899; G.O. Ms. No. 3309, Rev., dated 18th September 1899; B.P. F. No. 82, dated 5th March 1902; B.P. F. No. 315, dated 30th November 1903; B.P. F. No. 152, dated 2nd August 1904; G.O. No. 554, Rev., dated 14th June 1905; Notification No. 242, dated 14th June 1905; on page 461, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th June 1905; G.O. No. 819, Rev., dated 22nd August 1906; B.P. F. No. 224, dated 7th December 1909; G.O. No. 2733, Rev., dated 18th August 1910; B.P. F. No. 232, dated 14th October 1910; G.O. Ms. No. 851, Dev., dated 6th June 1931; Notification No. 184, dated 20th May 1931, on pages 688 and 689 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th May 1931; and G.O. Ms. No. 374, Dev., dated 20th March 1934.]

I. Grazing shall be allowed in Reserved Forests only on permits issued by the Forest Department. Permits shall ordinarily be issued either for a whole Forest Range or for a whole Forest Division at the option of the grazier. Grazing will be allowed on a single permit within a range on payment of the grazing fee fixed for that range; but throughout a Forest Division on payment of the highest grazing fee prevailing in that division. These permits, however,

do not cover grazing in areas which are specially closed to grazing. Permits hold good only for Reserves under the control of the Forest Department and not for Reserves under Panchayat management.

II. Certain areas are liable to be closed to grazing either permanently, or temporarily. Closure is applied to areas under regeneration, to burnt areas and to those in which grazing is harmful. Forests may be closed to grazing in case of fires. Particular areas may be reserved for local, foreign or breeding cattle, to the exclusion of others.

III. Except in the case of right or privilege holders permits shall be issued on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by Government from time to time. No permits shall be issued for goats. Cattle grazing as of right or as a privilege without payment, must be covered by permits for which no charge will be made. No permit shall entitle a person to graze cattle in areas closed to grazing, or in those specially reserved for other descriptions of cattle. Permit-holders will not be entitled to any compensation in the event of closure, on account of fire, or for any other reason. Government reserve the right to early burn any part or all of the area covered by the permit, whenever it is found necessary to do so, as a preventive against fires, and no compensation will be granted for any loss sustained by the permit-holder through such early burning. The grazing fees prescribed from time to time are liable to be enhanced in case of fires or if grave or numerous forest offences have been committed within a certain area.

A calf still drawing milk from its mother, i.e., up to about six months old and accompanying its mother but not driven independently will be allowed to graze free. Calves admitted free *at the beginning of the year* as being under six months old may be allowed to graze free for the whole of the first half of the year, but should pay a half rate for the second half-year; while calves *entering the second half of the year* free as being under six months may be permitted to graze free for the whole of the second half. The graziers' own estimate of the age of a calf may be accepted in all but obviously misstated cases.

IV. (a) If a licensee wishes to sell some of the cattle he is grazing, his licence may be altered on application free of charge and a new licence granted, without any payment, to the purchaser of the cattle if he also wishes to graze them in the same range, provided always that the total number of cattle licensed to graze does not exceed that for which the original licensee paid fees.

(b) General permits issued to foreign graziers should contain a note prohibiting grazing in any particular area which it is considered necessary to reserve for the special use of local cattle, and ordinary permits issued for local cattle will contain a note prohibiting grazing in any particular area reserved for foreign cattle or breeding bulls.

V. Permits for all the four classes of animals specified in the margin shall be printed on green paper and shall be issued either for one animal or for more than one animal of the same class.

Buffaloes,
bulls and
cows, sheep
and
miscellaneous animals
such as
elephants,
horses,
mules, asses, &
etc.

VI. The permit shall be a printed one in the following form with a counterfoil :—

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

No. ———

Year ———

District ———

*Permit for grazing bulls, cows, horses or other animals
in reserved forests.*

To whom issued.	Place of residence.	Name of the range.	Number and description of animals.	Fees paid.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				RS. A. P.	

Special notice.

This permit is granted subject to the provisions of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) and of the rules framed thereunder, any breach of which will render the offender liable to the prescribed penalties. It is also granted subject to the conditions which are printed on the reverse and any breach of those conditions will render the permit *ipso facto* null and void and will render the permit-holder liable to penalty under the Forest Act to the same extent and in the same manner as if he had possessed no permit.

Date of issue ——— Signature of the issuing Officer.

[Reverse of the permit.]

Conditions subject to which this permit is issued and breach of any one or more of which voids the permit.

1. The cattle covered by this permit shall invariably be accompanied by and be in charge of the owner or some herdsman or servant of the owner.

2. The owner or herdsman or servant accompanying and in charge of the cattle shall invariably have with him this permit and shall produce it for inspection on demand by any Forest Officer.

3. If any grazier causes damage to trees his permit shall be liable to cancellation.

4. No cattle shall be penned within the forest except on penning permits and under the special permission of the District Forest Officer.

5. No cattle shall be allowed within specially protected areas or grazing areas closed under authority.

NOTE.—(i) As above notified, breach of any of the conditions subject to which this permit is issued will *ipso facto* make void the permit, but the District Forest Officer may remit this penalty and allow the permit to continue valid if he sees fit.

(ii) Permit-holders are hereby warned that, should there be any outbreak of fires or any very serious increase in the number of forest offences in the reserves or portions of the reserves covered by the permit such reserves or portions of the reserves may be closed to grazing by order of the Collector of the district with the concurrence of the Chief Conservator of Forests, and upon the issue of such order all permits for grazing in such areas will *ipso facto* be cancelled.

(iii) This permit will hold good, if not otherwise voided, from the date of issue until the end of the $\frac{\text{official}}{\text{forest}} \frac{\text{year.}}{\text{calendar}}$

6. Government reserve the right to early burn any part or all of the area covered by the permit, whenever it is found necessary to do so, as a preventive against fires, and no compensation will be granted for any loss sustained by the permit-holder through such early burning.

RULES FOR THE COMPOSITION OF FOREST GRAZING OFFENCES.

[G.Os. Nos. 1990, Rev., dated 13th June 1910, and 3958, dated 14th December 1910; G.O. Mis. No. 3389, Rev., dated 11th November 1912; G.O. No. 3020, Rev., dated 13th October 1913; and G.O. No. 1622, Rev. (Spl.), dated 26th August 1919.]

1. In offering to compound any charge of illicit grazing, the District Forest Officer shall not fix a fee which exceeds four times the grazing fee in the case of offences relating to forest areas which are open to grazing and ten times the grazing fee in the case of offences relating to forest areas which are closed to grazing.

2. The Collector of the district may, with the concurrence of the Chief Conservator of Forests, in any individual case, sanction a compounding fee in excess of the maximum scale laid down in rule 1. but he shall only do so on a full report of the circumstances and on special grounds which shall be recorded in writing. If the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for the orders of Government, through the Chief Conservator.

3. Only simple and clearly proved cases should ordinarily be compounded; complicated or doubtful cases and those which involve large sums of money or indicate a clear intent to do damage, should be prosecuted.

4. Subject to the maxima laid down in rule 1, it is open to District Forest Officers to regulate the compounding fee according to the season of the year, the previous conduct of the offender, and the other circumstances of the case. The maximum compounding fees laid down in rule 1 are to be regarded as maxima, and are **not** to be applied mechanically or without regard to the circumstances of each case, which must be dealt with on its merits.

5. In no case shall the maximum compounding fee levied exceed Rs. 100 for each case irrespective of the number or class of the animals concerned and that all cases in which a severer punishment than a fine of Rs. 100 is necessary should be prosecuted before a Magistrate.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF FOREST SUBORDINATES IN THE PROSECUTION OF FOREST OFFENCES.

[G.O. No. 3700, Rev., dated 21st November 1917; G.O. No. 1662, Rev., (Spl.), dated 26th August 1919; G.O. No. 261, Dev., dated 15th February 1921; G.O. Mis. No. 1077, Dev., dated 30th July 1923; G.O. Mis. No. 1373, Dev., dated 6th August 1924; C.C.P. Mis. No. 319, dated 12th November 1924; G.O. No. 967, Law (Genl.), dated 18th March 1933; G.O. Ms. No. 1262, Dev., dated 14th October 1933; G.O. No. 697, Dev., dated 13th May 1935; and G.O. No. 2521, Dev., dated 12th November 1937.]

The following instructions are laid down for the guidance of forest subordinates in the prosecution of forest offences. Magistrates empowered to take cognizance of such cases should also follow these instructions so far as they are applicable to them :—

1. *Submission of occurrence reports.*—When a forest subordinate below the rank of Range Officer detects the commission of a forest offence, he should, within 24 hours, submit an occurrence report of the case with full particulars to the Range Officer. If any animals have been impounded, the pound receipt should be sent along with that report. If any property has been seized and if the offender is known, a report of the seizure should be made in Form H to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, as laid down in section 41 of the Forest Act. In such cases the property seized should be handed over to the custody of the village headman or in his absence to the karnam. In the absence of both it may be made over to a respectable inhabitant of the village nearest to the scene of the offence, but in such cases the custody should be transferred to village officers as early as possible. The receipt obtained from the village officer or the inhabitant, as the case may be, as well as a copy of the H form report should

be sent to the Range Officer, together with the occurrence report and any other records pertaining to the case. The Range Officer will be responsible for seeing that there is no delay on the part of his subordinates in the submission of the occurrence and H form reports. He should likewise bring to the notice of the Revenue Divisional Officer, through the District Forest Officer, any delay on the part of village officers either in granting the pound receipt or in granting the receipt for the property seized and made over to them for safe custody.

2. The Collector of the district may, with the concurrence of the Chief Conservator of Forests, in any individual case, sanction a compounding fee in excess of the maximum scale laid down in rule 1 of the rules for the composition of forest grazing offences, but he shall only do so on a full report of the circumstances and on special grounds which shall be recorded in writing. If the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for the orders of Government, through the Chief Conservator.
3. *Action to be taken by departmental officers on receipt of the A form report.*—(1) On receipt of the A form report and the connected records, the District Forest Officer will decide whether the case should be prosecuted or compounded or withdrawn and will communicate his decision to the Range Officer in Form C.
 - (2) If the orders are to *prosecute*, the Range Officer will forward the triplicate copy of Form C together with a copy of Form A in English to the Magistrate.
 - (3) If the order is to *compound*, the C form communication to the Range Officer should be accompanied by notices in duplicate in Form G. The Range Officer will then take steps to serve the G form notices on the accused. If the compounding fees are paid within thirty days from the date of service by *all* the accused, the Range Officer will return the duplicate of Form C to the District Forest Officer with his endorsement on the back of it. He should retain the triplicate of Form C, except in cases in which a report in Form H has been submitted in the first instance. In such cases he will forward to the magistrate the triplicate copy of Form C after noting on it the fact of payment of the compounding fees and the number and date of the corresponding report in Form H submitted in the first instance.

If compounding fees are *not* paid within the period of thirty days, the Range Officer, besides returning the duplicate copy of Form C with his endorsement to the District Forest Officer, will forward to the magistrate Form A in English together with the triplicate of Form C, after noting on the latter that compounding fees have not

been paid within the time allowed, or, in cases where there are several accused persons, which of them have paid and which have not.

- (4) If the orders are to *withdraw*, no report to the magistrate is necessary, except in cases in which a report in Form H has been submitted in the first instance. In such cases the triplicate of form C should be sent to the magistrate after noting on it the number and date of the corresponding report in Form H which was submitted in the first instance.

The amount of compounding fee fixed by the District Forest Officer should be communicated to the magistrate in the triplicate copy of Form C. In cases in which a high compounding fee has been fixed, the District Forest Officer should briefly record his reasons for it.

When a prosecution is ordered or a trial by a magistrate is necessitated by the failure of an offender to pay the compounding fees, the Range Officer should arrange to cause the summons received from the magistrate to be served on the parties concerned and conduct the case himself, if it is an important one; in other cases he will instruct the section officer or other officer not below the rank of a Forester to do so.

4. *Action to be taken by the magistrate on receipt of the A form report.*—In cases in which the offender is to be prosecuted the Magistrate will take cognizance as soon as he receives the A form report and the triplicate of Form C, just as he would do with a police charge sheet. He will give a calendar number to the case, fix a date of trial, issue processes and proceed with the trial in the manner prescribed by law.

In other cases, the magistrate need take no further action beyond filing Form C with the corresponding report in Form H.

Summonses.—All summonses to the accused as well as to the witnesses should be sent for service 'and return' to the Range Officers, if the service is to be carried out by the forest subordinates, or to the Police officers, if the service is to be carried out by the Police, according to the local conditions of each district. In the latter case the magistrate must separately intimate the date of hearing of the case to the Range Officer. The offence report number as well as the calendar case numbers should be entered in the summons. The service will be effected by tendering the original to the accused and obtaining his signature in the duplicate. If the service cannot be effected in person, it may be effected by leaving the original with some adult male member of the

accused's family or by pasting it on the outer door of the place last inhabited by the accused. In the latter case the signature of the village officers or of the adjoining house-owners should be obtained on the duplicate in token of such service.

Calendars.—The number of cart-loads and head-loads and the value of the produce seized should invariably be stated in the calendar. In grazing cases, the number of cattle and sheep or goats involved should be noted.

Punishment.—In imposing punishments magistrates should remember that, under section 21 of the Forest Act, they can award compensation for damage done to the forests.

Communication of result to the District Forest Officer.—On the completion of the trial, the Magistrate should communicate his decision to the District Forest Officer through the Range Officer in Form E. The orders passed regarding the disposal of the property involved in the case should invariably be stated in the decision. If the case ends in acquittal, a copy of the judgment should be forwarded to the District Forest Officer direct. This rule will apply also to cases where the accused is/are charged with more than one offence and a single charge sheet is framed in respect of all of them and the accused is/are acquitted only in respect of one or more offences the remaining ending in conviction.

5. An offender who has failed to pay the compounding fees fixed by the District Forest Officer within the prescribed period of thirty days and has in consequence been summoned to undergo prosecution at a Magistrate's Court may be permitted to pay the compounding fees already fixed by the District Forest Officer to the Magistrate before the case is called for hearing, provided that he also pays to the Magistrate at the same time such sum as the Magistrate may prescribe as the cost of prosecution to cover the batta of prosecution witnesses. On receipt of the compounding fees and of the prosecution charges, the Magistrate shall intimate the fact to the officer of the Forest department who filed the complaint and the latter shall, without loss of time, send an application for withdrawing the complaint after satisfying himself that the compounding fees and the expenses of the prosecution have been paid in full. The Magistrate may then, at his discretion, dispense with the personal appearance of the accused persons and acquit them under section 248 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

NOTE.—Where an offender has produced to the Court evidence of payment of the compounding fees already fixed, to a Forest Officer, but so late that there has not been time to stop the attendance of prosecution witnesses, the Magistrate may, at his discretion, order payment of a further sum to cover the cost of batta to the prosecution witnesses and shall intimate the amount to the Forest Officer who filed the complaint as above and await his withdrawal application.

6. *Complaints against forest subordinates.*—Whenever any complaint against any forest subordinate is filed before a magistrate either for unlawful impounding of cattle or unlawful seizure of produce or for demanding illegal gratification in the discharge of his duty, the Magistrate should immediately give information of the fact to the District Forest Officer by sending him a copy of the complaint together with a copy of the sworn statement. The defence of forest subordinates in counter-cases will be conducted by the Range Officer.

7. *Forms.*—The forms prescribed for the disposal of forest offences are found in Appendix 12 of the Madras Forest Department and Account Code.

NOTE.—The above instructions apply to forest offences in unreserved lands also, and when they are so applied, the words, "Tahsildar" and "Revenue Divisional Officer" should be read for the words "Range Officer" and "District Forest Officer." The Tahsildar may conduct the prosecution himself (Rule 3 above) or depute the Revenue Inspector for the purpose.

Game Laws and Rules.

I

GENERAL RULES TO REGULATE THE PURSUIT OF GAME IN RESERVED FORESTS.

RULES UNDER SECTION 21 (h) OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT (V OF 1882).

[G.O. No. 2409, Development, dated the 27th October 1937; Notification No. 652, dated the 24th September 1937, published on pages 1709-1710 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th October 1937; G.O. No. 2777, Development, dated the 13th December 1937; Notification No. 780, dated the 25th November 1937, published on page 2031 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937; G.O. Ms. No. 1578, Development, dated the 29th June 1938; Notification No. 491, dated the 1st June 1938, published on page 831 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th June 1938; G.O. Ms. No. 1045, Development, dated the 24th April 1939; Notification No. 271, dated the 27th March 1939, published on page 422 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th April 1939; G.O. No. 2644, Development, dated the 28th October 1939; Notification No. 827, dated the 6th October 1939, published on pages 1328-1329 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th October 1939; G.O. Ms. No. 1090, Development, dated the 27th April 1939; Notification No. 272, dated the 29th March 1939, published on page 422 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 4th April 1939; and G.O. Ms. No. 1717, Development, dated 7th July 1939; Notification No. 465, dated the 5th June 1939, published at pages 723-724 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th June 1939.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of section 21 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of hunting, shooting and fishing and to prohibit

the poisoning of water, and the setting up of traps or snares within the limits of all reserved forests situated in the Province of Madras :

Provided that these rules shall not apply—

- (i) to the reserved forests governed by the Nilgiri Game Rules, namely, the areas specified in Revenue Department Notification No. 305, dated the 9th June 1911, published at pages 606 and 607 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th June 1911, or
- (ii) to the reserved forests governed by the Palni Hills Game Rules, namely, the areas specified in Development Department Notification No. 312, dated the 10th October 1927, published at pages 1719 to 1721 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th October 1927, or
- (iii) to members of hill tribes as defined in the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 (Madras Act I of 1917), resident in the East Godavari district, or
- (iv) to any reserved forests placed in class III under the orders of the Government of Madras unless specially extended to any or all of them by notification in the Gazette of the district under the authority of the Government of Madras.

RULES.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation Act, 1873 (Madras Act I of 1873), any person who may desire to hunt or shoot within the limits of all or any of the reserved forests in any forest division shall be bound to take out a licence therefor at the office of the District Forest Officer of the division provided that a plural licence to hunt or shoot in reserved forests in more than one Forest division excluding Coimbatore North and Kollegal divisions and the areas to which the Nilgiri Game Rules and the Palni Hills Game Rules apply, may be granted to any person by the Chief Conservator of Forests. Hunting or shooting without such licence is prohibited.

The undermentioned officers, however, are not required to take out a licence within the area specified against each of them :—

- (1) All officers of the Madras Forest department of or above the rank of Forester within their respective jurisdictions ;
- (2) All officers of the Survey of India, of and above the rank of Sub-Assistant Superintendents employed on forest survey work in the Province of Madras within the divisions in which they are respectively employed on such work ;
- (3) the Government Botanist within the Province of Madras ;
- (4) Members of the Board of Revenue and Collectors of districts within the limits of their respective jurisdictions ; and
- (5) Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, within the Province of Madras.

2. Licences granted under rule 1 shall not be transferable. They shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

3. The District Forest Officer may, with the previous sanction of the Conservator, grant licences to non-commissioned officers and men of His Majesty's Forces, on proof to his satisfaction that the application for the licence is made for bona fide sporting purposes on such special terms as he may think fit. These licences also shall not be transferable.

4. The District Forest Officer or the Chief Conservator of Forests may refuse to grant a licence if the applicant has been convicted of an offence against the rules under the Madras Forest Act, 1882, relating to hunting, shooting or fishing or for any other special reason to be recorded in writing.

5. No person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at any birds other than the following, provided, however, that the prohibition shall not apply to genuine natural history collectors authorized in this behalf by the District Forest Officer :—

Peafowl, junglefowl, spurfowl, partridge, quail, sandgrouse, woodcock, snipe, pigeon, duck, goose, francolin and birds of prey.

The trapping or snaring of all birds is prohibited.

The removal of the eggs of all birds is prohibited.

6. The use of poison and of dynamite or other explosive for the capture or destruction of animals or birds and beating and setting of traps or snares therefore are prohibited except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer.

7. (1) No person shall shoot any small game, that is, hare and the birds specified in rule 5 other than birds of prey, or any animal other than tiger, panther, bear, wild pig, wild dog or porcupine

(i) at a water hole or salt lick, or

(ii) from a machan or shelter, or

(iii) by the aid of artificial light.

(2) No person shall shoot any bird or animal from a motor vehicle.

8. Shooting at big game, or at any tiger, panther, bear or pig with shot or slug is prohibited. The following animals constitute big game :—

Sambhur, chital, bison, ibex, antelope and jungle sheep.

9. For shooting at bison, only double barrelled high velocity rifles shall be used and the bore shall be not less than .400 in the case of cordite rifles and not less than .500 in the case of black powder rifles.

10. Photographing of game by flash light is prohibited except with the permission of the District Forest Officer which should be obtained in each case. This prohibition does not apply to officers of the Madras Forest department above the rank of Forest Ranger.

11. The Conservator of Forests is empowered to declare in consultation with the Collector of the district, by notification in the district gazette, all or any of the rivers, streams or lakes, situated within all or any of the reserved forests in his circle to be closed to fishing either absolutely or without a special licence. A separate licence will be issued for fishing in waters not closed by special order except in the case of the reach below the Hogainakal falls extending to a distance of four miles below the falls; provided that no such separate licence shall be necessary in the case of a person who holds a shooting licence for the division concerned. Fishing, whether under a separate licence or under a shooting licence, is permitted only with nets or rods, and the Conservator of Forests is authorized to regulate the size of the mesh of the nets to be used.

12. No person shall—

- (a) put any poison in any water in reserved forests; or
- (b) use dynamite or other explosive substance for or in connexion with fishing in any such water. The setting of cruives or fixed engines or snares for the capture or destruction of fish is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these rules apply.

13. (1) Against any order passed by the District Forest Officer or the Conservator of Forests under these rules, an appeal shall lie to the Conservator or the Chief Conservator of Forests, as the case may be.

(2) Such appeal shall be preferred within three months of the date of the order appealed against.

(3) The decision on such appeal of the Conservator or the Chief Conservator of Forests, as the case may be, shall be final :

Provided that the Government of Madras may either of their own motion or on the application of the party aggrieved revise the order passed on any such appeal.

FORM OF SHOOTING LICENCE FOR ONE FOREST DIVISION.

This license which is not transferable entitles Mr.
Mrs.
Miss.

of

to shoot in

between

and

in consideration of the payment of Rs. as fee and Rs. as deposit, which later will be treated as Revenue deposit bearing no interest and retained as security for the fulfilment of the conditions specified below and will be subject to forfeiture in whole or in part for infringement of any one of them. The deposit, or unforfeited balance of it, if any, will be returned after on application to provided that this licence with an entry as shown in the annexure showing a list of animals shot with

dates, and measurements of horned trophies, signed by a Forest officer of rank not lower than that of Forest Guard accompanies the application. If no application is made before or on the deposit will be forfeited to Government.

Conditions.

1. This licence must be shown on demand to any Forest Officer or to any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or to any Police Officer not below the rank of head constable:—

2. The shooting of the following animals is prohibited:—

Elephants (except a duly prescribed rogue or in defence of life or when found upon cultivated lands or on or in the immediate vicinity of public roads), nilgai, Malabar squirrels, black monkeys, chevrotain (mouse deer) and the females and immature males of the following animals designated Big Game:—Sambhur, chital (spotted deer), bison, ibex, antelope (black buck, chinkara and four-horned antelope), jungle sheep.

NOTE.—Mature males are defined as follows in the case of the following animals:—

Sambhur.—Animals in hard horn, the longer horn measuring not less than the measurement being taken along the outer curve of the horn from the burr to the point.

Chital.—Animals in hard horn, the longer horn measuring not less than the measurement being taken along the outer curve of the horn from the burr to the point.

Bison.—Animals in which the widest outside span between horns measures not less than or girth at base of horn measures not less than 18 inches.

Index.—A saddleback, that is an animal with a well-defined saddle mark.

Antelope (Black buck).—An animal with neither horn measuring less than the measurement to be made in a straight line from base to tip.

3. The shooting at animals designated Big Game and tiger, panther, bear and pig with shot or slug is prohibited.

4. For shooting at bison, only double barrelled high velocity rifles may be used and the bores must not be less than .400 in the case of cordite rifles and .500 in the case of black powder rifles.

5. In the case of Big Game the following is the maximum number of animals that may be shot under this licence:—

Sambhur.

Chital.

Bison.

Ibex

Antelope

{ Black buck

{ Chinkara

{ Four-horned antelope.

Jungle sheep.

NOTE.—All wounded animals count against the licence as regards bag.

The following constitute small game and no birds other than those listed below may be shot, except birds of prey:—

Hare, peafowl, junglefowl, spurfowl, partridge, quail, sandgrouse, woodcock, snipe, pigeon, duck, goose and floricane.

6. The following birds shall not be shot during their close season which is noted against them:—

Jungle fowl and spurfowl—1st February to 30th June.

Peafowl, partridge, quail and florican—1st June to 30th September.

Sandgrouse and pigeon—from . . . to . . .

7. The following acts are prohibited:—

- (a) the removal of birds' eggs;
- (b) the use of poison and of dynamite or other explosive and the setting of traps and snares or beating for game except with the written permission of the District Forest Officer;
- (c) the shooting of any small game or any animal other than tiger, panther, bear, wild-dog, pig or porcupine
 - (i) at a waterhole or salt lick,
 - (ii) from a machan or a shelter, and
 - (iii) by the aid of artificial light.
- (d) shooting of any bird or any animal from motor vehicles;
- (e) photography with the aid of flash light except with the permission of the District Forest Officer.

8. Nothing in this licence shall be deemed to permit the capture or removal of any living animal, except the offspring too young to fend for themselves of mothers shot by the licence-holder.

9. Trophies must be produced for inspection whenever required by a Forest Officer not below the rank of a forest guard.

10. A return of big game shot must be sent within 48 hours of each occasion on which an animal is shot, to the local Range Officer.

11. The selling of game shot by licence-holders is absolutely prohibited.

12. The shooting of deer or bison after dusk and before dawn is prohibited.

13. Infringement of any of the conditions above or any of the additional conditions in Annexure II may involve the cancellation of this licence and the confiscation of trophies as well as forfeiture of deposit. In the event of the whole or part of the deposit being forfeited, the licensee shall not be allowed to hunt or shoot until the deposit has been made up, to the original amount.

ANNEXURE I.

Species.	Date.	Measurement of trophy.	Signature of Forest Officer.
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ANNEXURE II.

Additional conditions.

Station.

District Forest Officer.

Date.

Division.

NOTE.—(1) The following matters relating to each shooting unit separately will be reviewed once a year in the month of November by the Conservator of Forests in consultation with the Collector of the district and notified in the District Gazette :—

- (a) Limitation of bag,
- (b) the prohibition of the shooting of certain small game or animals or sexes of animals,
- (c) the prohibition of shooting in particular localities,
- (d) the definition of shootable animals, and
- (e) the close season for small game.

(2) Blanks have been left in the licence form in order that they may be filled up by the issuing officer according to local requirement.

FORM OF PLURAL LICENCE.

Shooting licence for more than one Forest Division.

This licence which is not transferable entitles.

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss.

of

to shoot in the forest divisions specified in Annexure II between and in consideration of the payment of Rs. as fee and Rs. twenty as deposit which latter will be treated as revenue deposit bearing no interest and retained as security for the fulfilment of the conditions specified below and will be subject to forfeiture in whole or in part for infringement of any one of them. The deposit or unforfeited balance of it, if any, will be returned after on application to the Chief Conservator provided that this licence with an entry as shown in Annexure I showing a list of animals shot with dates, and measurements of horned trophies, signed by a Forest officer of rank not lower than that of forest guard accompanies the application. If no application is made before or on the deposit will be forfeited to Government.

Conditions.

1. This licence must be shown on demand to any Forest Officer or to any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or to any Police Officer not below the rank of head constable,

2. The shooting of the following animals is prohibited:—

Elephants (except a duly proscribed rogue or in defence of life or when found upon cultivated lands or on or in the immediate vicinity of public roads) nilgai, Malabar squirrels, black monkeys, chevrotain (mouse deer) and the females and immature males of the following animals designated *Big Game*.—Sambur, Chital (spotted deer), bison, ibex, antelope (black buck, chinkara and four-horned antelope), jungle sheep.

NOTE.—Mature males are defined as follows in the case of the following animals:—

Sambur.—Animals in hard horn, the longer horn measuring not less than twenty-eight inches, the measurement being taken along the outer curve of the horn from the burr to the point.

Chital.—Animals in hard horn, the longer horn measuring not less than twenty-six inches, the measurement being taken along the outer curve of the horn from the burr to the point.

Bison.—Animals in which the widest outside span between horns measures not less than thirty-two inches or girth at base of horn measures not less than eighteen inches.

Ibex.—A saddle back, that is, an animal with a well-defined saddle mark.

Antelope (Black buck).—An animal with neither horn measuring less than fifteen inches the measurement to be made in a straight line from base to tip.

3. The shooting at animals designated *Big Game* and tiger panther, bear and pig with shot or slug is prohibited.

4. For shooting at bison, only double barrelled high velocity rifles may be used and the bores must not be less than .400 in the case of cordite rifles and .500 in the case of black powder rifles.

5. In the case of *Big Game* the following is the maximum number of animals that may be shot under this licence:—

Sambhur	..	..	..	..	Two
Chital	..	..	..	..	Two
Bison or Ibex	..	..	..	..	One
Antelope	{ Black buck				Two
	{ Chinkara				Two
	{ Four-horned antelope				Two
Jungle sheep	..	..	..	..	Two

The following constitute small game and no birds other than those listed below may be shot, except birds or prey:—

Hare, peafowl, junglefowl, spurfowl, partridge, quail, sandgrouse, woodcock, snipe, pigeon, duck, goose and florican.

6. The following birds shall not be shot during their close season which is noted against them:—

Junglefowl and spurfowl—1st February to 30th June.

Peafowl, partridge, quail and florican—1st June to 30th September.

Sandgrouse and pigeon—From the 1st February to the 30th June.

7. The following acts are prohibited:—

- (a) the removal of birds' eggs.
- (b) the use of poison and of dynamite or other explosive and the setting of traps and snares or beating for game except with the written permission of the District Forest Officer.
- (c) the shooting of any small game or any animal other than tiger, panther, bear, wild dog, pig or porcupine—
 - (i) at a waterhole or salt lick,
 - (ii) from a machan or a shelter, and
 - (iii) by the aid of artificial light.
- (d) shooting of any bird or any animal from motor vehicles.
- (e) Photography with the aid of flash light except with the permission of the District Forest Officer.

8. Infringement of any of the conditions above or any of the additional conditions in Annexure III may involve the cancellation of this licence and the confiscation of trophies as well as forfeiture of deposit. In the event of the whole or part of the deposit being forfeited, the licensee shall not be allowed to hunt or shoot until the deposit has been made up, to the original amount.

ANNEXURE I.

Animals shot.

Species.	Date.	Measurement of trophy.	Signature of Forest Officer.
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ANNEXURE II.

The licence shall cover the forest divisions specified below.

ANNEXURE III.

Additional conditions applicable to shooting licences covering several forest divisions:—

- (1) The licence shall be subject to special shooting rules applicable to the divisions concerned.
- (2) It shall not cover the areas to which the Nilgiri and Palni Game rules apply, and the Coimbatore North and Kollegal forest divisions.
- (3) Intimation of an intention to shoot in any division covered by the licence shall be sent to the District Forest Officer concerned two weeks before the intended visit, with a request for the relevant rules and with a return of the animals shot during the year to date.

CHEPAUK, MADRAS,

Chief Conservator of Forests.

Dated

II

GENERAL RULES TO REGULATE THE PURSUIT OF
GAME IN RESERVED LANDS.RULES UNDER SECTION 26 (f) OF THE MADRAS FOREST
ACT (V OF 1882).

[Dev. Notification No. 653, dated 24th September 1937, pages 1710-1711, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th October 1937; G.O. No. 2777, Dev., dated 13th December 1937; Notification No. 781, dated 25th November 1937, page 2031 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th December 1937; G.O. No. 1578, Dev., dated 29th June 1938; Dev. Notification No. 492, dated 1st June 1938, page 831 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th June 1938; Notification No. 492, dated the 16th June 1939, published at page 776 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th June 1939; G.O. No. 1717, Dev., dated the 7th July 1939; G.O. No. 2409, Dev., dated the 27th October 1939.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882) and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of hunting, shooting and fishing in 'reserved lands' as defined in the rules issued under section 26 of the said Act published with Revenue Department Notification No. 419, dated 9th July 1894, at pages 981-983 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st August 1894, and to prohibit the poisoning of water and the setting of traps or snares within such lands :

Provided that these rules shall not apply—

- (i) to the reserved lands governed by the Nilgiri Game Rules, namely, the areas specified in Revenue Department Notification No. 305, dated the 9th June 1911, published at pages 606-607 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th June 1911, or
- (ii) to the reserved lands governed by the Palni Hills Game Rules, namely, the areas specified in Development Department Notification No. 312, dated the 10th October 1927, published at pages 1719 to 1721 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th October 1927, or
- (iii) to the reserved lands in Coimbatore North and Kollegal forest divisions governed by the rules published with Government, Development Department Notification No. 464, dated the 5th June 1939, published at pages 723-24 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th June 1939,

RULES.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation Act, 1873 (Madras Act I of 1873), no licence shall be required in any district for hunting or shooting within the limits of—

(a) any land which is notified under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, and not included in a reserved forest; and

(b) any area which has been or may hereafter be declared by the Collector of a district to be a “reserve land”:

Provided that the Collector may, by notification in the District Gazette, declare that any particular part or parts of such land shall be closed in any year against hunting and shooting during any prescribed period and may modify or cancel such notification; and after the publication of such notification no person may hunt or shoot in such land during such period.

2. No person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at any birds other than the following: provided, however, that the prohibition shall not apply to genuine natural history collectors authorized in this behalf by the District Forest Officer:—

Peafowl, junglefowl, spurfowl, partridge, quail, sandgrouse, woodcock, snipe, pigeon, duck, goose, florican and birds of prey.

The trapping or snaring of all birds is prohibited.

The removal of the eggs of all birds is prohibited.

3. The use of poison and of dynamite or other explosive for the capture or destruction of animals or birds and beating and setting of traps or snares therefor are prohibited except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer.

4. (1) No person shall shoot any small game, that is, hare and the birds specified in rule 2. other than birds of prey, or any animal other than tiger, panther, bear, wild pig, wild dog or porcupine

(i) at a waterhole or salt lick, or

(ii) from a machan or shelter, or

(iii) by the aid of artificial light.

(2) No person shall shoot any bird or animal from a motor vehicle.

5. Shooting at big game or at any tiger, panther, bear or pig with shot or slug is prohibited. The following animals constitute big game:—

Sambhur, chital, bison, ibex, antelope and jungle sheep.

6. For shooting at bison, only double-barrelled high velocity rifles shall be used and the bore shall be not less than .400 in the case of cordite rifles and not less than .500 in the case of black powder rifles.

7. Photographing of game by flash light is prohibited except with the permission of the District Forest Officer which should be obtained in each case. This prohibition does not apply to officers of the Madras Forest department above the rank of Forest Ranger.

8. The Collector may, from time to time, by notification in the District Gazette, declare all or any rivers, streams or lakes situated within the limits of any lands to which these rules apply, to be closed to fishing without licence. No licence is required for fishing in waters in such land not closed by special order, but fishing is permitted only with nets or rods and the Collector is authorized to regulate the size of the mesh of nets to be used.

9. No person shall

(a) put any poison in any water in reserved lands, or

(b) use dynamite or other explosive substance for or in connexion with fishing in any such water.

The setting of cruives or fixed engines or snares for the capture or destruction of fish is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these rules apply.

10. (1) Against any order passed by the District Forest Officer under these rules an appeal shall lie to the Collector of the district and against any order passed by the Collector an appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue.

(2) Such appeal shall be preferred within three months of the date of the order appealed against.

(3) The decision on such appeal of the Collector or the Board of Revenue as the case may be shall be final:

Provided that the Government of Madras may either of their own motion or on the application of the party aggrieved, revise the order passed on any such appeal.

The following abstract of Government Orders relating to Game Rules governing the preservation of Wild Life are quoted for understanding the game laws:—

GAME RULES.

[G.O. No. 56, *Development*, dated 10th January 1935; G.O. Ms. No. 304, *Development*, dated 8th February 1937; G.O. Ms. No. 1020, *Development*, dated 4th May 1937; G.O. Ms. No. 2656, *Development*, dated 30th November 1937; G.O. Ms. No. 805, *Development*, dated 28th March 1938 and G.O. Ms. No. 1223, *Development*, dated 10th May 1939.]

1. The administration of the rules framed under the Forest Act for regulating hunting, shooting and fishing in reserved forests

and the grant of licences by District Forest Officers will, in future, be managed by the Chief Conservator of Forests subject to the condition that the Conservator should consult the Collector of the district and in cases of difference of opinion should refer the case for settlement to the Chief Conservator in consultation with the Board of Revenue. The rules for the reserved lands will be administered by the Collector and the Board of Revenue. These rules will be printed as a pamphlet, a copy of which shall be supplied free of cost to every person who takes out a licence for shooting and hunting.

2. A shooting unit covers only one forest division but a plural licence to hunt or shoot in reserved forests in more than one division may be granted to any person by the Chief Conservator of Forests. The following is the scale of fees to be charged for ordinary shooting licence and the amount of deposit to be collected from each licensee before the licence is issued :—

Forest divisions.	Licence fee.	Deposit.
1 Vizagapatam, Godavari Upper, Godavari Lower, Guntur, Anantapur, Kurnool West, Kurnool East, Nellore, Cuddapah North, Cuddapah South, Chittoor, Vellore East, Vellore West, Salem North, Salem South, Madura (excluding the area under the Palni Hills Game Association), Tanjore, Palghat (excluding area under the Nilgiri Game Association), South Kanara, Wynaad and Nilambur.	Rs. 10 for each of the Forest divisions.	Rs. 10 for each division except Palghat, Nilambur and Wynaad where the deposit is Rs. 20.
2 Coimbatore South and Tinnevely ..	Rs. 20 for each division.	Rs. 10 for each division.
3 Coimbatore North and Kollegal	Rs. 25 for each division.	Rs. 50 for each division.)
4 Coimbatore North and Kollegal; for residents.	Rs. 15 for each division.	Rs. 50 for each division.

3. The fee for a “ plural licence ” is Rs. 20 plus Rs. 5 for each additional division up to a maximum of Rs. 35. The deposit to be taken from holders of plural licences is Rs. 20 in all cases.

4. No fishing in a reserved forest is permitted without a special licence but holders of shooting licence are permitted to fish free in all waters not declared “ closed ” by the Conservator. The fishing in the Nilgiris is controlled by the Nilgiri Game Association and is governed by special rules notified from time to time in the *Fort St. George Gazette* by the Government under the powers vested in them by sections 4 and 5 of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Act, 1879, sections 26, 33 and 63 of the Madras Forest Act and section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1887, as amended by Madras Act II of 1929.

Fishing in the Palni Hills is governed by special rules published for the same.

[G.O. Ms. No. 1971, *Development*, dated 28th August 1937.]

[Delegation of powers—Grant of rewards for destruction of wild dogs.]

All District Forest Officers and select Rangers who will be specified by the Collectors in consultation with District Forest Officers are authorized to grant rewards for the destruction of wild dogs. The rewards will be paid by the officers of the Forest department and the debit for the same should be shown in the Forest Accounts under the suspense head "Suspense Account—Departmental adjusting Account No. 26—Miscellaneous" for being adjusted to the final head of account "57. Miscellaneous". To meet this expenditure Collectors will place allotments at the disposal of the District Forest Officers.

An amount not exceeding Rs. 10 may be granted for every wild dog destroyed. In the case of rewards to be granted by District Forest Officers shikaris should be allowed to prefer their claims through the respective Range Officers who should report on them for orders. The officer should first satisfy himself that the claim is genuine. Claimants should produce and give up the skin of the wild dog for which the reward is claimed unless the slayer of the animal wishes to retain it as a trophy in which case the surrender need not be insisted on but the value of the skin should be deducted from the reward. The skin is the voucher for the payment and after being passed as a voucher it should in all cases be marked with two blows of a one-inch chisel, right through so as to form two sides of a triangle just at the root of the tail. It is this mark which should be examined carefully when the skin is produced for reward and the granting officer should satisfy himself that no reward has been paid on it before. If the reward is disbursed by a Range Officer, he shall forward the skin to the District Forest Officer, as a voucher for the payment with his own certificate that he has personally examined it before making the payment.

[G.O. Ms. No. 2577, *Development*, dated 17th October 1938.]

By an amendment to rules in the annexure to G.O. No. 56, *Development*, dated 10th January 1933, the Government have empowered District Forest Officers to proscribe a rogue elephant provided the proscription is simultaneously notified to the Collector who will examine the facts and cancel the proscription at his discretion if the elephant has not been shot in the meanwhile.

Two additional enactments, one a provincial, and the other an All-India one, which bear on the question of the preservation of

wild elephants and the protection of birds and other animals are printed below for information :—

Enactments.

MADRAS ACT No. I OF 1873.¹

THE MADRAS WILD ELEPHANTS' PRESERVATION ACT, 1873.²
(21st April 1873; 15th May 1873.)

An Act to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants.

Preamble.—Whereas it is expedient to make provision to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants within the Presidency of Madras; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Local extent—Commencement.*—This Act extends to the territories for the time being subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George; and it shall come into force on the 1st day of October 1873.

2. *Destruction of wild elephants prohibited.*—From and after the said day the destruction of wild elephants is prohibited, except as hereinafter provided.

3. *Penalty for destroying female elephants.*—Whoever, not being authorized thereto by a licence granted under the provisions of section 3-A shoots at or intentionally destroys and whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any person not authorized as aforesaid in shooting at, or destroying any wild female elephant upon waste or forest land, whether such land be the property of the Crown or otherwise, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

Penalty on second conviction.—Any person convicted under this Act of an offence committed after his previous conviction under this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

3-A. *Licence to shoot female elephants.*—The District Collector, if specially authorized by the Board of Revenue, may, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Provincial Government, on the application of any person grant to such person by name a special licence to shoot or destroy wild female elephants upon waste or forest lands in a specified area situated within the district whether such lands be the property of the Crown or otherwise subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Board of

¹ This Act has been amended by Madras Act XXIV of 1933 and the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, and these amendments have been incorporated in the relevant sections.

² This short title was given by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901).

Revenue may direct or as the District Collector may think fit, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of the grant of the licence.

Every such licence shall become void at the expiration of the said period, but may be renewed by such Collector for any period not exceeding one year :

Provided that every such licence shall become void upon the conviction under this Act of the person to whom such licence was granted.

4. *Penalty for destroying male elephants on the Crown land without licence.*—Whoever, not being authorized thereto by a licence granted under the provisions of section 7, shoots at, or intentionally destroys, and whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any person not authorized as aforesaid in shooting at or destroying, any wild male elephant upon waste or forest land the property of the Crown, shall, upon a first or second conviction, be liable to the penalties and periods of imprisonment respectively provided for a first or second conviction in section 3 of this Act.

5. *Saving clause as to destruction of male elephant on zamindari or private land.*—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any zamindar or other proprietor or occupier of land, or any person duly authorized in that behalf by any such zamindar, proprietor or occupier, from destroying wild male elephants upon the waste or forest lands of such zamindar, proprietor or occupier.

6. *Saving clause as to destruction of elephants on cultivated lands, etc.*—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from shooting at, or destroying, any wild male or female elephant found upon cultivated lands, or upon or in the immediate vicinity of any public road, or to prevent any person from shooting at, or destroying any male or female elephant in defence of himself or any other person.

7. *Licence to shoot male elephants.*—The Collector or other officer in charge of a district may, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Local Government, issue a licence to any person authorizing him by name to shoot wild male elephants upon waste or forest lands the property of the Crown, in such district, for the period of one year from the date of the grant of such licence.

Every such licence shall become void at the expiration of the said period, but may be renewed by such Collector or other officer for a like period :

Proviso.—Provided that every such licence shall become void upon the conviction under this Act of the person to whom such licence was granted.

8. *Power to make rules for grant or renewal of licences.*—The Provincial Government may make rules for regulating the grant

or renewal of licences under this Act, and the fees to be charged on such grant or renewal, and may from time to time alter or cancel such rules.

9. *Limitation of prosecution.*—Every prosecution under this Act shall be commenced within a period of six months from the date of the offence in respect of which it is instituted.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE ACT VIII OF 1912.¹

THE WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT, 1912.

(18th September 1912.)

An Act to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

2. *Application of Act.*—(1) This Act applies, in the first instance to the birds and animals specified in the schedule, when in their wild state.

(2) The Provincial Government^a may, by notification in the local Official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any kind of wild bird or animal, other than those specified in the schedule, which, in its opinion, it is desirable to protect or preserve.

3. *Close time.*—The Provincial Government^a may, by notification in the local Official Gazette, declare the whole year or any part thereof to be a close time throughout the whole or any part of its territories for any kind of wild bird or animal to which this Act applies, or for female or immature wild birds or animals of such kind; and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, during such close time, and within the areas specified in such notification, it shall be unlawful—

(a) to capture any such bird or animal or to kill any such bird or animal which has not been captured before the commencement of such close time;

¹ As amended by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) 2; for report of Select Committee, see *ibid.*, 1912, Pt. V, p. 173; and for Proceedings in Council, see *ibid.*, 1912, Pt. VI, pp. 57 and 691.

^a For statement of objects and reasons, see *Gazette of India*, Pt. V, p. Order, 1937.

(b) to sell or buy, or offer to sell or buy, or to possess, any such bird or animal which has not been captured or killed before the commencement of such close time or the flesh thereof; and

(c) if any plumage has been taken from any such bird captured or killed during such close time to sell or buy, or to offer to sell or buy, or to possess, such plumage.

4. *Penalties*.—(1) Whoever does or attempts to do any act in contravention of section 3 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section is again convicted thereunder shall, on every subsequent conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

5. *Confiscation*.—(1) When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, the Convicting Magistrate may direct that any bird or animal in respect of which such offence has been committed, or the flesh or any other part of such bird or animal, shall be confiscated.

(2) Such confiscation may be in addition to other punishment provided by section 4 for such offence.

6. *Cognizance of offences*.—No court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence against this Act.

7. *Power to grant exemption*.—Where the Provincial Government is of opinion that, in the interests of scientific research, such a course is desirable, it may grant to any person a licence, subject to such restrictions and conditions as it may impose, entitling the holder thereof to do any act which is by section 3 declared to be unlawful.

8. *Savings*.—Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the capture or killing of a wild animal by any person in defence of himself or any other person, or to the capture or killing of any wild bird or animal in *bona fide* defence of property.

9. *Repeal*.—The Wild Birds Protection Act, 1887, is hereby repealed.

Schedule.

(i) Bustards, ducks, floricans, junglefowl, partridges, peafowl, pheasants, pigeons, quail, sandgrouse, painted snipe, spurfowl, woodcock, herons, egrets, rollers, and king-fishers.

(ii) Antelopes, asses, bison, buffaloes, deer, gazelles, goats, hares, oxen, rhinoceroses and sheep.

III

SPECIAL GAME RULES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL TRACTS, ISSUED UNDER THE MADRAS FOREST ACT.

RULES TO REGULATE THE PURSUIT OF GAME IN THE NILGIRIS.

[G.O. No. 1759, Rev., dated 9th June 1911; Notification No. 305, pages 606 and 607 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th June 1911; G.O. No. 1111, Rev. (Spl.), dated 4th June 1919; Notification No. 225, dated 4th June 1919, on page 725 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th June 1919; G.O. Ms. No. 638, Dev., dated 9th May 1932; and C.C.P. Mis. No. 247, dated 14th May 1932. G.O. Ms. No. 330, Development, dated 16th March 1933; Notification No. 88, dated 2nd March 1933, page 413 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th March 1933; G.O. Ms. No. 767, Dev., dated 24th June 1933; Notification No. 184, dated 22nd May 1933, page 802 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th May 1933. Government Memorandum No. 1699-I/34-1, Dev., dated 26th October 1934; Notification No. 374, dated 26th October 1934, page 1929 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th October 1934; C.C.P. Mis. No. 88, dated 20th February 1935. G.O. No. 2727, Dev., dated 7th December 1937; Notification No. 764, dated 26th November 1937, page 1908 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1937; G.O. Ms. No. 193, Dev., dated the 27th January 1940; Notification No. 37, dated the 11th January 1940, at page 62 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th January 1940.]

In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Madras are pleased, under sections 21, 26, 33 and 63 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, to make the following rules to regulate hunting and shooting in the reserved and rented forests, fuel and fodder reserves, grazing grounds, Toda patta lands and areas under special fire-protection within the following limits :—

- (1) the south bank of the Bhavani river from Attapadi, in the valley of that name, to its junction with the Moyar river;
- (2) from that point the north bank of the Moyar as far west as the boundary of the Nilgiri district; and thence the boundary of the said district, as determined for ordinary administrative purposes, to Nilgiri Peak;
- (3) from that point the western crest of the Nilgiri hills to its termination below Sispara;
- (4) thence along the northern, western and southern crests of the Silent valley range to its southernmost point; and
- (5) from that point to Attapadi.

Provided that these rules shall not apply to the area of the Mudumalai forest specified in the schedule to Development Department Notification No. 38, dated the 11th January 1940, published at page 62 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th January 1940.

Under section 33 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, all the Toda patta lands within the above limits are declared, for the purpose of these rules, to be Reserved Forests within the meaning of section 21 of the Act.

2. No person shall hunt or shoot within the limits to which these rules apply without a licence issued by the Collector of the Nilgiris. Provided that this rule shall not apply to the hunting of jackals by the Ootacamund Hunt. Provided, further, that this rule shall not apply to officers of the Madras Forest Department of and above the rank of Forester when they travel on duty within the limits to which these rules apply. Such officers shall, however, comply with all the conditions relating to shooting specified in the shooting licences issued under these rules.

3. Such licence shall set forth the purport of these rules and of any notifications issued thereunder. It shall not be transferable and shall, subject to the provisions of rules 4, 5 and 7, remain in force for one week from the date on which it is issued, or for one month from such date, or until the 15th September following such date as the case may be.

4. The Collector may refuse to grant a licence under these rules to any applicant if the latter has been convicted of a breach of these rules or of the Nilgiri Fishing Rules or of any rule or notification previously in force to regulate fishing and shooting in the area to which these rules apply or of any other offence under Acts II of 1879 (Madras), IV of 1879 (India) or V of 1882 (Madras) or of any breach of any rules framed thereunder or for any other reason to be stated in writing and may cancel any licence already granted for a like reason. Against any order of the Collector so refusing to grant a licence or cancelling a licence, an appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue if filed within three months from the date of the order appealed against. For this purpose the Collector shall forward the papers to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) through the Chief Conservator of Forests.

5. The Collector of the Nilgiris shall have power to notify that the whole or any part of the area to which these rules apply shall be closed for the whole or any part of any year again all hunting or shooting or to the pursuit, capture or killing of any particular species of game as defined in section 2 of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Act, 1879, and notification thereunder.

6. Except with the sanction of the Collector, no person shall shoot at, wound or kill within the area to which these rules apply, the females or immature males of any of the following animals or mature male sambhur or spotted deer which are hornless or whose horns are in velvet :—

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (1) Bison or gaur. | (4) Ibex. |
| (2) Sambhur. | (5) Antelope. |
| (3) Spotted deer. | |

Provided that any member of the Ootacamund Hunt may kill any sambhur brought to bay by the hounds while in the proper pursuit

RULES TO REGULATE SHOOTING, ETC., IN COIMBATORE NORTH 93
AND KOLLEGAL FORESTS

of hunting. The Collector shall have power to notify a definition of an "immature male" in the case of each of the above species of game.

7. The Collector shall further have power to frame and notify other conditions upon which alone licences shall be granted. Such conditions may include restrictions upon the maximum bag to be shot by a licence-holder, areas open to beating, methods of beating, methods of killing particular kinds of game and other matters connected with the preservation of game. The breach of any of such conditions shall be punishable by the cancellation of the offender's licence or by the imposition of a fine, not exceeding Rs. 25, in lieu of such cancellation.

8. Notifications issued by the Collector under rules 5, 6 and 7 shall be published in the District Gazette and entered in the licences issued under rule 3.

9. The setting of traps or snares for any game as defined in Act II of 1879 or notifications thereunder is forbidden throughout the area to which these rules apply.

10. Any person convicted before a magistrate of an infringement of rules 2, 6 and 9 shall be liable to the punishment provided by section 21 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 if the offence was committed within a reserved forest or land declared to be reserved forest for the purpose of these rules, or to the punishment provided by section 26 of the same Act if it was committed within land at the disposal of Government.

11. Every person appointed by the District Forest Officer for the purpose of enforcing these rules shall be deemed to be a "Forest officer" under Act V of 1882.

RULES TO REGULATE SHOOTING IN THE RESERVED
AND THE UNRESERVED LANDS IN THE COIMBATORE NORTH AND KOLLEGAL FOREST DIVISIONS.

[G.O. No. 1717, Development, dated the 7th July 1939; Notifications Nos. 464, dated the 5th June 1939, and 492, dated the 16th June 1939, published at pages 723, 724 and 776 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th June 1939, and the 27th June 1939, respectively; Errata Notification, dated 16th August 1939, on page 1063 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd August 1939.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of hunting, shooting and fishing in the reserved and unreserved lands in the Coimbatore North and Kollegal forest divisions and to prohibit the poisoning of water and the setting of traps or snares within such lands.

Provided that nothing in these rules shall apply to cultivating ryots who take out licences for the *bona fide* protection of their crops.

RULE.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation Act, 1873 (Madras Act I of 1873), any person who may desire to hunt or shoot within the limits of the following lands shall be bound to take out a licence therefor at the office of the District Forest Officer of the division concerned:—

- (a) any land which is notified under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, and not included in a reserved forest;
- (b) any area which has been or may hereafter be declared by the Collector of the district to be 'reserved land'; and
- (c) any unreserved land which the Conservator, Coimbatore Circle, may, from time to time, by notification in the district gazette, declare to be closed to hunting and shooting without a licence. The said Conservator may modify or cancel such notification.

Hunting or shooting without such licence is prohibited.

The undermentioned officers, however, are not required to take out a licence within the area specified against each of them:—

- (1) all officers of the Madras Forest Department of or above the rank of Forester within their respective jurisdictions;
- (2) all officers of the Survey of India of and above the rank of Sub-Assistant Superintendents employed on forest survey work in the Coimbatore North and Kollegal divisions;
- (3) the Government Botanist, Madras;
- (4) members of the Board of Revenue and the Collector of the district; and
- (5) Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.

2. Licences granted under rule 1 shall not be transferable. They shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

3. The District Forest Officer may, with the previous sanction of the Conservator, Coimbatore Circle, grant licences to non-commissioned officers and men of His Majesty's forces, on proof to his satisfaction that the application for the licence is made for *bona fide* sporting purposes on such special terms as he may think fit. These licences also shall not be transferable.

4. The District Forest Officer may refuse to grant a licence if the applicant has been convicted of an offence against the rules under the Madras Forest Act, 1882, relating to hunting, shooting or fishing or for any other special reason to be recorded in writing.

5. No person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at any birds other than the following, provided, however, that the prohibition shall not apply to genuine natural history collectors authorized in this behalf by the District Forest Officer:—

Peafowl, junglefowl, spurfowl, partridge, quail, sandgrouse, woodcock, snipe, pigeon, duck, goose, florican, crowpheasant and other birds of prey.

The trapping or snaring of all birds is prohibited.

The removal of the eggs of all birds is prohibited.

6. The use of poison and of dynamite or other explosive for the capture or destruction of animals or birds and beating and setting of traps or snares therefor are prohibited except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer,

7. (1) No person shall shoot any small game, that is, hare and the birds specified in rule 5 other than birds of prey, or any animal other than tiger, panther, bear, wild pig, wild dog or porcupine.

(i) at a waterhole or salt lick, or

(ii) from a machan or shelter, or

(iii) by the aid of artificial light.

(2) No person shall shoot any bird or animal from a motor vehicle.

8. Shooting at big game, or at any tiger, panther, bear or pig, with shot or slug is prohibited. The following animals constitute big game :—

Sambhur, chital, bison, ibex, antelope and jungle sheep.

9. For shooting at bison, only double-barrelled high velocity rifles may be used and the bore shall not be less than .400 in the case of cordite rifles and .500 in the case of black powder rifles.

10. Photographing of game by flash light is prohibited except with the permission of the District Forest Officer, which should be obtained in each case. This prohibition does not apply to officers of the Madras Forest Department above the rank of Forest Ranger.

11. The Collector of the district may, from time to time, by notification in the district gazette, declare all or any of the rivers, streams or lakes situated within all or any of the reserved or unreserved lands to which these rules apply, to be closed to fishing without a special licence. For fishing in waters which have not been declared to be closed, no separate licence is required but fishing is permitted only with nets or rods and the Collector of the district is authorized to regulate the size of the mesh of the nets to be used.

12. No person shall—

(a) put any poison in any water in reserved or unreserved lands, or

(b) use dynamite or other explosive substance for or in connexion with fishing in any such water.

The setting of cruives or fixed engines or snares for the capture or destruction of fish, is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the reserved or unreserved lands to which these rules apply.

13. (1) Against any order passed by the District Forest Officer or the Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore Circle, or the Collector of the district under these rules, an appeal shall lie to the Conservator, Coimbatore Circle, or the Chief Conservator of Forests or the Board of Revenue, as the case may be.

(2) Such appeal shall be preferred within three months of the date of the order appealed against.

(3) The decision on such appeal of the Conservator, Coimbatore Circle, or the Chief Conservator of Forests, or the Board of Revenue, as the case may be, shall be final.

Provided that the Government of Madras may either of their own motion or on the application of the party aggrieved, revise the order passed on any such appeal.

14. Whoever infringes any of the provisions of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.

RULES TO REGULATE THE PURSUIT OF GAME ON THE PALNI HILLS OF MADURA DISTRICT.

[G.O. No. 1446, Development Department, dated 10th June 1938, Development Department Notification No. 471, dated 23rd May 1938, published at pages 777 and 778 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st May 1938.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of section 21 and clause (f) of section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of hunting and shooting and to prohibit the poisoning of water and the setting up of traps or snares within the limits of all reserved forests and all reserved and unreserved lands at the disposal of Government within the boundaries specified in the schedule appended hereto:

Provided that —

(a) Nothing contained in this clause shall prohibit a cultivating ryot from hunting, shooting or setting traps or snares in lands other than reserved forests if he does so for the protection of his crops. If any animal or bird is killed or caught alive by such ryot, he shall at once give intimation thereof to the local forest guard or Range Officer and shall also deliver the animal or bird to any such guard or Range Officer on demand by him.

(b) Any person holding a licence under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), shall be permitted to shoot tigers, panthers, wild dogs and pigs in unreserved lands.

(c) The destruction of wild elephants shall continue as heretofore to be subject to the provisions of the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation Act, 1873 (Madras Act I of 1873).

RULES.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Madras Wild Elephants Preservation Act, 1873 (Madras Act I of 1873), any person desirous of hunting or shooting within the limits specified in the schedule shall be bound to take out a licence therefor at the office of the District Forest Officer, Madura. Hunting or shooting without such licence is prohibited.

The Forest officers of the Madura division not below the rank of Ranger are, however, not required to take out a licence.

2. Licences granted under rule 1, shall not be transferable. They shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

3. The District Forest Officer may refuse to grant a licence if the applicant has been convicted of an offence against the rules under the Madras Forest Act, 1882, relating to hunting, shooting or fishing or for any other special reason to be recorded in writing. Before refusing to grant a licence, the District Forest Officer shall consult at least two elected members of the Palni Hills Game Association.

4. No person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at any birds other than the following provided, however, that the prohibition shall not apply to genuine natural history collectors authorized in this behalf by the District Forest Officer :—

Peafowl, junglefowl, spurfowl, partridge, quail, sandgrouse, woodcock, snipe, pigeon, duck, goose, florican and birds of prey.

The trapping or snaring of all birds is prohibited.

The removal of the eggs of all birds is prohibited.

5. The use of poison and of dynamite or other explosive for the capture or destruction of animals or birds and beating and setting of traps or snares therefor are prohibited except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer.

6. No one shall shoot any small game, that is, hare and the birds specified in rule 4, other than birds of prey, or any animal other than tiger, panther, bear, wild pig, wild dog, or porcupine, (i) at a waterhole or salt lick, or (ii) from a machan or shelter or (iii) by the aid of artificial light.

7. Shooting at any bird or animal from a motor vehicle is prohibited.

8. Shooting at big game or at any tiger, panther, bear or pig with shot or slug is prohibited. The following animals constitute big game :—

Sambhur, chital, bison, ibex, antelope and jungle sheep.

9. For shooting at bison, only double-barrelled high velocity rifles may be used and the bore shall be not less than .400 in the case of cordite rifles and .500 in the case of black powder rifles,

10. Photographing of game by flash-light is prohibited except with the permission of the District Forest Officer which should be obtained in each case. This prohibition does not apply to officers of the Forest department, Madras, above the rank of Forest Ranger..

11. Every person appointed by the District Forest Officer for the purpose of enforcing these rules shall be deemed to be a Forest Officer, under the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882).

12. (1) Against any order passed by the District Forest Officer under these rules an appeal shall lie to the Conservator.

(2) Such appeal shall be preferred within three months of the date of the order appealed against.

(3) The decision on such appeal of the Conservator shall be final:

Provided that the Provincial Government may either of their own motion or on the application of the party aggrieved, revise the order passed on any such appeal.

Schedule.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of the Kudrayar reserve, the line runs along the northern boundaries of the Kudrayar, Olianuthu odai, Pumbarai Vilpatty valley and Velancombai reserve to the western boundary of the Ayakudi Zamindari. Thence the line runs along the western, southern and eastern boundaries of the Ayakudi Zamindari to the north-west boundary of Vennilai reserve. Thence the line runs along the northern boundaries of the Vennilai reserve and of the northern slopes reserve to the junction of the northern boundary of the last named reserve with the eastern boundary of the Kannivadi Zamindari.

East.—Thence the line runs along the western boundary of the Kannivadi Zamindari to the north-east corner of the Eruttarkanal reserve.

South.—Thence the line runs along the southern boundaries of the Eruttarkanal, Southern slopes, Varattarkanal, Adukkam, Pambur, Karungaldhonimedu, Shengalvarayar and Amburuvi reserves to the junction of the southern boundary of the last named reserve with the northern boundary of Bodinayakanur Zamindari. Thence the line runs along the northern boundary of the Bodinayakanur Zamindari, to its junction with the eastern boundary of Travancore State.

West.—Thence the line runs along the eastern boundary of Travancore State and the boundary of the Udamalpet taluk of the Coimbatore district to the starting point.

NOTES.—(1) The fee for a licence to shoot big and small game is Rs. 25. The fee for a licence to shoot small game is Rs. 10.

(2) Every applicant for a licence, in addition to paying the licence fee, shall deposit a sum of Rs. 30 as security.

(3) A licence to shoot on the Palni Hills authorizes the holder to shoot in all reserves under the control of the Forest department in the Madura district.

(4) The fee for a licence to shoot in reserves not situated on the Palni Hills is Rs. 10. It is issued by the District Forest Officer, Madura. On payment of a further sum of Rs. 15, in addition to the security deposit of Rs. 30 required by the Palni Hills Game Association, the licence can be exchanged for one including the Palni Hills.

(5) The following matters will be reviewed once a year, in the month of November, by the Conservator of Forests in consultation with the Collector of the district, and notified in the District Gazette:—

- (a) the limitation of bag;
- (b) the prohibition of the shooting of certain small game or animals or sexes of animals;
- (c) the prohibition of shooting in particular localities;
- (d) the definition of shootable animals; and
- (e) the close season for small game.

ANNEXURE I.

[G.O. No. 1446, Development, dated 10th June 1938.]

SHOOTING LICENCE FORMS.

(a) *Licence to shoot big and small game.*

This licence which is not transferable entitles Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

of

to shoot in the Palni Hills within the boundaries specified in Annexure A and in all other reserved forests under the control of the Forest department in Madura district between and

in consideration of the payment of Rs. 25 as fees and Rs. 30 as deposit, which latter will be treated as "Revenue deposit" bearing no interest and retained as security for the fulfilment of the conditions specified below and will be subject to forfeiture in whole or in part for infringement of any of them. The deposit or unforfeited balance of it, if any, will be returned after . . . on application to the District Forest Officer, Madura. No licence will be renewed and the deposit amount will not be returned until the record of game shot is furnished in the form annexed. If no application is made before or on . . . the deposit will be forfeited to Government.

Conditions.

1. This licence must be shown on demand to any Forest Officer or to any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or to any Police Officer not below the rank of head constable.

2. The shooting of the following animals is prohibited:—

Elephants (except a duly proscribed rogue or in defence of life or when found upon cultivated lands or on or in the immediate vicinity of public roads), nilgai, Malabar squirrels, flying-squirrels, black monkeys, chevrotain (mouse deer), immature jungle sheep and the females and immature males of the following animals designated big game—sambhur, chital (spotted deer), bison, ibex and antelope (black buck, chinkara and four-horned antelope).

NOTE.—Mature males are defined as follows in the case of the following animals:—

Sambhur.—Animals in hard horn, the longer horn measuring not less than 30 inches, the measurement being taken along the outer curve of the horn from the burr to the point.

Chital.—Animals in hard horn, the longer horn measuring not less than 26 inches, the measurement being taken along the outer curve of the horn from the burr to the point.

Bison.—Animals in which the widest outside span between horns measures not less than 33 inches or girth at base of horn measures not less than 18 inches.

Ibex.—A saddleback, that is, an animal with a well defined saddle mark.

Antelope.—(Black buck): an animal with neither horn measuring less than 15 inches, the measurement to be made in a straight line from base to tip.

3. Jungle sheep shall not be shot during their close season which is from the 1st May to the end of October.

4. The shooting at animals designated big game and jungle sheep and tiger, panther, bear and pig, with shot or slug is prohibited.

5. For shooting at bison, only double-barrelled high velocity rifles may be used and the bore must be not less than .400 in the case of cordite rifles and .500 in the case of black powder rifles.

6. In the case of big game, the following is the maximum number of animals that may be shot under this licence:—

Sambhur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chital	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bison	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ibex	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Antelope (either black buck or chinkara or four-horned antelope)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jungle sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

NOTE.—All wounded animals count against the licence as regards bag.

The following constitute small game and no birds other than those listed below may be shot except birds of prey:—

1 Hare.	8 Woodcock.
2 Peafowl.	9 Snipe.
3 Junglefowl.	10 Pigeon.
4 Spurfowl.	11 Duck.
5 Partridge.	12 Goose.
6 Quail.	13 Florican.
7 Sandgrouse.	

7. The following birds shall not be shot during their close season which is noted against them:—

Junglefowl and spurfowl—1st February to 30th June. Peafowl, partridge, quail and florican—1st June to 30th September.

Sandgrouse and pigeon—From 1st February to 30th June.

8. The following acts are prohibited:—

- (a) the removal of birds' eggs;
- (b) the use of poison and of rynamite or other explosive and the setting of traps and snares or beating for game except with the written permission of the District Forest Officer; and
- (b) the use of poison and of dynamite or other explosive and tiger, panther, bear, wild dog, pig or porcupine—
 - (i) at a waterhole or salt lick;
 - (ii) from a machan or a shelter;

(iii) photography with the aid of flash light except with the permission of the District Forest Officer; and

(iv) shooting of any bird or any animal from motor vehicles.

9. Nothing in this licence shall be deemed to permit the capture or removal of any living animal except the off-spring too young to fend for themselves or mothers shot by the licence holder.

10. Trophies must be produced for inspection whenever required by a Forest Officer not below the rank of a Forest Guard.

11. A return of big game including jungle sheep shot must be sent to the local Range Officer, Kodaikanal, within 48 hours of each occasion on which an animal is shot.

12. The selling of game shot by licenceholders is absolutely prohibited.

13. The shooting of deer or bison after dusk and before dawn is prohibited.

14. The following sholas are absolutely closed to all shooting to serve as game sanctuaries:—

(i) Kukal shola;

(ii) * Varian kanal; and

(iii) * Melagirian kanal.

15. The shooting of bison (guar) in Perumalmalai, Adukkam and Tiger shola reserves in Kodaikanal range is absolutely prohibited.

16. The hunting and shooting of any bison other than the normal dark-coloured mature bulls in the Manjampatti reserve of Udamalpet taluk is prohibited.

17. Infringement of any of the conditions specified above may involve the cancellation of this licence and the confiscation of trophies as well as forfeiture of the deposit. In the event of the whole or part of the deposit being forfeited, the licensee shall not be allowed to hunt or shoot until the deposit has been made up to the original amount.

District Forest Officer.

ANNEXURE A.

Scheduled area.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of the Kudrayar reserve, the line runs along the northern boundaries of the Kudrayar, Olanuthu odai, Pumbarai-Vilpatti valley and Velan-Kombai reserves to the western boundary of the Ayakudi zamindari. Thence the line runs along the western, southern and eastern boundaries of the Ayakudi zamindari to the north-east boundary of the Vennilai reserve. Thence the line runs along the northern boundaries of the Vennilai reserve and of the Northern Slopes reserve to the junction of the northern boundary of the last named reserve with the western boundary of the Kannivadi zamindari.

East.—Thence the line runs along the western boundary of the Kannivadi zamindari to the north-east corner of the Eruttar kanal reserve.

* These are two big sholas to the west and south-west of the Gundan-shola enclosed by a cut line.

South.—Thence the line runs along the southern boundaries of the Eruttar kanal, Southern Slopes, Varattar kanal, Adukkâm, Pambar, Karungaldhonimedu, Shengalvarayar and Amburuvi reserves to the junction of the southern boundary of the last named reserves with the northern boundary of Bodinayakanur zamindari. Thence the line runs along the northern boundary of the Bodinayakanur zamindari to its junction with the eastern boundary of Travancore State.

West.—Thence the line runs along the eastern boundary of Travancore State and the boundary of the Udamalpet taluk of the Coimbatore district to the starting point.

ANNEXURE B.

Animals shot.

Species.	Date.	Measurement of trophy.	Signature of Forest Officer.

ANNEXURE II.

(b) Licence to shoot small game.

This licence which is not transferable entitles Mr.

Mrs.

Miss

of

to shoot in the Palni hills within the boundaries specified in Annexure A and in all other Reserved Forests under the control of the Forest Department in Madura district between and

in consideration of the payments of Rs. 10 as fee and Rs. 30 as deposit, which latter will be treated as "Revenue deposit" bearing no interest and retained as security for the fulfilment of the conditions specified below (and will be) subject to forfeiture in whole or in part for infringement of any one of them. The deposit or unforfeited balance of it, if any, will be returned after

on application to the District Forest Officer, Madura. No licence will be renewed and the deposit amount will not be returned until the record of game shot is furnished in the form annexed. If no application is made before or on the deposit will be forfeited to Government.

Conditions.

1. This licence must be shown on demand to any Forest Officer or to any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector or to any Police Officer not below the rank of head constable.

2. The following constitute small game and no birds other than those listed below may be shot, except birds of prey:—

Hare, peafowl, junglefowl, spurfowl, partridge, quail, sandgrouse, woodcock, snipe, pigeon, duck, goose and **floricán**.

3. The following birds shall not be shot during their close season which is noted against them:—

Junglefowl and spurfowl—1st February to 30th June.

Peafowl, partridge, quail and florican—1st June to 30th September.

Sandgrouse and pigeon—from 1st February to 30th June.

4. The following acts are prohibited:—

(a) The removal of birds' eggs;

(b) the use of poison and of dynamite or other explosive and the setting of traps and snares or beating for game except with the permission of the District Forest Officer; and

(c) the shooting of any small game—

(i) at a waterhole (or salt lick);

(ii) from a machan or a shelter;

(iii) by the aid of artificial light; and

(iv) shooting of any bird or any animal from motor vehicles.

(d) Photography with the aid of flash light except with permission of the District Forest Officer.

5. Trophies must be produced for inspection whenever required by a Forest Officer not below the rank of a Forest Guard.

6. The selling of game shot by licence holder is absolutely prohibited.

7. The following sholas are absolutely closed to all shooting:—

(i) Kukkal shola,

(ii) Variankanal, and

(iii) Melagiriankanal.

8. Infringement of any of the conditions specified above may involve the cancellation of this licence and the confiscation of trophies as well as forfeiture of the deposit. In the event of the whole or part of the deposit being forfeited, the licensee shall not be allowed to hunt or shoot until the deposit has been made up to the original amount.

District Forest Officer.

ANNEXURE A.

Scheduled area.

North.—Starting from the north-west corner of the Kudrayar reserve the line runs along the northern boundaries of the Kudrayar, Olianuthu odai, Pumbarai-Vilpatty Valley and Velankombai reserves to the western boundary of the Ayakudi zamindari. Thence the line runs along the western, southern and eastern boundaries of the Ayakudi zamindari to the north-west boundary of the Vennilai reserve. Thence the line runs along the northern boundaries of the Vennilai reserve and of the Northern Slopes reserve to the junction of the northern boundary of the last named reserve with the western boundary of Kannivadi zamindari.

East.—Thence the line runs along the western boundary of the Kannivadi zamindari to the north-east corner of the Eruttarkanal reserve.

South.—Thence the line runs along the southern boundaries of Eruttarkanal, Southern slopes, Varattarkanal, Adukkam, Pambar, Karungaldhonimedu, Shengalvarayar and Amburuvi reserves to the

junction of the southern boundary of the last named reserves with the northern boundary of Bodinayakanur zamindari. Thence the line runs along the northern boundary of the Bodinayakanur zamindari, to its junction with the eastern boundary of Travancore State.

West.—Thence the line runs along the eastern boundary of Travancore State and the boundary of the Udamalpet taluk of the Coimbatore district to the starting point.

ANNEXURE B.

List of birds shot.

On plateau. On plains.

Junglefowl { Cocks.
 Hens.

Spurfowl { Hens.
 Cocks.

Peafowl.

Partridge.

Quail.

Woodcock.

Snipe.

Pigeon.

Duck.

Goose.

Floricane.

Hare.

RULES TO REGULATE FISHING OTHER THAN TROUT IN THE PALNI HILLS, MADURA DISTRICT.

[G.O. Ms. No. 479, Dev., dated 28th March 1931; Notification No. 88, dated 9th March 1931, page 404 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th March 1931; G.O. Ms. No. 2692, Dev., dated 4th December 1937.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 21, 26 and 63 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882) and sub-section (4) of section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (Act IV of 1897), and all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor in Council and the Governor acting with his Ministers is pleased to make the following rules to regulate fishing in the Palni Hills :—

Rule 1.—Save as hereinafter provided in these rules, no person shall fish in the Kodaikanal lake, the Kodaikanal water-works reservoir, the Berijam reservoir, the Bryant Park pond or in their effluents or in any of the effluents lying within the boundaries specified in the schedule annexed to these rules.

Explanation.—In this rule ‘ fishing ’ includes the capture of fish or the attempt to capture fish by any means including (i) the use of fixed engines, cruives, weirs or nets; and (ii) the damming or baling of water.

Rule 2.—Fishing with a single rod and line in the Kodaikanal lake is permitted to persons to whom licences are granted by the Honorary Secretary of the Palni Hills Game Association. A fee of Rs. 3 for six months or Rs. 5 per annum shall be levied from each person to whom such licence is granted. The selling of fish so caught is absolutely prohibited.

Exception.—Children under the age of 12 years may fish in the said Kodaikanal lake without licence or payment of fee.

Rule 3.—Fishing with a single rod and line in the Kallar and Porandalar rivers and their effluents is permitted to persons to whom special licences are granted by the Honorary Secretary of the said Association. A fee of Rs. 5 per annum shall be levied from each person to whom such special licence is granted. The selling of fish so caught is absolutely prohibited.

Rule 4.—(1) Whoever contravenes any of these rules shall be punishable—

- (a) in the case of all waters (not being private waters) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; or
- (b) in the case of waters situated in a Reserved Forest, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both, or
- (c) in the case of waters situated in any land at the disposal of Government and not included in a Reserved Forest with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.

(2) Whoever, after a conviction under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) again contravenes any of these rules, shall, when the breach is a continuing breach, be punishable, in addition to the punishment set forth in the said clause, with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in.

(3) Whoever is convicted and punished under clause (a) of sub-rule (1) shall also be liable to

- (a) the seizure, forfeiture and removal of any fixed engine erected or used or of any net used in contravention of these rules, and
- (b) the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or not.

Rule 5.—Every person appointed by the District Forest Officer for the purpose of enforcing these rules in so far as they are authorized under the Madras Forest Act, 1882, shall be deemed to be a Forest Officer under that Act.

Schedule.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner of the Kudrayar reserve, the line runs along the southern boundaries of the Kudrayar Olianuthu odai and Pumbarai Vilpatti Valley reserves to the western boundary of the Ayakudi zamindari.

East.—Thence the line runs southwards along the western boundary of the Ayakudi zamindari to its junction with the Perumalmalai shola reserve; thence along the eastern boundaries of the Perumalmalai shola and Perumalmalai reserves to the junction of the boundary of the Perumalmalai reserve with that of the tiger shola reserve. Thence the line runs along the northern and eastern boundaries of the tiger shola reserves to the junction of the last named boundary with that of the Adukkam reserve.

South.—Thence the line runs along the northern boundaries of the Adukkam, Pambar, Shengalvarayar and Amburuvi reserves to the junction of the boundary of the last named reserve with that of the Bodinayakkanur zamindari. Thence the line runs westwards along the northern boundary of the Bodinayakkanur zamindari to its junction with the boundary of the Travancore State.

West.—Thence the line runs along the eastern boundaries of the Travancore State and of the Udamalpet taluk of the Coimbatore district to the starting point.

RULES TO PROHIBIT HUNTING, ETC., WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE MUDUMALAI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY.

[G.O. Ms. No. 193, Development, dated the 27th January 1940; Notification No. 38, dated the 11th January 1940, at page 62 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th January 1940.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of section 21 and clause (e) of section 63 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rules to prohibit the hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning of water and setting up of traps or snares within the limits of the area specified in the schedule which is constituted as a wild life sanctuary to be called the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary :—

RULES.

1. In these rules—

- (i) “ the District Forest Officer ” means the District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris;

- (ii) " Government " means the Government of Madras; and
- (iii) " Sanctuary " means the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.

2. The boundaries of the sanctuary shall not be altered nor shall its ownership or character be changed without the previous sanction of the Government.

3. The hunting, shooting or capturing of any wild animal or bird or fishing or setting up of traps or snares within the sanctuary is prohibited :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the District Forest Officer with the previous approval of the Chief Conservator of Forests from arranging for the destruction within the sanctuary of a man-eating tiger or panther, rogue elephant, or other beast dangerous to human life or of wild dogs or other forms of wild life which may become so numerous as to justify destruction.

4. Except with the permission of the District Forest Officer, no one other than a Forest Officer shall carry any fire arms or explosives into the sanctuary.

5. The Chief Conservator of Forests may, with the previous sanction of the Government, frame regulations for the management and control of the sanctuary.

6. No one shall enter the sanctuary, halt in it, motor along the roads, make use of the elephants for riding, photograph the wild life, or exercise any other privilege except under a permit to be obtained from the District Forest Officer, or any one duly authorized by him in this behalf in accordance with any regulations which may be framed for the purpose under rule 5 :

Provided that it shall not be necessary to take out permits—

- (i) to the use of roads and paths running through the sanctuary which have been declared as right of way open to men and cattle; and
- (ii) to use the Gudalur-Mysore Road which, to a certain distance, runs along the boundary of the sanctuary and also through it, as a right of way open to men, animals or wheeled traffic.

7. Forest operations shall continue within the sanctuary in the normal manner and contractors and their employees shall, during the period they are engaged upon forest operations, be required to take out free permits for the purpose of entering and halting in the sanctuary.

8. The Forest Officers shall continue to be responsible for the protection of wild life within the sanctuary as they are for that outside, under the control of the District Forest Officer.

9. The Kurumbars and Chettiars and members of the other aboriginal tribes residing in the sanctuary will be permitted to continue to reside therein.

SCHEDULE.

Boundary statement of the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary referred to.

North.—From Mudumalai the Ambur halla and Kekkan halla (Mysore frontier) to its junction with the Moyar river.

East and South.—The Moyar river to Teppakadu and thence the Gundalpet-Gudalur road to Thorapalli.

West.—The road from Thorapalli to Mudumalai.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF RESERVED AND UNRESERVED LANDS (i.e.), RULES UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT.

[G.O. No. 489, Rev., dated 9th July 1894; Notification No. 419, dated 9th July 1894, pages 981-983, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21 August 1894; G.O. No. 339, Rev., dated 8th June 1895; Notification, dated 8th June 1895, page 711, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th June 1895; G.O. Mis. No. 3573, Rev., dated 3rd September 1895; Erratum Notification at page 1032, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th September 1895; G.O. No. 623, Rev., dated 15th September 1899; G.O. Mis. No. 1865, Rev., dated 13th July 1900; Notification No. 334, page 1085, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th July 1900; G.O. Mis. No. 2320, Rev., dated 24th September 1902; Notification No. 368, page 997, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th September 1902; G.O. Mis. No. 908, Rev., dated 14th May 1904; Notification No. 205, page 509, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th May 1904; G.O. No. 2444, Rev., dated 3rd October 1907; Notification No. 505, page 1104, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th November 1907; G.O. No. 3609, Rev., dated 4th December 1911; Notification No. 6 at page 7 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd January 1912; G.O. No. 1091, Rev., dated 10th April 1912; Notification No. 183 at page 473, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1912; G.O. Mis. No. 3122, Rev., dated 15th October 1912; Notification No. 459, pages 1081 and 1082, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th November 1912; G.O. No. 1510, Rev., dated 26th May 1914; Notification No. 312, dated 26th May 1914, page 853, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th June 1914; G.O. No. 2261, Rev. (Spl.), dated 22nd December 1920; Notifications Nos. 44 to 67; dated 22nd December 1920, at pages 275 to 299, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th March 1921; G.O. No. 514, Dev., dated 4th April 1921; Notification Nos. 63 and 64, dated 4th April 1921, page 412, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th April 1921; G.O. Press No. 1568, Dev., dated 3rd November 1925; G.O. Press No. 508, Rev., dated 7th March 1928; Notification No. 64, dated 7th March 1928, on page 423 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th March 1928; G.O. No. 659, Rev., dated 26th March 1928; G.O. Mis. No. 1735, Dev., dated 11th October 1928; G.O. Press No. 1461, Rev., dated 30th July 1930; Notification No. 290, dated 30th July 1930, page 1132 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th August 1930; G.O. Ms. No. 1540, Rev., dated 29th August 1933; Notification No. 230, dated 29th August 1933, pages 1423 and 1424 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th September 1933; G.O. Ms. No. 1183, Dev., dated 21st July 1936; Dev. Notification No. 707, dated 30th October 1937, page 1881 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th November 1937; G.O. No. 2717, dated 7th December 1937; Notification No. 770, dated 23rd November 1937, page 1981 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1937; G.O. No. 749, Dev., dated 27th March 1939; Notification No. 350, dated the 24th April 1939]

In supersession of the rules published in Notification, dated 21st January 1890, No. 74, published at pages 119 to 122 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th February 1890, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules, under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), for the regulation of the use of the pasturage and of the natural produce of lands at the disposal of Government and not included in a reserved forest or within the limits of a municipality. Provided, however, that they shall apply to all sholas, plantations and reserves now existing within any such municipal limits.

These rules shall apply to all districts except that of Madras and the scheduled districts.

1. Subject to all rights now legally vested in individuals and communities, the use of the pasturage and of the natural produce of land at the disposal of Government and not included in a reserved forest shall be regulated by the following rules.

2. Land at the disposal of Government may for the purposes of these rules, be classed as follows :—

- (a) Land of which the Government has acquired the ownership or possession by purchase, lease or otherwise.
- (b) Assessed but unoccupied land.
- (c) Unassessed and unoccupied land.

3. “ *Reserved land* ” includes all land notified under section 4 of the Forest Act and any area specially declared by the Collector to be reserved land in the manner prescribed in rule 5.

“ *Unreserved land* ” for the purpose of these rules means, land at the disposal of Government which land is not “ *reserved land* ” nor is under the control of local bodies or any department of Government other than the Revenue Department.

4. Trees of the various species shown in the subjoined table are “ *Reserved trees* ” wherever found, whether on reserved or unreserved lands. Such of the remaining trees as it is considered desirable to conserve will be divided into classes in accordance with the local requirements of the several districts, and lists of such trees and the seigniorage to be charged thereon will be published from time to time, under the sanction of the Government of Madras, in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes. These trees will be called “ *classified trees* ” and any trees not included in the lists published, as prescribed above, or in the schedule of reserved trees, will be called “ *unclassified trees*.” The Collector may, with the concurrence of the Conservator of Forests, transfer any “ *reserved tree* ” to the list of “ *classified trees* ” prescribed for his district, if he considers that the local requirements do not for

that particular species necessitate the strict conservation consequent upon its inclusion in the list of reserved trees:—

List of reserved trees.

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Telugu name.	Kanarese name.
1 <i>Tectona grandis</i> ..	Teak ..	Teku ..	Teka ..	Saguvani.
2 <i>Santalum album</i> ..	Sandal ..	Santhanam.	Chanthanam	Gandha.
3 <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> .	Blackwood.	Itti ..	Ittegi ..	Biti.
4 <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> .	Red sanders.	Segapu santhanam.	Chanthanam	...
5 <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> .	Kino ..	Vengai ..	Yegi ..	Bengha.
6 <i>Hardwickia binata</i> .	..	Acha or karacha.	Yepi ..	..
7 <i>Terminalia chebula</i> .	Myrobolam or gallnut.	Kadukkai ..	Karakai ..	Anile or Harde.
8 <i>Tamarindus indica</i> .	Tamarind ..	Puli ..	Chinta ..	Hunase.
9 <i>Shorea talura</i> ..	..	Talura ..	Jallari ..	Jal.
10 <i>Shorea robusta</i> ..	Sal ..	Sal (Hind.)	Saluva ..	..
11 <i>Shorea tumbuggaia</i> .	..	Tumbuggai.	Thambe ..	..
12 <i>Bassia longifolia</i> and <i>latifolia</i> .	..	Iluppai ..	Ippa ..	Ippe.
13 <i>Mangifera indica</i> ..	Mango ..	Ma ..	Mamidi ..	Mavu.
14 <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> and <i>hirsuta</i> .	Jack ..	Pala ..	Panasa ..	Halasu and Hebb. Halasu.
15 <i>Diospyros ebenum</i> and <i>melanoxydon</i> .	Ebony ..	Tumballi ..	Taki ..	Karimara.
16 <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> .	Satinwood ..	Porasu ..	Billu ..	..
17 <i>Xylia dolabriformis</i> .	Ironwood ..	Irul ..	Konda tan-gedu.	Tirava or jembe.
18 <i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> .	Soapnut ..	Punanga ..	Kunkudu ..	Rinte kayi mara.
19 <i>Pongamia glabra</i> ..	..	Pungam ..	Kanuga ..	Honge.
20 <i>Acacia catechu</i> and <i>sundra</i> .	Catechu ..	Karungali ..	Sundra ..	Kachu.
21 <i>Myristica malabarica</i> .	Wild nutmeg.	Kattu Jathikoy.	Adavi Jathikoy.	Rampatri.
22 <i>Calophyllum elatum</i>	Poonspar ..	Pongoo ..	..	Sri honne.
23 <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> .	Cinnamon ..	Karruwa ..	Sanalinga ..	Dalchini.
24 <i>Hopea parviflora</i> ..	..	Irumbogam.	..	Kiralbhogi.
25 <i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i> .	Nux-vomica.	..	Yetti-mushti.	Hemmu-shti.

5. So much of the three classes of land, specified in rule 2, as the Collector of the district and the Conservator may consider likely to be ultimately required as reserved forest, whether for the supply of timber, of fuel, or of fodder, may be set apart for reservation. For such land a notification under section 4 of the Act shall, in the usual course, be submitted for the approval of Government, provided that no land of classes (a) and (b) shall ordinarily be so recommended for reservation, unless it has been unoccupied for at least eighteen months.

5-A. The Collector of the district, with the previous approval of the Board of Revenue, may declare in respect of any village by a notification in the District Gazette, that so much of the three

classes of land specified in rule 2 as he may consider likely to be useful for grazing and not to be wanted for any other purpose is "reserved land" under these rules with a view to its assignment to a forest panchayat for management and may, with such previous approval, cancel or modify any such declaration by a notification as aforesaid.

6. The clearing of land notified for reservation under section 4 of the Forest Act and the issue of patta for such land are regulated by section 7 *idem*. On land otherwise reserved under these rules, no fresh clearing shall be made for cultivation or for any other purpose, unless a patta or lease has first been obtained; the grant of patta for the latter class of reserved land and for unreserved land generally is provided for in Board's Standing Order No. 30.* The Collector is also authorized to lease out any reserved land for such periods and subject to such conditions as he may consider necessary.

7. On all unreserved land in any village (except Kumaki lands in the district of South Kanara) the grazing of cattle, the cutting of grass, the collection of dry wood, thorns, leaves of trees and shrubs that are not reserved except avaram, and the felling of trees other than those included in the lists of *reserved or classified trees*, will be permitted free of charge, provided that the grass, wood, thorns, leaves of trees are required by the inhabitants of that or of neighbouring villages for agricultural or domestic purposes. Heads of villages will be held responsible for seeing that the above privileges are not abused, and in the case of disputes the Collector will decide which are neighbouring villages within the meaning of this rule.

NOTE—The removal of avaram leaves and shrubs is permitted in the following localities where they are used as green manure :—

Guntur	Vinukonda taluk.
Kurnool	All taluks.
Anantapur	Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram, Gooty, Tadpatri, Penukonda, Hindupur and Kadiri taluks.
Cuddapah	Rayachoti, Sidhout, Jammalamadugu and Rajampet taluks.
Chittoor	Chandragiri, Kalahasti and Puttur taluks and Puthalpet, Penumur and Chittoor firkas of Chittoor taluk.
Tanjore	Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks.
Trichinopoly	All taluks.
Madura	Tirumangalam, Nilakottai and Palni taluks.
Ramnad	Paramakudi, Mudukulattur, Sattur and Sivaganga taluks.
Tinnevelly	All taluks.

7-A. Kumaki lands in the district of South Kanara include (i) Government waste land within 100 yards of assessed lands included in wargs formed prior to fasli 1276, (ii) banes in the Amara and Sullia maganes, and (iii) any unreserved land containing trees conserved by a ryot or ryots, which the Collector may declare to be kumaki land.

* No. 15 in the edition of 1920.

The holder of land to which kumaki privileges are attached may enjoy in the kumaki land free of charge such privileges as he has hitherto enjoyed in the way of grazing cattle, or of cutting, converting, collecting and removing trees, timber and other forest produce, subject to the following conditions :—

- (1) That the trees, timber and other forest produce shall be used for agricultural or domestic purposes in the village in which the kumaki land is situated, or in such other villages as the Collector may permit in writing. It shall be open to the Collector to decide, either generally or in special cases, what shall be considered agricultural or domestic purposes within the meaning of this rule.
- (2) That the privileges shall not be alienated except with the land to which they are attached.
- (3) That no tree of the kind declared reserved trees in these rules, except mango (*Mangifera indica*) and tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) shall be cut without a permit duly issued by a Forest Officer or other person authorized by the Collector in that behalf; but such permits shall, if the District Forest Officer or other authorized person sees no objection, be issued free on application.
- (4) That no holder of land to which a bane is attached can claim kumaki of any other kind.
- (5) That the Collector may, at any time on occurrence of abuse or violation of the rules, by an order in writing suspend or withdraw all or any of the privileges of kumaki from individuals or from whole villages, provided that the Collector before making such an order shall record his reasons in writing.
- (6) That the Collector may also sanction gifts of trees, timber and other forest produce from kumaki lands to temples for building purposes.

8. No person shall fell, remove, girdle, mark, lop, tap, uproot or burn, or strip bark or leaves from, or otherwise damage any tree growing on any reserved land, or use, injure or remove any forest produce found thereon, unless such person be duly authorized in this respect.

9. The felling, conversion or removal of trees and timber, the collection or removal of other natural produce and the use of the pasturage on reserved land, and, except as provided for in rules 7 and 7-A, on unreserved land also may be effected in one or other of the following ways, but in no other way :—

- (a) Departmentally, that is, by the officers of the Forest Department having control over the produce or by persons acting under the immediate superintendence, control or orders of such officer.
- (b) By persons holding permits duly issued by a Forest Officer or other authorized person.

- (c) By or under the authority of a duly appointed panchayat or by any person holding the right under a lease, contract or permit granted by the Collector or by any officer duly authorized by him.

10. The Collector may appoint, by notification in the District Gazette, any person or class of persons, by name or by virtue of his office, to issue or recover permits under the foregoing rules, and may also prescribe tannas or places at which the timber or other forest produce shall be brought for examination and where permits shall be checked or recovered. Permits must be obtained before any felling, conversion, collection or removal is commenced. Permit holders must comply with the regulations of the Forest Department and the conditions entered in the permit.

11. The Collector may select any areas that are reserved lands to be placed under special protection for any purpose. After the limits of these areas have been clearly indicated and duly notified in the District Gazette, no person within such areas shall set fire to the trees, timber, grass, or other forest produce or shall kindle or keep burning any fire, except at such places and subject to such precaution as may be prescribed by the Collector by notification in the District Gazette.

12. No person shall boil catechu, distil wood-oil or burn lime or charcoal in any reserved or unreserved land except in such places as may be specially set apart for the purpose by the Collector.

13. Quarrying on reserved and unreserved lands shall be regulated in accordance with the following provisions, namely :—

- (i) The Government possess the full right to mines and minerals in all reserved and unreserved lands as defined in rule 3.

- (ii) In reserved lands, the public may be allowed to quarry subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (a) that such quarrying shall not injure any tree growth;
 (b) that it may be prohibited in any area for any special reason; and
 (c) that in the case of building stone, gravel, laterite and special clays for commercial uses, it shall be subject to seigniorage fees as follows :—

						Per cart-load.		
							RS.	A. P.
Rough stone (including undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Chiselled stone ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Metal and gravel ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	6
Earth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	6

(iii) In unreserved waste lands, the public may be allowed to quarry free for bona fide domestic or agricultural purposes, without obtaining permits for quarrying. Quarrying for other than bona fide domestic or agricultural purposes shall only be allowed with the previous permission of the Tahsildar and subject to the payment of seigniorage fees at the rates specified in the preceding clause. The permits shall be checked and recovered by the Revenue Inspectors and village officers. Breaches of the rules shall be dealt with by prosecutions under rule 15; but in cases in which prosecution does not seem called for, seigniorage fees shall be charged at double the rates specified in the preceding clause.

Quarrying and the removal of sand from river beds may be allowed free of charge in the case of departments of Government, local boards and municipalities or contractors employed by them provided that the products removed are required and used solely for bona fide public purposes and not for sale or commercial profit, and provided also that the quarrying or removal shall only be allowed with the previous permission of the Revenue Divisional Officer and subject to the general conditions prescribed by the Collector. If the Revenue Divisional Officer considers that in any case special conditions should be imposed, he shall report the case for the orders of the Collector.

The privilege of free removal may be extended to other public bodies subject to the same restrictions and subject to the further restriction that the operations shall be conducted under the direct supervision of the establishments of those bodies and not by contractors employed by them. In all other cases seigniorage fees at the rates specified in the preceding clause shall be charged.

The Collector is empowered to close any quarry, or to reserve it for any particular department or local body, or to prohibit or regulate quarrying in such manner as he thinks fit and he may require as a condition of permitting quarrying that the land shall after the conclusion of operations, be restored to a state fit for cultivation.

Where a local body desires that the exclusive right of quarrying in any land should be reserved for it, the land will, as a rule, be leased to the local body, subject to the payment of the ordinary assessment.

14. In reserved land no person shall hunt, shoot or fish, or shall set traps or snares for game or fish, except in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be issued under section 26 (f) of the Forest Act.

No person shall (a) put any poison in any water on reserved or unreserved lands, or (b) use dynamite or other explosive substance for or in connexion with fishing in any such water. Game

shall be held to include all insectivorous birds, of which a list will be duly published in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

15. Any breach or infringement of rule 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 or 14 will render the offender liable to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or to both.

SEIGNIORAGE RULES.

RULES TO REGULATE THE SEIGNIORAGE TO BE LEVIED FOR THE REMOVAL OF TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

[G.O. Ms. No. 969, Development, dated 9th April 1938 ; Development Notification No. 243, dated 18th February 1938, pages 364 to 383 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th March 1938.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the seigniorage to be levied for the removal of timber and other forest produce under the rules published with Revenue Department Notification No. 419, dated the 9th July 1894, at pages 981 to 983 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st August 1894, as subsequently amended :—

RULES.

1. The rates of seigniorage at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce will be issued shall be as shown in the annexure.

Explanation 1.—In the annexure, the expression “ rough stone ” includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

Explanation 2.—The rates for timber specified in the annexure apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one and a half times the rates so specified shall be charged. Nothing contained in this explanation shall apply to the South Kanara district.

Explanation 3.—The rates specified in the annexure as modified by the foregoing explanations are the maxima which may be charged and the rates may be reduced by the Collector without the sanction of the Provincial Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules does not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may, by district order, prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

Such trees or produce, when found on land which it is proposed to assign on darkhast, will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Collector :

Provided that the Collector may authorize the disposal of such trees or produce—

(i) by a Revenue Divisional Officer, when their value does not exceed two hundred rupees ; and

(ii) by a Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar where the value does not exceed fifty rupees.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term “ cart-load ” is used as equivalent in 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head-load is equivalent to 1 cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head-loads equal one cart-load.

Four head-loads equal one bullock or horse load.

Two head-loads equal one ass or kavadi load.

One yoke-load in the case of bullocks equals half cart-load.

One yoke-load in the case of buffaloes equals three-fourths of a cart-load.

Twelve head-loads equal one Woddar cart-load.

One corjee equals three cart-loads.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, from unreserved land, are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector shall exercise the powers conferred on him by these rules subject to the condition that he secures the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector shall submit the case for orders to the Provincial Government through the Chief Conservator.

ANNEXURE.

DISTRICT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES.			
<i>Class I.</i>			
Acacia arabica ..	....	Nalla tumma ..	RS. A. P.
Adina cordifolia ..	....	Bandaru or cum- bu.	
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Chirimanu or thellakara.	Per cart-load. 7 8 0 ,, head-load. 0 6 0
Lagerstroemia parvi- flora.	Venteak ..	Chenuga ..	
Melia indica ..	Margosa ..	Vepa ..	Per cart-load. 3 12 0 ,, head-load. 0 3 0
Soymida febrifuga ..	....	Sombi ..	
Stephegyne parviflora.	....	Battaganapa ..	
Terminalia arjuna ..	....	Tellamaddi ..	
Do tomentosa.	....	Nallamaddi ..	
<i>Class II.</i>			
Acacia lucoploea ..	....	Tella tumma ..	Per cart-load. 3 12 0 ,, head-load. 0 3 0
Do. sundra ..	....	Sundra ..	
Albizzia lebbek ..	Siris ..	Dirisana ..	Per cart-load. 3 12 0 ,, head-load. 0 3 0
Do. odoratissima.	....	Chenduga ..	
Anogeissus acuminata.	....	Pasi ..	
Cleistanthus collinus ..	....	Wodisha ..	
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Nerudu ..	Per cart-load. 3 12 0 ,, head-load. 0 3 0
Mimusops elengi ..	....	Pagada ..	
Schleichera trijuga ..	....	.....
<i>Class III.</i>			
Grewia tiliaefolia ..	....	Tada ..	Per cart-load. 1 14 0 ,, head-load. 0 1 6
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Thati ..	Per tree .. 2 8 0
Bamboos (round) ..	....	Vedullu ..	Per cart-load. 3 12 0
Calamas rotang ...	Rattans ..	Bettalu ..	Per cart-load. 3 12 0 ,, head-load. 0 3 0
Fuel—			Per cart-load. 0 13 4 ,, head-load. 0 0 8
Firewood ..	....	....	Per cart-load. 3 12 0 ,, head-load. 0 3 0
Charcoal ..	....	....	Per cart-load. 3 12 0 ,, head-load. 0 3 0
Minor produce—			
Palmyra leaves ..	....	....	Per 1,000 .. 1 0 0
Leaves for platters for sale.	....	....	Per 1,000 .. 0 0 3
Minerals—			
Rough stone ..	....	....	Per cart-load. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone ..	....	....	Do. 0 2 0
Metal gravel ..	....	....	Do. 0 0 6
Earth and turf ..	....	....	Do. 0 0 6

DISTRICT OF EAST GODAVARI (EXCLUDING THE BHADRACHALAM AND NUGUR TALUKS). LOWER GODAVARI (UNRESERVES IN RAJAHMUNDRY, GOKAVARAM, PEDDAPURAM AND POLAVARAM RANGES).

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES.			
<i>Class I.</i>			
Lagerstroemia parviflora.	Venteak ..	Chennangi ..	<div> <div>RS. A. P.</div> <div> Cart-load .. 7 8 0. Cubic feet round. 0 6 0 </div> </div>
Soymida februfuga	Somi ..	
Vitex altissima	Nemaliadugu ..	
Anogeissus acuminata.	Pasi ..	
Anogeissus latifolia	Chirumanu ..	
Azadirachta indica ..	Margosa	Vepa ..	
Sachleichera trijuga	Busi ..	
Xylia dolabriformis	Kandathangedu.	
Diospyros melanoxylon.	Tuniki ..	
Gmelina arborea	Gummadi ..	
Terminalia tomentosa.	Nallamaddi ..	
Adina cordirolia	Bandaru or cumbu.	

Only trees above 3 feet 6 inches in girth may be cut. No permit shall be issued for first-class timber except with the express permission of the District Forest Officer.

Class II.				
Acacia sundra	Sundara ..	{	
Acacia arabica ..	....	Tumma ..	
Cleistanthus collinus ..	....	Kodisa ..	
Grewia tiliaefolia ..	....	Thada ..	
Stereospermum chelo- noides.	....	Isukarasi ..	
Mimusops hexandra ..	....	Pa:ra ..	
Schrebra swietenoides.	....	Mokkam ..	
Bridelia retusa ..	....	Koramanu ..	
Pleurosylia wightii ..	....	Kunti chinta ..	
Memecylon edule or angustifolium.	....	Alli ..	
Careya arborea	Dudippa ..	{	
Albizzia lebbek ..	Siris ..	Dirisina ..		
Albizzia odoratissima.	Chinduga ..	{	
Albizzia procera ..	....	Tella chinduga.	
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Neredu ..	
Bassia latifolia and longifolia.	....	Ippa ..	
Pongamia glabra ..	....	Kanuga ..	
Stephegyne parvifolia.	....	Battoganapa ..	
Terminalia arjuna ..	....	Tella maddi ..	
Holoptelea integrifolia.	....	Nemali ..	
Ougeinia dalbergioides.	....	Tella motku ..	
Class III.				
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Thati ..	{	
Phoenix sylvestris ..	Date ..	Itha ..		
Unclassified timber ..	....	....
				Each .. 3 12 0
				Cart-load .. 1 14 0
				Cart-load .. 1 14 0
				Head-load .. 0 1 6

DISTRICT OF EAST GODAVARI, ETC.—*cont.*

Description of produce.				Per	Rate.	RS. A. P.				
Fuel—										
Firewood (dead)	Cart-load	..	..	1	4	0	
Do. (green)	Boat-load per ton of 100 c.ft.	..	..	9	6	6	
Do.	Cart-load	..	..	1	14	0	
Do.	Head-load	..	..	0	1	6	
Charcoal	{	Cart-load	3	12	0
					Head-load	0	3	0
Bamboos—										
Bamboos	{	Cart-load	7	8	0
					Head-load	0	6	0
Split bamboos	Do.	..	..	0	12	0	
Minor produce—										
Rough stone	Cart-load	..	..	0	1	0	
Chiselled stone	Do.	..	..	0	2	0	
Metal and gravel	Do.	..	..	0	0	6	
Earth and turf	Do.	..	..	0	0	6	
Palmyra leaves	1,000	..	..	2	0	0	

DISTRICTS OF WEST GODAVARI AND KISTNA.

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.		
TIMBER TREES.					
Class I.					
Acacia arabica	Nallatumma ..	}	RS. A. P. Per cart-load, rough ... 5 0 0 ,, head load. 0 4 0	
Do. leucophloea ..	....	Tellatumma ..		
Adina cordifolia ..	....	Battaganapa ..		
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Chirimanu ..		
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Neredu ..		
Feronia elephantum ..	Woodapple ..	Velaga ..			
Melia indica ..	Margosa ..	Vepa ..			
Mimusops elengi ..	....	Pagada ..		
Do. indica ..	....	Pala ..		
Soymida febrifuga ..	....	Somi ..		
Stephegyne parvifolia ..	....	Battaganapa ..		
Terminalia tomentosa.	....	Nallamaddi ..		
Class II.					
Albizzia amara	Nalla regu or Nallangi.	}	Per cart-load. rough. 2 8 0 ,, head-load. 0 2 0	
Do. lebbek ..	....	Dirisana ..		
Do. procera ..	....	Chinduga or telusu.		
Avicennia officinalis ..	....	Mada ..		
Cassia Fistula ..	....	Rella ..		
Grewia orbiculata ..	....	} Jana ..		
Do. salvifolia ..	..			
Do. tiliæfolia ..	....	Tada ..		
Strychnos nux-vomica.	Nux-vomica ..	Mushti ..			
Do. potatorum..	....	Chilla ..		
Class III.					
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Thati ..	Per tree ..	2 8 0	
Phoenix sylvestris ..	Date ..	Itha	,, ..	1 0 0	

DISTRICTS OF WEST GODAVARI AND KISTNA—*cont.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>			
<i>Class III</i> — <i>cont.</i>			
			RS. A. P
Fuel—			{ Per boat-load per ton of 100 cubic feet .. 1 4 0
Firewood (dead wood only).	{ Per cart-load. 1 4 0 ,, bullock- load. 0 4 0 ,, ass-load. 0 2 0 ,, head-load. 0 1 0
			{ Per cart-load. 2 8 0 ,, bullock- load. 0 8 0 ,, ass-load. 0 4 0 ,, head-load. 0 2 0
Charcoal (manufac- tured in the forests).	
Minor produce—			
Barks—			{ Per cart-load. 1 8 0 ,, bullock- load. 0 5 0 ,, ass-load. 0 2 6 ,, head-load. 0 1 3
Cassia auriculata	Tangedu ..	{ Per 1,000 .. 1 0 0
Palmyra leaves	
Minerals—			
Rough stone	Per cart-load. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone 0 2 0
Metal and gravel 0 0 6
Earth and turf 0 0 6

DISTRICT OF GUNTUR.

Class I.		
Melia indica	Margosa ..	Vepa ..
Acacia arabica .. ..	....	Nallatumma ..
Do. leucophlœa .. ..	....	Tellatumma ..
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Neredu ..
Feronia elephantum ..	Woodapple ..	Velaga ..
Soymida febrifuga ..	....	Somi ..
Stephegyne parviflora.	....	Battaganapa ..
Albizzia lebbek ..	....	Dirisana ..
Class II.		
Albizzia amara ..	....	Nallaregu or Nallangi.
Avicennia officinalis ..	....	Mada ..
Cassia fistula .. ..	....	Rela ..
Grewia orbiculata ..	....	Jana ..
Do. salvifolia ..	....	Tada ..
Do. tiliæfolia ..	....	Chilla ..
Strychnos potatorum.	....
Class III.		
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra	Thati
Phoenix sylvestris ..	Date	Itha

DISTRICT OF GUNTUR—*cont.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.		
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>			RS. A. P.		
<i>Class III—cont.</i>					
Fuel—					
Firewood	{ Per cart-load.	0 12 0	
			{ „ head-load.	0 0 8	
Charcoal	{ Per cart-load.	3 12 0	
			{ „ head-load.	0 3 0	
Minor produce—					
Palmyra leaves	Per 1,000 ..	1 0 0	
Minerals—					
Rough stone	Per cart-load.	0 1 0	
Chiselled stone	„	0 2 0	
Metal and gravel	„	0 0 6	
Earth and turf	„	0 0 6	

DISTRICT OF NELLORE.

<i>Class I.</i>					
Melia indica	Nim or margosa.	Vepa	{ Per cart-load.	7 8 0	
			{ „ head load.	0 6 0	
<i>Class II.</i>					
Acacia sundra or catechu.	Catechu or Cutch.	Sundra ..	{ Per cart-load.	3 12 0	
Albizzia lebbek ..	Siris ..	Dirisana ..	{ „ head-load.	0 3 0	
Do. odoratissima.	Fragrant acacia.	Chinduga ..	{		
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Yella or chari-man.			
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Neredu ..	{ Per cart-load.	3 12 0	
Mimusops indica ..	....	Pala	{ „ head-load.	0 3 0	
Acacia arabica ..	Babul or black horn mimosa.	Nallatumma ..			
<i>Class III.</i>					
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Thati	Per tree ..	2 8 0	
Phoenix sylvostris ..	Date	Itha	„ ..	1 8 0	
Fuel—					
Firewood .. ..	....	....	{ Per cart-load.	0 8 0	
			{ „ head-load.	0 0 3	
Charcoal .. ..	....	....	{ Per cart-load.	2 8 0	
			{ „ head-load.	0 2 0	
Minor produce—					
Palmyra leaves ..	} ....	....	Per 1,000 ..	1 0 0	
Date leaves					
Minerals—					
Rough stone ..	....	....	Per cart-load.	0 1 0	
Chiselled stone ..	....	....	„	0 2 0	
Metal and gravel ..	....	....	„	0 0 6	
Earth and turf ..	....	....	„	0 0 6	
Bamboo	Bambôo ..	Veduru ..	{ Per cart-load.	3 12 0	
			{ „ head-load.	0 3 0	
Rattan	Rattan ..	Bettamu ..	{ Per cart-load.	3 12 0	
			{ „ head-load.	0 3 0	

DISTRICT OF KURNOOL.

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.	
TIMBER TREES.				
Class I.				
			RS. A. P.	
Adina cordifolia	Rudraganapa.	}	
Lagerstrœmia parvi- flora.	Chinangi ..		
Melia indica	Margosa	Vepa	} Per cart-load. 5 0 0 ,, head-load. 0 4 0	
Soymida febrifuga	Somi		
Schrebera swietenioides.	Mokkah ..		
Stephegyne parviflora.	Battaganapa ..		
Terminalia arjuna	Tellamaddi ..		
Terminalia tomentosa.	Inumaddi ..		
Vitex altissima	Nemaliadugu ..		
Acacia arabica	Nallatamma ..		
Bombax malabaricum.	Buruga ..		
Sterculia Spp.	Poliki ..		
Givotia rotteriformis	Tella polika ..		
Ailanthus excelsa	Peddamanu ..		
Gyrocarpus jacquini	Poliki ..		
Pongamia glabra	Kanuga ..		
Class II.				
Acacia leucophloea	Tellatamma ..	} Per cart-load. 2 8 0 ,, head-load. 0 2 0	
Albizia lebbek	Dirisana ..		
Do. odoratissima.	Chinduga ..		
Do procera	Chenchudi ..		
Anogeissus latifolia	Chirmanu ..		
Cassia fistula	Rela ..		
Diospyros embryopteris.		
Eugenia alternifolia	Dudippa ..		
Do. jambolana	Neredu ..		
Grewia lævigata	Patiri ..		
Do. oppositifolia	Tadi ..		
Do. tilæfolia	Java ..		
Mimusops elengi	Pagada ..		
Strychnos potatorum.	Chilla ..		
Vitex pubescens	Nemaliadugu.		
Class III.				
Bridelia retusa	Nadari ..	} Per cart-load. 1 4 0 ,, head-load. 0 1 0 ,, tree .. 2 8 0 ,, tree .. 1 0 0	
Terminalia belerica	Tandara ..		
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Thati ..		
Phoenix sylvestris ..	Date ..	Itha ..		
Fuel—				
Firewood	} Per cart-load. 0 6 0 ,, head-load. 0 0 3 ,, cart-load. 2 8 0 ,, head-load. 0 2 0	
Charcoal		
Minor produce—				
Palmyra leaves		Per 1,000 ... 1 0 0
Minerals—				
Rough stone	Per cart-load. 0 1 0	
Chiselled stone	0 2 0	
Metal and gravel	0 0 6	
Earth and turf	0 0 6	

DISTRICT OF CUDDAPAH.

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.			
TIMBER TREES.						
Class I.						
Eugenia alternifolia ..	....	Movi	} Per cart-load. ..	RS. A. 7 8 0 6	
Melia indica	Nim or margosa.	Vepa				
Terminalia arjuna ..	....	Tellamaddi ..			
Do. tomentosa.	....	Nallamaddi ..			
Class II.						
Adina cordifolia ..	....	Bandariu ..	}		
Albizzia lebbek ..	Siris	Dirisana ..				
Do. odoratissima.	Fragrant acacia.	Chinduga ..				
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Yella or chiriman.			
Dolichandrone crispa..	....	Nivuddi ..	} Per cart-load. ..	3 12 0 3	
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Neredu ..			
Mimusops elengi ..	....	Pagada ..			
Do. indica ..	....	Pala			
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnum or pudding pipe.	Rela	}			
Class III.						
Acacia arabica ..	Babul or black thorn mimosa.	Nallatumma ..			} Per cart-load. ..	1 14 0 0 1 6
Acacia leucophlœa ..	....	Tellatumma ..			
Albizzia amara ..	....	Chikrani ..			
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra	Thati				
Phoenix sylvestris ..	Date	Itha	Per tree	3 12 0		
Fuel—						
Firewood .. ..	....	....	{ Per cart-load. ..	1 4 0 0 1 0
Charcoal .. ..	....	....	{ Per cart-load. ..	5 0 0 0 4 0
Minor produce—						
Palmyra leaves ..	....	....	Per 1,000	1 0 0
Date .. ..	....	....	Per 1,000	1 0 0
Minerals—						
Rough stone ..	....	....	Per cart-load. ..	0 1 0
Chiselled stone ..	....	....	Per cart-load. ..	0 2 0
Metal and gravel ..	....	....	Per cart-load. ..	0 0 6
Earth and turf ..	....	....	Per cart-load. ..	0 0 6

DISTRICT OF BELLARY.

<i>Class I.</i>					
Acacia arabica .. ..	....	Nallatumma ..	} Per cart-load. ..	7	8
Acacia leucophlœa ..	....	Tellatumma ..		0	6
Adina cordifolia ..	....	Rudraganapa..			
Melia indica	Margosa	Vepa			
Soymdia febrifuga ..	The Indian red-wood.	Somi	} Per cart-load. ..	7	8
Stephegyne parvifolia.	....	Battaganapa ..		0	6
Terminalia arjuna ..	....	Tellamaddi ..			
Do. tomentosa.	....	Nallamaddi ..			
Pongamia glabra ..	....	Kanuga	} Per cart-load. ..	7	8
				0	6

DISTRICT OF BELLARY—*cont.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.		
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>			RS. A. P.		
<i>Class II.</i>					
Albizzia amara ..	....	Chikrini ..	} Per cart-load.	3	12 0
Do. lebbek ..	....	Dirisana ..		0	3 0
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Yellama ..		0	3 0
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Neredu ..		0	3 0
Vitex altissima ..	....	Nevaliadugu			
<i>Class III.</i>					
Cassia fistula ..	....	Rela	{ Per cart-load.	1	14 0
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Thati	{ „ head-load.	0	1 6
Phoenix sylvestris ..	Date	Itha	Per tree ..	2	8 0
			„ ..	1	8 0
Fuel—					
Firewood .. ..	....	....	{ Per cart-load.	0	9 0
			{ „ head-load.	0	0 6
Charcoal .. ..	....	....	{ „ cart-load.	2	8 0
			{ „ head-load.	0	2 0
Minor produce—					
Palmyra leaves ..	....	....	Per 1,000 ..	1	0 0
Minerals—					
Rough stone ..	....	....	Per cart-load.	0	1 0
Chiselled stone ..	....	....	„	0	2 0
Metal and gravel ..	....	....	„	0	0 6
Earth and turf ..	....	....	„	0	0 6

DISTRICT OF ANANTAPUR.

<i>Class I.</i>					
Acacia arabica ..	....	Nallatumma ..	} Per cart-load.	7	8 0
Adina cordifolia ..	....	Rudraganapa.		0	6 0
Melia indica ..	Margosa ..	Vepa			
Soymida febrifuga ..	....	Somi			
Stepgheyne parvifolia.	....	Battaganapa or chittubatta.		0	6 0
Pongamia glabra ..	....	Kanuga ..	} „ head-load.		
Terminalia arjuna ..	....	Tellamaddi ..			
Do. tomentosa.	....	Nallamaddi ..			
<i>Class II.</i>					
Acacia leucophloea ..	....	Tellatumma ..	} Per cart-load.	3	12 0
Do. sundra ..	....	Sundra ..		0	3 0
Albizzia lebbek ..	....	Dirisana ..			
Do. odoratissima.	....	Chinduga ..			
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Yellama ..			
Cassia fistula ..	....	Rela	„ head-load.	0	3 0
Dolichandrone crispa and falcata.	....	Neradi ..	} „ head-load.		
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Neredu ..			
Vitex altissima ..	....	Nemaliadugu ..			
<i>Class III.</i>					
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Thati	Per tree ..	2	8 0
Phoenix sylvestris ..	Date	Itha	„ ..	1	0 0

DISTRICT OF ANANTAPUR—*cont.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>			
Class III— <i>cont.</i>			RS. A. P.
Fuel—			
Firewood	{ Per cart-load. 0 9 0
			{ „ head-load. 0 0 5
Charcoal	{ „ cart-load. 3 12 0
			{ „ head-load. 0 3 0
Minor produce—			
Palmyra leaves	Per 1,000 .. 1 0 0
Minerals—			
Rough stone	Per cart-load. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone	„ 0 2 0
Metal and gravel	„ 0 0 6
Earth and turf	„ 0 0 6
Bangle earth	Assessment per acre. 0 4 0

DISTRICT OF CHITTOOR.

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES.				
<i>Class I.</i>				
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> ..	Blackwood or rose-wood.	Iruvadi ..	Jitigi ..	..
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> ..	Kino	Vengai ..	Yegi ..	Per cart-load .. 7 8 0
<i>Shorea tumbergaia</i> ..	....	Tambagai ..	Tamba ..	head-load. .. 0 6 0
<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> ..	....	Karumarudai ..	Nallamaddi ..	..
<i>Eugenia alternifolia</i> ..	....	....	Movi ..	..
<i>Class II.</i>				
<i>Pongamia glabra</i> ..	....	Pungam ..	Kanuga ..	..
<i>Acacia sundra</i> or catechu ..	Catechu or cutch ..	Karungali ..	Nallachendramanu ..	..
<i>Albizzia lebbek</i> ..	Siris	Kattuvagai ..	Dirisana ..	..
<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> ..	....	Vellainagai ..	Yella or chiriman ..	..
<i>Cassia fistula</i> ..	Indian laburnum or pudding pipe.	Konnai ..	Rela ..	Per cart-load .. 3 12 0
<i>Eugenia jambolana</i> ..	....	Nagai ..	Neredu ..	head-load .. 0 3 0
<i>Melia indica</i> ..	Nim or margosa ..	Vepam ..	Vepa ..	..
<i>Mimusops elengi</i> ..	....	Magada ..	Pagada ..	..
<i>Mimusops hecandra</i> or indica ..	....	Palo ..	Palo ..	..
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> ..	....	Vellamarudai ..	Yerramaddi ..	..
<i>Adina cordifolia</i> ..	....	....	Bandaru ..	..
<i>Albizzia odoratissima</i> ..	Fragrant acacia ..	....	Chinduga ..	Per cart-load .. 3 12 0
<i>Dolichandrone crispata</i> ..	....	....	....	head-load .. 0 3 0
<i>Class III.</i>				
<i>Acacia arabica</i> ..	Babul or black thorn mimosa.	Karuvalem ..	Nallaturna ..	Per cart-load .. 1 14 0
<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> ..	....	Velvalem ..	Tellaturna ..	head-load .. 0 1 6
<i>Albizzia amara</i> ..	....	....	Chikreni ..	..

RS. A. P.

[illegible]

DISTRICT OF NORTH ARCOT.

[illegible]

DISTRICT OF NORTH ARCOT—cont.

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES—cont.				
<i>Class II—cont.</i>				
<i>Feronia elephantum</i>	Wood apple ..	Velanga ..	Velaga ..	} Per cart-load " head-load
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Magada ..	Ragada ..	
Do. hexandra	Palla ..	Pala ..	
<i>Stychnos potatorum</i>	Thettankotta ..	Chilla ..	
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Vellamarudai ..	Yerramaddi ..	
<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Poovarasu ..	Gangaraki ..	RS. A. P.
<i>Class III.</i>				
<i>Albizia amara</i>	Turinji ..	Sikkai ..	} Per cart-load " head-load
<i>Dichrostachys cinera</i>	Vadataram ..	Yetta Velaturu ..	
<i>Terminalia belerica</i>	Thani ..	Thandara ..	
<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	Elandai ..	Regu ..	
<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>	Anali, tapasi ..	Navili, lemati ..	
<i>Borassus flabelliformis</i>	Panai ..	Thati ..	Per tree ..
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Thennai ..	Tenkaya ..	" ..
<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Ichani ..	Itha ..	" ..
Fuel—	Per cart-load
Firewood	" head-load
Charcoal	" cart-load
Minor produce—	" head-load
Bamboos	Per 1,000 ..
Palmyra leaves	Per cart-load
Minerals—	" head-load
Rough stone	" ..
Chiselled stone	Per cart-load
Metal and gravel	" ..
Earth and turf	" ..

DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT.

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES.			RS. A. P.
<i>Class I.</i>			
Acacia leucophloea	Velvelam ..	} Per cart-load 7 8 0 „ head-load 0 6 0
Adina cordifolia ..	....	Manjakadambai.
Albizzia lebbek ..	Siris ..	Vegai ..	
Chickrassia tabularis	Chittagong ..	Agil ..	
	wood.		
Melia indica ..	Nim or margosa.	Vembu ..	
Schleichera trijuga ..	....	Puvan ..
Stephegyne parvifolia.	....	Kadambai ..
Terminalia paniculata.	....	Peykkadukkoi.
Do. tomentosa.	....	Karumarudai.
Vitex altissima ..	Peacock's foot tree.	Mayiladi	
<i>Class II.</i>			
Acacia arabica ..	Babul ..	Karuvelam ..	} Per cart-load 3 12 0 „ head-load 0 3 0
Do. sundra ..	Catechu or ..	Karungali ..	
	cutch.		
Albizzia odoratissima.	Fragrant acacia.	Karuvagai ..	
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Nammai ..
Bridelia retusa ..	....	Mullu vengai ..
Cassia fistula ..	....	Konnai ..
Cleistanthus collinus ..	Rafter wood ..	Woddan ..	
Elaeodendron roxburghii.	....	Siri ..
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Nagai ..
Feronia elephantum ..	Wood apple ..	Vela ..	} Per tree .. 3 12 0 „ 7 8 0 „ 3 12 0 „ 0 3 0
Grewia tiliaefolia ..	....	Sadachi ..
Phyllanthus emblica ..	Gooseberry ..	Nelli ..	
Soymida febrifuga ..	....	Sami or Somanatham...
Terminalia arjuna ..	....	Vellamarudai.
<i>Class III.</i>			
Ailanthus excelsa	Perumamaram.	} Per cart-load 0 14 0 „ head load 0 1 6
Albizzia amara ..	....	Thurinji ..
Anacardium occidentale.	Cashewnut ..	Mundri ..	
Avicennia officinalis ..	Mangrove ..	Kandan ..	
Bauhinia racemosa ..	....	Atti ..
Dolichandrone falcata.	....	Kadalathi ..
Mimusops elengi ..	....	Pala ..
Terminalia belerica ..	Beleric myrabolam.	Thani ..	
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Panzi ..	
Cocos nucifera ..	Coconut ..	Thennai ..	
Phoenix sylvestris ..	Date palm ..	Ichamaram ..	
Fuel—			
Firewood	} Per cart-load 1 0 0 „ head-load 0 0 9 „ cart-load 3 12 0 „ head-load 0 3 0
Charcoal	
Minor produce—			
Palmyra leaves	Per 1,000 .. 1 8 0

DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT—*cont.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.		
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>			RS. A. P.		
<i>Class III—cont.</i>					
Minerals—					
Rough stone	Per cart-load	0	1 0
Chiselled stone	„	0	2 0
Metal and gravel	„	0	0 6
Earth and turf	„	0	0 6

DISTRICT OF CHINGLEPUT.

<i>Class I.</i>					
Acacia arabica ..	Babul or black thorn mimosa.	Karuvelam ..	} Per cart-load	7	8 0
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Vellainagai ..		0	6 0
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Nagai ..		0	6 0
Melia indica ..	Nim or margosa.	Vepam..		0	6 0
<i>Class II.</i>					
Albizzia amara ..	....	Turinji ..	} Per cart-load	3	12 0
Do. lebbek ..	....	Kattuvagai ..		0	3 0
Cassia fistula ..	Indian laburnum or pudding pipe.	Konnai ..		0	3 0
Eugenia alternifolia ..	....	Orainaval ..		0	3 0
Mimusops indico ..	....	Pala ..	} „ head-load	0	3 0
Terminalia belcerica ..	Belarie myrabolam.	Tani ..		0	3 0
Do. tomentosa.	....	Karumarudai		0	3 0
<i>Class III.</i>					
Acacia leucophloea ..	....	Velvelam ..	Per cart-load	1	14 0
Grewia tiliaefolia ..	....	Sadachi ..	„ head-load	0	1 6
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Panai ..	„ tree	2	8 0
Cocos nucifera ..	Coconut ..	Tennai..	„	2	8 0
Phoenix sylvestris ..	Date ..	Ichan ..	„	1	8 0
Fuel—					
Firewood ..	....	....	} Per cart-load	0	7 6
Charcoal ..	....	....		0	0 5
Minor produce—				3	12 0
Palmyra leaves ..	....	....		0	3 0
Minerals—					
Rough stone ..	....	....	Per cart-load	0	1 0
Chiselled stone ..	....	....	„	0	2 0
Metal and gravel ..	....	....	„	0	0 6
Earth and turf ..	....	....	„	0	0 6

DISTRICT OF TANJORE.

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>			RS. A. P.
<i>Class I.</i>			
Acacia sundra ..	Catechu or	Karungali ..	} Per cart-load. 5 0 0 ,, head-load. 0 4 0
Albizzia lebbek ..	Siris ..	Kattuvagai ..	
Do. odoratissima.	Fragrant odora- tissima.	Karuvagai ..	
Chloroxylon swietenia.	Satinwood ..	Porasu.. ..	
Melia indica	Nim or margosa.	Vembu	
Mimusops hexandra ..	....	Palla	
<i>Class II.</i>			
Acacia arabica ..	Babul or black thorn mimosa.	Karuvelam ..	} Per cart-load. 2 8 0 ,, head-load. 0 2 0
Do. leucophlœa ..	....	Velvelam ..	
Adina codifolia ..	....	Manjakadambai.	
Albizza amara ..	....	Turinji	
Cassia fistula .. ..	....	Konnai	
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Nagai	
<i>Class III.</i>			
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Panai	Per tree .. 2 8 0
Cocos nucifera ..	Coconut ..	Thennai ..	,, .. 2 8 0
Fuel—			
Firewood .. ..	....	....	} Per cart-load. 0 8 0 ,, head-load. 0 0 4 ,, cart-load. 3 0 0 ,, head-load. 0 2 4
Charcoal .. ..	....	....
Minor produce—			
Palmyra leaves ..	....	....		Per 1,000 .. 1 0 0
Minerals—			
Rough stone ..	....	....	Per cart-load. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone ..	....	....	,, 0 2 0
Metal and gravel ..	....	....	,, 0 0 6
Earth and turf ..	....	....	,, 0 0 6

DISTRICT OF SALEM.

<i>Class I.</i>			
Acacia arabica ..	Babul ..	Karuvelam ..	} Per cart-load. 7 8 0 ,, head-load. 0 6 0
Do. leucophlœa ..	....	Velvelam ..
Do. sundra ..	Catechu or	Karungali ..	
Albizzia lebbek ..	Siris ..	Kattuvagai ..	
Do. odoratissima.	Fragrant acacia.	Karuvagai ..	
Cederala toona ..	Toon or red cedar.	Marli or suli ..	} Per cart-load. 7 8 0 ,, head-load. 0 6 0
Chickrassia tabularis ..	Bastard cedar or Chittagong wood.	Agil	
Chloroxylon swietenia.	Satinwood ..	Porasu.. ..	} Per cart-load. 7 8 0 ,, head-load. 0 6 0
Terminalia belerica ..	Beleric myra- bolam.	Thani	

DISTRICT OF SALEM—*cont.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>			
<i>Class I—cont.</i>			RS. A. P.
Terminalia tomentosa.	Karumarudai.	} Per cart-load. 7 8 0 „ head-load. 0 6 0
Do. arjuna ..	....	Vellamarudai.
Do. paniculata.	....	Pillamarudai ..
Melia-indica	Nim or margosa.	Vembu or vep- pam.	
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Nagai
<i>Class II.</i>			
Adina cordifolia	Manjakadambai.	} Per cart-load. 3 12 0 „ head-load. 0 3 0
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Nammai ..
Cassia fistula	Indian labur- num or Pud- ding pipe.	Konnai ..	
Stephegyne parvifolia.	....	Nirkadambai ..
Acacia ferruginea ..	....	Parambai ..
Pongamia glabra	Pondadi ..	
<i>Class III.</i>			
Albizzia amara	Thurinji ..	} Per cart-load. 2 8 0 „ head-load. 0 2 0 „ tree .. 2 8 0
Caryota urens ..	Sage palm ..	Kundalpanai ..	
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Panai	
Minor produce—			} Per cart-load 3 2 0 split. „ head-load 1 9 0 usplit. Per 1,000 .. 1 0 0
Bambusa arundi- nacea.	Big bamboo ..	Peruvarai ..	
Dendrocalamus stric- tus.	Small bamboo.	Siruvarai ..	
Palmyra leaves ..	....	....
Fuel—			
Firewood	{ Per cart-load. 2 0 0 „ head-load. 0 1 9 „ cart-load. 5 0 0 „ head-load. 0 4 0
Charcoal .. ..	....	....
Minerals—			
Rough stone	Per cart-load. 0 1 0 „ 0 2 0 „ 0 0 6 „ 0 0 6
Chiselled stone ..	....	....
Metal and gravel ..	....	....
Earth and turf ..	....	....

DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

<i>Class I.</i>			
<i>Albizzia odoratissima.</i>	Fragrant acacia.	Karuvagai ..	} Per cart-load. 10 0 0 „ head-load. 0 8 0
<i>Canarium strictum</i>	Black dammer	Karuppu kun- giliam.	
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia.</i>	Satinwood ..	Porasu ..	
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> ..	Sissoo ..	Sissoo	
<i>Melia indica</i>	Nim or margosa.	Vembu	
<i>Terminalia tomentosa.</i>	Karumarudai.	} Per cart-load. 10 0 0 „ head-load. 0 8 0
<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Toona or red ceder.	Suli or marli ..	
<i>Chickrassia tabularis</i> ..	Bastard cedar or Chittagong wood.	Agil or devakon- ni.	
<i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i> ..	....	Sadachi ..

DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY—*cont.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>			
<i>Class II.</i>			RS. A. P.
Acacia arabica	Babul or black thorn mimosa.	Karuvelam ..	} Per cart-load. 5 0 0 „ head-load. 0 4 0
Do. sundra	Catechu or cutch.	Karungali ..	
Albizzia lebbek	Siris	Kuttuvagai ..	
Adina cordifolia .. ..	....	Manjakadambai.	
Anogeissus latifolia .. ..	....	Nammai ..	
Eugenia jambolana .. ..	....	Nagai ..	
Mimusops hexandra .. ..	....	Palla ..	
Terminalia arjuna .. ..	....	Vellamarudai	
Dolichandrone falcata. ....	....	Kalli acha ..	
Terminalia paniculata. ....	....	Pekkadukoi or puluvai.	
Vitex altissima .. ..	....	Malladi ..	
<i>Class III.</i>			
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnum or pudding pipe.	Konnai ..	} Per cart-load. 2 8 0 „ head-load. 0 2 0
Pongamia glabra .. ..	....	Pungam ..	
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Panai ..	Per tree .. 5 0 0
Cocos nucifera	Coconut ..	Tennai..	„ 5 0 0
Fuel—			{ Per cart-load. 2 4 0 „ head-load. 0 1 9
Firewood .. ..	....	....
Minor produce—			
Palmyra leaves .. ..	....	....	Per 1,000 2 0 0
Minerals—			
Rough stone .. ..	....	....	Per cart-load. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone .. ..	....	....	„ 0 2 0
Metal and gravel .. ..	....	....	„ 0 0 6
Earth and turf .. ..	....	....	„ 0 0 6

DISTRICT OF MADURA.

<i>Class I.</i>			
Cedrela toona	Red cedar ..	Madagirivembu.	} Per cart-load. 10 0 0 „ head-load. 0 8 0
Terminalia tomentosa.	....	Karamarudu ..
Lagerstrœmia microcarpa.	Benteak ..	Venteak ..	
Albizzia lebbek .. ..	....	Vagai ..
Do. odoratissima. ....	....	Sila vagai ..
Adina cordifolia .. ..	....	Manjakadambai.
Eugenia jambolana .. ..	....	Naval ..
Mesua ferrea	Iron wood ..	Nanjal ..	
Melia indica or azadirachta.	Nim or margosa.	Vembu or vep-pam.	
Mimusops indica .. ..	....	Karumpalai ..

DISTRICT OF MADUBA—*cont.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES — <i>cont.</i>			RS. A. P.
<i>Class II.</i>			
Acacia arabica ..	....	Karuvelam ..	Per cart-load. 5 0 0 ,, head-load. 0 4 0
Do. sundra..	....	Karungali ..	
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Vekkali ..	
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.	....	Nallara ..	
Nauclea parvifolia ..	....	Nirkadambai ..	
Chickrassia tabularis ..	Chittagong wood.	Elandarai ..	
Terminalia belerica ..	Beleric myrobo- lam.	Tani ..	Per tree .. 5 0 0
Canarium strictum ..	Blackdammer.	Karungungilium.	
<i>Class III.</i>			
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyro ..	Panai ..	Per tree .. 5 0 0
Fuel—			
Firewood ..	....	....	{ Per cart-load. 2 8 0
			{ „ head-load. 0 2 0
Charcoal ..	....	....	{ „ cart-load. 5 0 0
			{ „ head-load. 0 4 0
Minor produce—			
Palmyra leaves ..	....	....	Per 1,000 .. 2 0 0
Minerals—			
Rough stone ..	....	....	Per cart-load. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone ..	....	....	„ 0 2 0
Metal and gravel ..	....	....	„ 0 0 6
Earth and turf ..	....	....	„ 0 0 6

DISTRICT OF RAMNAD.

<i>Class I.</i>			
Melia indica or azadirachta.	Nim or margosa.	Vembu ..	Per cart-load. 5 0 0 ,, head-load. 0 4 0
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Vekkali ..
<i>Class II.</i>			
Bridelia retusa	Adamarudu ..	Per cart-load. 3 8 0 ,, head-load. 0 3 0
Adina cordifolia ..	....	Manjakadambu.
Pongamia glabra ..	....	Pungam ..
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.	....	Malakonnai ..
Stephegyne parviflora.	....	Nirkadambu ..
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Naval ..
Mimusops indica	Olakapalai ..	Per tree .. 2 8 0
Grewia tiliæfolia ..	....	Unnu ..
Albizzia lebbek ..	Siris ..	Vagai ..	Per tree .. 2 8 0
Terminalia arjuna ..	....	Vellamarudu ..
Acacia arabica ..	Babul ..	Karuvelam ..	
Acacia sundra ..	....	Karungali ..
<i>Class III.</i>			
Albizzia amara	Usil ..	Per cart-load. 1 14 0 ,, head-load. 0 1 6
Acacia planifrons ..	....	Odai ..
Cassia fistula ..	Indian labur- num.	Konnai ..	
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Panai ..	Per tree .. 2 8 0
Cocos nucifera ..	Coconut ..	Thennai ..	„ .. 2 8 0

DISTRICT OF RAMNAD—*cont.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.			
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>						
<i>Class III—cont.</i>						
			RS. A. P.			
Minor produce—						
Palmyra leaves	Per 1,000	..	1	0 0
Minerals—						
Rough stone	Per cart-load.		0	1 0
Chiselled stone	"		0	2 0
Metal and gravel	"		0	0 6
Earth and turf	"		0	0 6

DISTRICT OF TINNEVELLY.

Class I.			
Melia indica or azadirachta.	Nim or morgosa.	Vembu.. ..	} Per cart-load. 6 4 0 ,, head-load. 0 5 0
Anogeissus latifolia ..	....	Vekkali
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.	....	Malaikonnai ..
Albizzia lebbek ..	Siris ..	Vagai	
Class II.			
Bridelia retusa	Adamarudu ..	} Per cart-load. 4 6 0 ,, head-load. 0 3 6
Adina cordifolia ..	....	Manjakadambai.
Pongamia glabra ..	....	Pungam
Stephegyne parviflora ..	....	Nirkadambu ..
Eugenia jambolana ..	....	Naval
Mimusops indica ..	....	Alakapalai ..
Grewia tiliaefolia ..	....	Unnu
Terminalia arjuna ..	....	Vellamarudu ..
Acacia arabica ..	Babul ..	Karuvelam ..	}
Acacia sundra ..	....	Karungali ..
Class III.			
Albizzia amara	Usil	} per cart-load. 3 12 0 ,, head-load. 0 3 0
Acacia planifrons ..	....	Odai
Cassia fistula ..	Indian laburnum.	Konnai	
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Panai	Per tree .. 2 8 0
Cocos nucifera ..	Coconut ..	Thennai ..	,, .. 2 8 0
Minor produce— Palmyra leaves	Per 1,000 .. 2 0 0
Minerals—			
Rough stone	Per cart-load. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone	,, 0 2 0
Metal and gravel	,, 0 0 6
Earth and turf	,, 0 0 6

DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore North Division.

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>			
<i>Class I.</i>			ES. A. P.
Chickrassia tabularis	Agil	{ Per cart-load. 5 0 0 „ head-load. 0 4 0
Melia indica or azadirachta.	Veppam	
Cedrela toona	Tun	
Aerocarpus fraxinifolius.	Malai konnai.	
Terminalia tomentosa.	Karumarudu ..	
Albizzia lebbek and odoratissima.	Vagai	
Cassia fistula	Konnai	
Adina cordifolia	Manjakadambai.	
Canarium strictum	Kungilium ..	
Acacia arabica	Karuvelam ..	
Chloroxylon swietenia.	Porasu.. ..	
<i>Class II.</i>			
Acacia leucophloea	Velvelam ..	{ Per cart-load. 2 8 0 „ head-load. 0 2 0
Do. planifrons	Odai	
Terminalia arjuna	Vellamarudu ..	
Do. paniculata.	Pillamarudu ..	
Melia composita or dubia.	Malai vembu ..	
Grewia tilæfolia	Tadasal	
Lagerstrœmia microcarpa.	Venteku	
Anogeissus latifolia	Vellanagai or Numme.	
Acacia sundra	Karungali ..	
<i>Class III.</i>			
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Panai	Per tree .. 2 8 0
Fuel—			{ Per cart-load. 1 4 0
Firewood	{ „ head-load. 0 1 0
Charcoal	{ Per cart-load. 2 8 0
			{ „ head-load. 0 2 0
Minor produce—			
Agave, Sauseviera and other shrubs.	{ Per cart-load. 1 4 0
			{ „ head-load. 0 1 0
Palmyra leaves	Per 1,000 .. 1 0 0
Minerals—			
Rough stone	Per cart-load. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone	„ 0 2 0
Metal and gravel..	„ 0 0 6
Earth and turf	„ 0 0 6

DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE—*cont.**Coimbatore South Division.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.		
TIMBER TREES— <i>cont.</i>					
Class I.					
			RS. A. P.		
Dysoxylum	White cedar ..	Vellagil ..	}	Per cart-load.	5 0 0
Melia indica or azadirachta.	Margosa ..	Veppam ..		„ head-load.	0 4 0
Chickrassia tabularis ..	Chittagong wood.	Agil			
Cedela toona	Toon	Tun			
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.	.....	Malaikonnai ..	}		
Terminalia tomentosa.	.....	Karumarudu ..			
Do. paniculata.	.....	Pillamarudu ..			
Lagerstroemia microcarpa.	Venteak ..	Venteku ..		Per cart load.	5 0 0
Acacia arabica ..	Babul	Karuvelam ..		„ head-load.	0 4 0
Class II.					
Terminalia arjuna .. ..	.....	Vellamarudu ..	}		
Anogissus latifolia ..	.....	Vellanagai ..			
Acacia leucophloea ..	.....	Velvelam ..		Per cart-load.	2 8 0
Albizia lebbek	Siris	Vagai		„ head-load.	0 2 0
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnam	Konnai	}		
Adina cordifolia ..	.....	Manjakadambai.			
Melia composita or dubia.	.....	Malavembu ..			
Grewia tilaefolia ..	.....	Tad or thadasal.		Per cart-load.	2 8 0
Stephegyne parvifolia.	.....	Neerkadambai.		„ head-load.	0 2 0
Eugenia jambolana ..	.....	Naval	}		
Litsæa zeylanica ..	.....	Lavangam ..			
Class III.					
Bridelia retusa .. ..	.....	.....	}	Per cart-load.	1 4 0
				„ head-load.	0 1 0
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra ..	Panamaram ..	Per tree ..	2 8 0	
Fuel—					
Firewood .. ..	.....	.....	}	Per cart-load.	0 5 0
				„ head-load.	0 0 3
Charcoal .. ..	.....	.....		„ cart-load.	2 8 0
				„ head-load.	0 2 0
Minor produce—					
Palmyra leaves ..	.....	.....	Per 1,000 ..	1 0 0	
Minerals—					
Rough stone .. ..	.....	.....	Per cart-load.	0 1 0	
Chiselled stone ..	.....	.....	„	0 2 0	
Metal and gravel ..	.....	.....	„	0 0 6	
Earth and turf ..	.....	.....	„	0 0 6	

DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE—*cont.**Kollegal Division.*

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Kanarese name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES.				
<i>Class I.</i>				
<i>Chickrassia tabularis</i>	Agil ..	Karidi kalklingi	Per cart-load in the rough, 5 0 0
<i>Melia indica</i> or <i>azadirachta</i>	Vepam ..	Bevana ..	Per cart-load, 7 8 0
<i>Cedrela toona</i>	Tun ..	Noja-klingi	squared. 0 4 0
<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>	Malai konnai ..	Belangi ..	Per head-load ..
<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	Karumarudu ..	Mathi ..	Per woder cart-load in the rough, 3 0 0
<i>Albizzia lebbek</i>	Vaghai ..	Bhagai ..	Per woder cart-load, 4 8 0
<i>Albizzia odoratissima</i>	Selavaghai ..	Selai ..	squared.
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Konnai ..	Kakki ..	
<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	Manja kadambai ..	Kadamba ..	
<i>Canarium strictum</i>	Kungilum ..	Halmudi ..	
<i>Class II.</i>				
<i>Acacia arabica</i>	Karuvelam ..	Gobli ..	Per cart-load in the rough, 2 8 0
<i>Acacia leucopcea</i>	Velvelam ..	Naybela ..	Per cart-load, 3 12 0
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Vellemarudu ..	Nirmathi ..	squared. 0 2 0
<i>Grewia tiliæfolia</i>	Tadasal ..	Batala; thadasal ..	Per head-load ..
<i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i>	Venteku ..	Benteak ..	Per woder cart-load in the rough, 1 8 0
<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Vellanagai or Numme. ..	Beijeel ..	Per woder cart-load, squared. 2 4 0
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Vedathalum ..	Kadambai ..	
<i>Stephegyne parvifolia</i>	Nirkadambai ..	Neral ..	
<i>Eugenia</i> (all species)	Nagai ..	Somme ..	
<i>Soymida febrifuga</i>	Shombu or Somana-tham. ..		

Class III.

	Palmyra	Panai	Panni	Per tree	
Borassus flabelli formis	2 8 0
Fuel—					
Firewood (dead wood only)	Per cart-load ..	0 5 0
				„ woder cart-load ..	0 3 0
				„ bullock-load ..	0 1 0
				„ ass-load ..	0 0 6
				„ head-load ..	0 0 3
Charcoal—					
Manufactured in the forests	Per cart-load ..	2 8 0
				„ woder cart-load ..	1 8 0
				„ bullock-load ..	0 8 0
				„ ass-load ..	0 4 0
				„ head-load ..	0 2 0
Barks—					
Ventilago maderespatna	Vembadam ..	....	Per cart-load ..	10 0 0
				„ woder cart-load ..	6 0 0
				„ bullock-load ..	2 0 0
				„ ass-load ..	1 0 0
				„ head-load ..	0 8 0
Cassia auriculata	Avaram ..	Avaram ..	Per cart-load ..	5 0 0
Soyimida febrifuga	Somanatham ..	Somme ..	Perwoder cart-load ..	3 0 0
Acacia leucophloea	Velvelam ..	Naybela ..	load ..	
Bauhinia racemosa	Aeti (Ati) ..	Batala; thadasal ..	Per bullock-load ..	1 0 0
Grewia tiliafolia	Thadasal ..	....	„ ass-load ..	0 8 0
Barks of other trees, class I and class II.	„ head-load ..	0 4 0
Agave, Sansevieria and other shrubs	Per cart-load ..	1 4 0
				„ woder cart-load ..	0 12 0
				„ bullock-load ..	0 4 0
				„ ass-load ..	0 2 0
				„ head-load ..	0 1 0
				„ 1,000 ..	1 0 0
Palmyra leaves	Per cart-load or per woder cart-load ..	0 1 0
Minerals—					
Rough stone	Do.	0 2 0
Chiselled stone	Do.	0 0 6
Metal and gravel	Do.	0 0 6
Earth and turf		

PALGHAT DIVISION (PARTS OF COIMBATORE AND MALABAR DISTRICTS).

Botanical name.	Popular name.	Vernacular name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES.			
<i>Class I.</i>			RS. A. P.
Melia indica	Margosa	Veppam (T)	Per cart-load. 7 8 0 „ head-load. 0 6 0
Terminalia tomentosa.	.....	Karumarudu (T).	
Lagerstœmia microcarpa.	Venteak	Venteku (T)	
Mesua ferrea	Iron wood	Surli (T)	
Cedrela toona	Toon	Tun (T)	Per tree 5 0 0
Cynometra ramiflora . . . . .	.....	Iruppu (T)	
Artocarpus integrifolia.	Jack	Pilavu (M)	
Do. hirsuta	Wild Jack	Aini Pilavu (M).	
Xylia xylocarpa	Iron wood	Irul (T)	Per tree 5 0 0
Canarium strictum	Black dammer tree.	Panthamaram (T).	
<i>Class II.</i>			
Terminalia paniculata.	.....	Pillamarudu (T).	Per cart-load. 3 12 0 „ head-load. 0 3 0
Grewia tiliaefolia . . . . .	.....	Thadasal (T)	
Bridelia retusa . . . . .	.....	Uthiravagai or Mulvengai (T).	
Cassia fistula	Indian Laburnam.	Konnai (T)	
Albizzia lebbek . . . . .	.....	Velvagai (T)	Per tree 2 8 0
Do. odorarissima . . . . .	.....	Karuvagai (T)	
Acacia arabica	Babul	Karuvelam (T).	
Do. leucophloea . . . . .	.....	Velvelam (T)	
Albizzia amara . . . . .	.....	Oonjal (T)	Per tree 2 8 0
Eugenia jambolana . . . . .	.....	Naval (T)	
Anogeissus latifolia . . . . .	.....	Vellanagai (T).	
Terminalia arjuna . . . . .	.....	Vellaimaruthu (T).	
Acacia tomentosa . . . . .	.....	Salai (T)	Per tree 2 8 0
Adina cordifolia . . . . .	.....	Manjakadambai or beembu (T).	
Melia composita . . . . .	.....	Malai Vembu (T).	
Mangi fera indica	Mango	Mavu (M)	
Lagerstroemia flos. reginae . . . . .	.....	Nir benteak (T).	Per tree 2 8 0
Pongamia glabra . . . . .	.....	Pungum or Pungu.	
<i>Class III.</i>			
Borassus flabelliformis.	Palmyra	Panamaram (T).	Per tree 3 12 0
Terminalia bellerica . . . . .	.....	Tani (T)	„ cart-load. 1 14 0
Dillenia pentagyna . . . . .	.....	Vazhapuma (T).	„ head-load. 0 1 6
Fuel—			
Firewood . . . . .	.....	.....	Per cart-load. 1 4 0
Charcoal . . . . .	.....	.....	„ head-load. 0 1 0
Minor produce—			
Palmyra leaves . . . . .	.....	.....	Per 1,000 1 8 0
Minerals—			
Rough stone . . . . .	.....	.....	Per cart-load. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone . . . . .	.....	.....	„ 0 2 0
Metal and gravel . . . . .	.....	.....	„ 0 0 6
Earth and turf . . . . .	.....	.....	„ 0 0 6

(T) = Tamil.

(M) = Malayalam.

DISTRICT OF NILGIRIS.
Gudalur taluk.

Schedule of rates for the valuation of trees on unreserved lands in Gudalur taluk, the Nilgiris district—
Measurement at 4 feet above ground.

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	1½ feet to 2½ feet.	2½ feet to 4 feet.	4 feet to 5 feet.	5 feet to 6 feet.	Above 6 feet, cost per cubic foot.
<i>Tectona grandis</i> ..	Teak ..	Teku ..	0 8	7 8	15 0	25 0	1 0
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> ..	Blackwood or rose- wood.	Itti ..	0 4	5 0	10 0	20 0	0 12
<i>Artocarpus hirsuta</i> ..	Wild jack ..	Ayini ..	..	2 0	4 0	8 0	0 8
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> ..	Kino ..	Vengai ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Cedrela toona</i> ..	Red cedar ..	Agil ..	..	3 0	5 0	10 0	0 8
<i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> ..	White cedar ..	Vallagil ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Chikrassia tabularis</i> ..	Bastard cedar ..	Agaly or agil ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Santalum album</i> ..	Sandal ..	Sandanam ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lagerstrœmia lanceolata</i> or <i>micro- crpa.</i>	Venteak ..	Venteaku ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> ..	Winged myrobolam ..	Karimarudu ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> ..	Jack ..	Pilavoo ..	..	1 8	3 0	6 0	0 6
<i>Adina cardifolia</i> ..	Kadamba or yellow teak.	Manjakadambai ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Terminalia paniculata</i> ..	.....	Pillamarudu ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Shorea talurea</i> or <i>lacifera</i> ..	Talura, lac tree or bas- tard sal tree.	Kunkiliyam or jalu ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Albizzia lebbek</i> ..	Common s. rissa ..	Vagai ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Albizzia odoratissima</i> ..	Fragrant s. rissa ..	Karuvagai ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bridelia retusa</i> ..	Spinous kino ..	Malavagai, mulli- marudu.	..	..	2 0	4 0	0 4
<i>Mesua ferrea</i> ..	Ironwood ..	Sirunagaypoo ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Dichopsis elliptica</i> ..	Indian guttapercha ..	Panchotipala or pulva- dindan.	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> ..	Button tree ..	Vellainagai ..	..	..	..	..	..

up to 1½ feet girth no charge. Above 1½ feet Rs. 12
per cubic foot.

DISTRICT OF NILGIRIS—*cont.**Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks.*

Schedule of rates for the valuation of forest produce on lands in the plateau taluks of the Nilgiri district—Measurement at 4 feet above ground.

Name of trees.		Rates.
Botanical.	Vernacular.	
RESERVED TREES.		
Santalum album	Sandanam	Where trees of this species occur the fact must be reported to the District Forest Officer, who will order their extraction by the Forest department.
		RS. A. P.
Tectona grandis	Teku	1½ to 2½ feet in girth 0 8 0
		2½ to 4 feet in girth 7 8 0
		4 to 5 feet in girth 15 0 0
		5 to 6 feet in girth 25 0 0
		Above 6 feet, cost per cubic foot 1 0 0
Pterocarpus marsupium.	Vengai	2½ to 4 feet in girth 3 0 0
		4 to 5 feet in girth 5 0 0
		5 to 6 feet in girth 10 0 0
		Above 6 feet, cost per cubic foot 0 8 0
Dalbergia latifolia	Itty	1½ to 2½ feet in girth 0 4 0
		2½ to 4 feet in girth 5 0 0
		4 to 5 feet in girth 10 0 0
		5 to 6 feet in girth 20 0 0
		Above 6 feet, cost per cubic foot 0 8 0
		to
		3 0 0

FIRST-CLASS TREES.

<i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i> .	Venteak ..	} For a tree 3' to 4' in girth .. 5 0 0
<i>Chikrassia tabularis</i> ..	Agil ..	
<i>Grewia latifolia</i> ..	Thadasal ..	
<i>Mesua ferrea</i> ..	Malai Nang ..	
<i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> .	Kalkilinj ..	} Trees below 3 feet in girth will be classed as firewood. Deductions from the above scale may be made for individual trees the bole of which is rotten or hollow but the fact must be mentioned in the valuation statement.
<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> ..	Karimarudu ..	
<i>Eugenia species</i> ..	Naga or Naga-maram.	

SECOND-CLASS TREES.

<i>Adina cordifolia</i> ..	Manjakadambai.	} For a tree 3' to 4' in girth .. 3 0 0
<i>Cassia fistula</i> ..	Konnai ..	
<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> ..	Vella Nagai ..	
<i>Melia composita</i> ..	Malai Vembu ..	
<i>Cedrela toona</i> ..	Agil ..	} Trees below 3 feet in girth to be classed as firewood. Deduction may be made as stated above.
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> and <i>dealbata</i>.	....

NOTE.—*Acacia melanoxylon* and *dealbata* trees of and below 3 feet in girth should be valued at Rs. 1-8-0 per cart-load of 20 cubic feet.

DISTRICT OF NILGIRIS—*cont.**Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks—cont.*

Schedule of rates for the valuation of forest produce on lands in the plateau taluks of the Nilgiri district—Measurement at 4 feet above ground—*cont.*

Name of trees.		Rates.	
Botanical.	Vernacular.		
THIRD-CLASS TREES.		RS. A. P.	
Eucalyptus globulus	1½' girth to 2½' girth ..	1 8 0
		2½' " 3½' " ..	2 8 0
		3½' " 4½' " ..	4 0 0
		4½' " 5½' " ..	6 0 0
		5½' " 6½' " ..	8 8 0
		6½' " 7½' " ..	11 8 0
		7½' " 8½' " ..	15 0 0
		8½' and over ..	20 0 0
Bamboos	Rupee one per 100.	
Bamboos thorns	Four annas per cart-load.	

SHOLA FOREST.

For all timber not mentioned in the above list.	Re. 1-8-0 per cart-load of timber exclusive of small branches and refuse from felling. Shola forest on the plateau contains up to 20 cart-loads of inferior timber, per acre, but often less.
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FOREST BELOW THE PLATEAU.

For all timber not mentioned in the above list.	Rs. 1-8-0 per cart-load.
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FIREWOOD.

For all wood growth other than above mentioned.	Four annas per cart-load.
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NOTE.—The above rates are the maxima which may not be increased without the sanction of Government. They may be reduced by one-third in remote localities and by two-thirds in very remote localities by the officer sanctioning the valuation.

DISTRICT OF MALABAR.

Wynaad taluk.

Schedule of rates for the valuation of trees on unreserved lands in Wynaad taluk, Malabar district—
Measurement at 4 feet above ground.

Botanical name.	English name.	Malayalam name.	1½ feet to 2½ feet.	2½ feet to 4 feet.	4 feet to 5 feet.	5 feet to 6 feet.	Above 6 feet, cost per cubic foot.
<i>Tectona grandis</i> ..	Teak ..	Teak ..	RS. A. 0 8	RS. A. 7 8	RS. A. 15 0	RS. A. 25 0	RS. A. 1 0
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> ..	Black wood or rose-wood.	Vitti ..	0 4	5 0	10 0	20 0	3 0
<i>Artocarpus hisruta</i> ..	Wild jack ..	Iynee, Ayin ..	..	2 0	4 0	8 0	0 8
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> ..	Kino ..	Vengai ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Cedrela toona</i> ..	Red cedar ..	Chonagilu ..	..	3 6	5 0	10 0	0 8
<i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> ..	White cedar ..	Vallagil ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Chickrassia tabularis</i> ..	Bastard cedar ..	Malaveppu ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Santalum album</i> ..	Sandal ..	Chandanam ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i> or micro-carpa.	Venteak ..	Venteku ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> ..	Winged myrabolam ..	Karimarudu ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Artocarpus integrofolia</i> ..	Jack ..	Nati-pilavoo ..	..	1 8	3 0	6 0	0 6
<i>Adina cordifolia</i> ..	Kadamba or yellow teak.	Manjakadambai ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Terminalia paniculata</i> ..	....	Pumarutu or Vemma-rutu.	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Shorea talurea</i> or <i>lacifera</i> ..	Talura lac tree or bastard sal tree.	Jal ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> ..	Common sirissa ..	Kalvagai ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Albizia odoratissima</i> ..	Fragrant sirissa ..	Karuvagai or cetaini.	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bridelia retusa</i> ..	Spinous kina ..	Komanji ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Mesua ferrea</i> ..	Ironwood ..	Vainavu, vyla or pere.	..	..	2 0	4 0	0 4
<i>Diospis elliptica</i> ..	Indian guttaperecha ..	Poli ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> ..	Button tree ..	Vellanaga, vellanava or melakanjiram.	..	..	..	..	..

Up to 1½ feet girth, no charge. Above 1½ feet, Rs. 12 per cubic feet.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANARA.

Botanical name.	English name.	Local name.	Rate of seigniorage.	
			Per c. ft-in rough or squared.	Per c.ft. if sawn.
TIMBER TREES.				
Class I.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Terminalia tomentosa.	..	Banapu or Matti	0 3 0	0 12 0
Calophyllum .. wightianum.	..	Kallulonno ..		
Vitex altissima or pubescens.	..	Myrole ..		
Lagerstroemia microcarpa.	Benteak ..	Bolandur .. or Bilinandi.		
Terminalia paniculata.	..	Marwa Honnagal.	0 3 0	0 5 0
Cedrela toona.	Red cedar.	Vempugandhagheri.		
Eugenia gardneri.	..	Bilitirpu ..		
Class II.				
Lagerstroemia flos-reginæ.	..	Challa ..	0 1 6	0 2 6
Albizzia lebbek.	..	Pulibhagi ..		
Do. odora-pissima.	..	Kalbaghi ..		
Do. procera.	..	Adhanji ..		
Class III.				
Artocarpus lakoocha.	..	Watehulli ..	0 1 0	0 1 6
Adina cordifolia.	..	Anavu ..		
Vateria indica.	..	Dhupa ..		
Cocos nucifera.	Coconut ..	Thenginamara.		
Borassus flabeliformis.	Palmyra ..	Talimaro ..	Rs. 3 per tree with 5 feet stem.	..
Caryota urens.	..	Byni ..	Rs. 3 per tree .. ..	..
Areca catechu.	Areca palm.	Kangu, Adiker	Rs. 2 per tree .. ..	..
			Annas 4 per tree with 5 feet stem.	..
Fuel—			Per head-load	0 0 6
Firewood or posts.	..	....	Per cart-load (one bullock).	0 6 0
			Per cart-load (two bullocks).	0 12 0
Charcoal ..	..	....	Per boat-load (per corjee).	2 4 0
			Per head load	0 2 0
			Per cart-load	2 0 0
			Per bullock-load	0 8 0
Minerals—				
Rough stone.	..	....	Per cart-load	0 1 0
Chiselled stone	..	....	" .. ..	0 2 0
Metal and gravel.	}	..	"	0 0 6
Earth and turf.		....	" .. ..	0 0 6

SPECIAL RULES UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL TRACTS.

RULES TO REGULATE THE MANAGEMENT OF RESERVED AND UNRESERVED LANDS IN THE BHADRACHALAM AND NUGUR TALUKS OF THE EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

[G.O. Mis. No. 1133, Dev., dated 25th July 1927; Notification No. 195, dated 24th June 1927, published at page 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th July 1927; G.O. No. 1441, Dev., dated 25th November 1933; Notification No. 383, dated 8th November 1933, at page 1796 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th November 1933; G.O. No. 2720, dated 7th December 1937; Notification No. 766, dated 22nd November 1937, page 1980 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1937.]

In supersession of the rules published at pages 342 and 343 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated the 20th March 1894, and in supersession of the rules published in Notification No. 236, page 494, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th May 1911, the Government of Madras are pleased to make the following rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (1882) for the cutting and removal of forest produce from the forests situated on land to which this section applies, in the taluks of Bhadrachalam and Nugur in the East Godavari Agency, other than those which have been, or may from time to time be notified as reserved forests under the provisions of Chapter II of the said Act.

Reserved trees.—The following are reserved trees in both the taluks :—

1	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Teak.
2	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Jittegisi.
3	<i>Hardwickia binata</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Yepi.
4	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Yegisi.
5	<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Musti.
6	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Maddi.
7	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Karakai.
8	<i>Azidirachta indica</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Vepa.
9	<i>Schleichera trijugo</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Busi.
10	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Bandaru.
11	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Mamidi.
12	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Chinta.

Except as provided for in rules 3 to 5 *infra* and in the standing orders made thereunder reserved trees may be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

2. *Collection and removal of forest produce.*—The felling of trees and collection and removal of forest produce, may be effected in one or the other of the following ways :—

- (a) Departmentally, i.e., by officers of the Forest department having control over the produce or by persons acting under immediate superintendence, control or orders of such officers.
- (b) By lease or contract.
- (c) By issue of permits in accordance with seigniorage rates sanctioned from time to time for the Godavari Upper Forest division.
- (d) Under the standing orders framed under rules 3, 4, 5 and 6.

3. *Removal of timber from lands cleared for permanent cultivation.*—The removal of timber from land cleared for permanent cultivation or for other purposes authorized by Government will be regulated by the Government Agent.

4. *Clearing of land for shifting cultivation (podu).*—Koyas and Reddis of the Bhadrachalam taluk are permitted to carry on shifting cultivation (podu) subject to such restrictions the Government Agent may from time to time impose with reference to the reservation of certain trees, the selection of locality and to methods of felling, clearing and burning the land. Clearing land for shifting cultivation is prohibited in the Nugur taluk.

5. *Supply of forest produce for the agricultural or the domestic requirements of the people.*—Koyas and Reddis may cut and remove for their own domestic or agricultural purposes any forest produce excepting reserved trees subject to the proviso that the Government Agent may prohibit the cutting of all or any of the classified trees and may restrict the quantity of forest produce removed under this concession.

6. Persons other than Koyas and Reddis inhabiting both the taluks have the privilege of cutting and removing forest produce for their domestic or agricultural requirements subject to the proviso that the permission does not extend to reserved or classified trees and subject to the conditions and restrictions which may be laid down by the Government Agent from time to time.

7. The definition of " Domestic " or " Agricultural " purposes shall rest with the Government Agent.

8. *Issue of rules by the Government Agent.*—All standing orders issued by the Government Agent under rules 3 to 7 require the previous approval of Government and shall be issued as standing orders of the Government Agent.

9. *Regulation of grazing.*—No restriction is imposed on grazing.

10. *Penalties.*—Any breach or infringement of these rules or of the standing orders made by the Government Agent in pursuance of powers delegated to him under these rules will render the

offender liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or to both.

11. The Government Agent may, with the sanction of Government, withdraw any concession or privilege granted under these rules.

RULES UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT, 1882, FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF RESERVED AND UNRESERVED LANDS IN THE RAMPA AGENCY OF THE EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

[G.O. Ms. No. 1951, Rev., dated 15th October 1930; Notification No. 418, dated 15th October 1930; pages 1619-22, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th October 1930; G.O. Ms. No. 257, Public (Political), dated 3rd February 1937; *Fort St. George Gazette* Notification No. 8, dated 3rd February 1937, published at page 269 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th February 1937; Chief Conservator's Ref. No. 1327/36. D-1, dated 4th March 1937; G.O. No. 1749, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1933; G.O. Ms. No. 2778, Dev., dated 13th December 1937.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882) and in supersession of the rules published with the Notification of the Local Government in the Revenue Department, No. 308, dated 3rd May 1916, on pages 743-746 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th July 1916, His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the use of lands at the disposal of Government within the limits of the area described in the subjoined schedule other than lands which may, from time to time, be notified as reserved forests under the provisions of Chapter II of the said Act :—

District.	Forest division.	Name of the area.	Boundaries.
East Godavari.	Godavari Lower division.	Rampa Agency including Guditeru and Dutcharti muttas.	<p><i>North.</i>—The Sileru.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—The Rekapalle Range of the Bhadrachalam taluk.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—The Kondamodalu forests, Gonduru village of the Polavaram Estate, Toyyeru Estate of Sitaram, Dandang, Polavaram Estate villages and the settled village of Peda Bhimapalli, Krishnuniapalem of the Rajahmundry taluk, Lakkonda (Sima), Papampeta, Jaddangi, Lagarayi and Vanakarayi parts.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—The Golgonda taluk, Vizagapatam district.</p>

1. (1) The lands in the said area shall be divided into two classes of unreserves, namely :—

- (a) Special unreserve.
- (b) Ordinary unreserve.

(2) The Agent shall, on the advice of the District Forest Officer, and in consultation with the muttadars concerned, select the areas to be classed as "special unreserves" leaving sufficient ordinary unreserve for the requirements of the population and a liberal margin for the increase thereof. The areas classified as "special unreserves" shall, as far as possible, be defined by natural boundaries. The boundaries of the special unreserves shall be intimated by the Deputy Tahsildar to the muttadars in whose mutta the special unreserves are situated.

(3) In the special unreserve no podu cultivation shall be undertaken.

(4) In the ordinary unreserves, podu cultivation may be permitted subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (a) That no land within two chains of a bank of a stream shall be cleared except for the purpose of raising orange or other fruit gardens;
- (b) that no clearance shall be made on the slopes of hills higher than one-third of the hill slope from the ground level;
- (c) that no tamarind, palmyra or other fruit-yielding tree shall be felled or scorched by burning felled material;
- (d) that teak, yegisi, maddi, jittigi and billudu trees of and above 4' in girth at 5' from the ground felled in clearing for podu shall be stacked on the edge of the podu and handed over to the Forest or Revenue Officer.

2. All permanent residents of the Rampa Agency including Guditeru and Dutcharti muttas may graze their cattle and gather any minor forest produce throughout the said area free of charge and without permits provided that no goats shall be allowed to graze in the special unreserves.

3. (1) Removal of timber, bamboos and forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes in the Rampa Agency including Guditeru and Dutcharti muttas except reserved and classified trees from special unreserves is free, and no permit is required.

Explanation I.—Agricultural purposes shall for the purposes of this sub-rule include—

- (a) timber for agricultural implements, hatchet handles and water-pumps;
- (b) poles and thorns for hedges;
- (c) bamboo for fencing and roofing of stands and sheds in fields; and
- (d) leaves for manure.

Explanation II.—Domestic purposes shall for the purposes of this sub-rule include—

- (a) fuel for heating and cooking;
- (b) timber and other forest produce required for the erection and repair of permanent and temporary dwellings and cattle-sheds and for pandals and fencing of houses; and
- (c) timber and bamboos required for ordinary household use.

(2) The Government Agent shall have power to decide whether any item not included under Explanations I and II of sub-rule (1) comes within the meaning of "domestic and agricultural purposes."

4. Rules 5 to 10 shall be the rules for cutting of forest produce in and removal for export from the forest situated on lands at the disposal of Government in the Rampa Agency including Guditeru and Dutcharti muttas.

5. (i) Any person desiring to fell within the area timber of the reserved class or of the first class shall apply in writing to the District Forest Officer, Godavari Lower, for permission with a deposit of Rs. 3 per log, specifying the number and species of the trees which he wishes to fell and the locality in which they are to be felled. No tree below the girth limits specified in Schedule I shall be felled. If the application is rejected, the deposit shall be refunded. If the application is accepted by the District Forest Officer, he shall issue orders to the Range Officer on the Rampa frontier to issue a permit in Form I for felling and to send on the same day the duplicate thereof to the Forest Inspector at Rampa Chodavaram. On receipt of the duplicate permit, the Forest Inspector shall select and hammermark the trees to be cut by the permit holder; until this has been done, the latter shall not begin to fell or log the trees. The trees shall be felled, logged and transported within three months from the date on which they are hammermarked for felling. If the timber be not felled, logged and transported within three months from the date of marking for felling, or if such timber be felled, logged or transported after the expiry of the said period of three months the deposit made at the beginning and the timber, if any, felled shall be forfeited to Government. If the timber be felled for use within the Rampa Agency, the amount calculated according to the rates prescribed in Schedule I, less the amount already paid as deposit, shall be paid to the Range Officer before the logs are removed.

(ii) Any person desiring to remove to a place beyond the area, timber felled under a permit issued under rule 5 (i) shall apply in writing to the Range Officer in charge of the Rampa frontier, specifying the number and species of trees which he wishes to remove, the locality in which they have been felled and the forest tanah by which the timber will be removed. The

Range Officer shall thereupon give him a permit in Form II sending a duplicate at the same time to the Forest Inspector. On receipt of the duplicate permit, the Forest Inspector shall hammer-mark with a pass hammer the trees to be removed by the permit-holder; until this has been done, the permit-holder shall not begin to remove the trees. The logs shall be transported within a month from the date on which they are hammermarked for transport.

(iii) The permit-holder shall not cut or remove any trees until they have been hammermarked in the manner prescribed in rule 5 (i) or 5 (ii) as the case may be, and shall only remove them from the area by the route specified in the permit in Form II which route shall pass one of the tanah stations specified in Schedule II. The permit shall be produced for check when required by a Revenue or Forest Officer when in transit to the tanah.

(iv) The seigniorage shall be charged at the rates mentioned in Schedule I.

6. (1) On arrival at the tanah, the person in charge of the timber shall produce his permit; the officer in charge of the tanah shall intimate the fact to the Range Officer, who shall proceed to the tanah without undue delay, measure the logs and assess the amount payable to Government according to the rates prescribed in Schedule I, taking into account the amount already paid as deposit.

(2) The quantity of timber in transit shall not exceed that entered in permit and, if it is less, the same permit shall not be used again to cover the deficiency.

7. No person shall remove timber from a tanah until payment has been made in full and a way permit in Form III issued; if the amount is not paid within one month, the timber shall be confiscated and sold on behalf of Government.

8. On receipt of payment in full, the officer in charge of the tanah shall issue a way permit in Form III and mark all logs and timber pieces covered thereby with departmental sale hammer, after which the timber may be removed.

9. Any person desiring to fell within the area or to remove beyond the area any firewood, bamboos or timber other than reserved or first-class timber shall apply at one of the revenue stations appointed by the Collector and Government Agent; on payment of the fees prescribed by Government from time to time for the Lower Division of the Godavari district under the general rules framed under section 26 of the Forest Act he shall be granted a permit entitling him to fell such firewood, bamboos, or timber and to remove it beyond the limits of the area. The form of the permit will be prescribed by the Collector and Government Agent. Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, the Government Agent may, by general order authorize the removal by Koyas or

Reddis without permits of headloads of such timber as he may specify subject to the payment of seigniorage at the place and time of sale. Nothing in this rule affects the concessions granted in rule 3.

10. No person shall remove beyond the said area of any of the items of minor forest produce specified below, except by a direct route to such place or places as the Collector and Government Agent may declare by notification in the District Gazette from time to time, to be markets for the sale of permits for such minor forest produce nor shall any person remove such minor forest produce from any such market unless the removal is covered by a permit in the form prescribed by the Collector and Government Agent.

Description of produce.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Myrabolam. | 13. Resin. |
| 2. Tamarind. | 14. Other seeds including nux- |
| 3. Soapnut. | vomica. |
| 4. Shikaya. | 15. Grass-twine. |
| 5. Clearing nuts. | 16. Ippa oil. |
| 6. Marking nuts. | 17. Adda leaves. |
| 7. Skins; (i) spotted deer | 18. Tangedu bark. |
| and (ii) sambhur. | 19. Rela bark. |
| 8. Horns: (i) spotted deer, | 20. Ebony fruits. |
| (ii) sambur and (iii) | 21. Graphite. |
| bison. | 22. Palmyra leave. |
| 9. Lac. | 23. Naramamidi bark. |
| 10. Wax (bees). | 24. Beedi leaves (<i>Diospyros</i> |
| 11. Reed mats. | <i>melanoxydon</i>). |
| 12. Honey. | 25. Lichens. |

11. Any person committing any breach or infringement of these rules shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code which may extend to one month or to a fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or to both and shall also be liable to the penalties laid down in Chapter VII of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

12. The revenue stations and forest tanahs near the Rampa boundary shall be those mentioned in Schedule II. When circumstances require it, the Collector and Government Agent shall have power to notify any other revenue station or tanah and such station or tanah shall be deemed to be included in Schedule II.

FORM I—IN TRIPLICATE.

Form of felling permit prescribed under rule 5 (i).

1. Name and residence of the persop to whom the permit is granted.
2. Number of logs for which an initial deposit has been made.
3. Amount of deposit paid.
4. Species of trees to be marked with their minimum girths.
5. Locality in which trees have to be marked by the Forest Inspector.
6. Time allowed.
7. Other conditions, if any.

Range Officer.

FORM II—IN TRIPLICATE.

Form of permit for removal prescribed under rule 5 (ii).

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of timber.
4. Fees paid, if any.
5. Marks, if any, on the timber.
6. From what forest or depot removed.
7. To what place removed, or destination.
8. Route.
9. Time allowed.
10. Other conditions.

CAMP

Signature of issuing officer

Date :

(Designation)

FORM III—IN DUPLICATE.

Form of way permit prescribed under rule 8.

Way permit.

- Permit for the transport of _____ from checking station brought on permit No. _____, dated _____
1. Quantity.
 2. Description.
 3. Marks.
 4. Time allowed.
 5. Other conditions.

Date

Destination.

Signature of Checking Officer.

SCHEDULE I.

*Schedule of rates fixed under rule 5 (iv).**Reserved trees.*

Botanical names.	English and vernacular names.	Rate of seigniorage.
1 Tectona grandis ..	Teak ..	
2 Santalam album ..	Manchi gandham ..	
3 Dalbergia latifolia ..	Jettegi ..	
4 Pterocarpus marsupium.	Yegisi ..	
5 Hardwickia binata ..	Yepi ..	
6 Terminalia chebula ..	Karakaya ..	
7 Terminalia tomentosa ..	Nallamaddi ..	C.ft. round .. RS. A. P.
8 Tamarindus indica ..	Tamarind (Chinta) ..	C.ft. square .. 0 9 0
9 Mangifera indica ..	Mamidi ..	0 13 6
10 Strychnos nuxvomica ..	Mushini ..	
11 Adina cardifolia ..	Bandura or Kamba ..	
12 Chloroxylon swietenia ..	Billudu ..	
13 Sapindus emarginatus ..	Kunkudu ..	
14 Artocarpus integrifolia ..	Panasa ..	

Only trees of and above 4 feet girth at 4 feet 6 inches from the base shall be felled.

Class I.

1 Lagerstroemia	Parvi- Chennagi ..	
flora.		
2 Soyimida febrifuga ..	Somi ..	
3 Vitex altissima ..	Nemaliadugu ..	Cart-load round timber
4 Anogeissus acuminata ..	Padi ..	Rs. 7-8-0.
5 Anogeissus latifolia ..	Chirumanu ..	Cart-load squared timber
6 Azadirachta indica ..	Vepa ..	Rs. 11-4-0.
7 Schleicheria trijuga ..	.....	C.ft. round Re. 0-6-0.
8 Xylia dolabriformis ..	Kondathangedu ..	C.ft. squared Re. 0-9-0.
9 Diospyros melanoxylon.	Tuniki ..	
10 Gmelina arborea ..	Gummadi ..	

Only trees above 3 feet 6 inches in girth may be cut. No permit shall be issued for first and reserved class timber except with the express permission of the District Forest Officer.

Class II.

1 Acacia sundro ..	Sundra ..	
2 Acacia arabica ..	Tumma ..	
3 Clietanthus collinus ..	Kodisa ..	
4 Grewia tiliaefolia ..	Thada ..	Cart-load round Rs. 3-12-0
5 Stereospermum chelo- Isukarasi ..		Bullock yoke load
noides.		Rs. 1-14-0.
6 Mimuspops hexandra ..	Pala ..	Buffaloe-load Rs. 2-13-0.
7 Schrebera swietenioides.	Mokkam ..	Head-load Re. 0-3-0.
8 Bridelia retusa ..	Koremanu ..	
9 Pleurostylia wightei ..	Kunti chinta ..	
10 Memecylon edule or Alli ..		
angustifolium.		
11 Careya arborea ..	Dudippa ..	
12 Albizzia lebbeck ..	Dirisina ..	
13 Albizzia odoratissima ..	Chinduga ..	
14 Albizzia procera ..	Tella chinduga ..	Kavadi load Re. 0-8-0.
15 Eugenia jambolana ..	Neredu ..	For squared timber
16 Bassia latifolia and Ippa ..		50 per cent extra
longifolia.		Cart-load, squared,
17 Pongamia glabra ..	Kanuga ..	Rs. 5-10-0.
18 Stephegyne parvifolia ..	Battaganapa ..	
19 Terminalia arjuna ..	Tella madde ..	
20 Holoptelea integrifolia ..	Nemali ..	
21 Ougenia dalbergioides ..	Tella motku ..	

Trees of any girth may be cut.

Class III.

Botanical names.	English and vernacular names.	Rate of seigniorage.
1 <i>Borassus flabelliformis</i> ..	Palmyra trees ..	Each Rs. 3-12-0.
2 <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> ..	Itha ..	Cartload Rs. 1-14-0.
3 Unclassified timber ..	....	Do. Re. 0-15-0.

Cots.

							RS.	A.	P.
Reserved trees ..	..	..	..	Each cot ..	..	..	1	8	0
First class ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	1	2	0
Second class ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	12	0
Third class ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	6	0
Unclassified timber ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	3	0

Firewood.

Firewood	Cartload	0	10	0
Do. ..	..	..	..	Bullock load ..	..	..	0	2	0
Do. ..	..	..	..	Ass or kavadi load ..	..	..	0	1	0
Do. ..	..	..	..	Head load ..	..	..	0	0	6
Charcoal ..	..	..	..	Cartload ..	..	..	2	8	0
Do. ..	..	..	..	Bullock load ..	..	..	0	8	0
Do. ..	..	..	..	Ass load ..	..	..	0	4	0
Do. ..	..	..	..	Head load ..	..	..	0	2	0

Bamboos.

Palanquin bamboos ..	..	..	..	Each ..	..	..	0	8	0
Mollen kanathy ..	..	..	..	80 (cartload) ..	..	..	4	0	0
Sadanam kanathy ..	..	..	..	180 (do. ) ..	..	..	3	0	0
Modatipodu vasam ..	..	..	..	300 (do. ) ..	..	..	2	8	0
Baru veduru ..	..	..	..	180 (do. ) ..	..	..	3	2	0
Medara veduru ..	..	..	..	140 (do. ) ..	..	..	3	2	0
Mulakala karralu ..	..	..	..	1,200 (do. ) ..	..	..	5	0	0
Bana karralu ..	..	..	..	240 (do. ) ..	..	..	5	0	0
Kavadi baddalu ..	..	..	..	240 (do. ) ..	..	..	7	8	0
Thothagedalu or Nitchenagedalu ..	..	..	..	140 (do. ) ..	..	..	3	12	0
Split bamboos ..	..	..	..	Head load ..	..	..	0	5	0
Do. ..	..	..	..	Cartload ..	..	..	6	4	0

Minor produce.

Graphite ..	..	..	..	Cartload ..	..	..	0	8	0
Tangedu bark ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	1	8	0
Do. ..	..	..	..	Bullock load ..	..	..	0	5	0
Do. ..	..	..	..	Ass load ..	..	..	0	2	6
Do. ..	..	..	..	Head load ..	..	..	0	1	3
Rela bark ..	..	..	..	Cartload ..	..	..	2	8	0
Palmyra leaves ..	..	..	..	1,000 ..	..	..	1	0	0
Rough stone ..	..	..	..	Cartload ..	..	..	0	1	0
Chiselled stone ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	2	0
Metal and gravel ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	0	6
Earth and turf ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	0	6
Myrabolams ..	..	..	..	Maund ..	..	..	0	1	0
Tamarind ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	2	0
Soapnuts ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	1	0
Shikaya ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	1	0
Clearing nuts ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	0	6
Marking nuts ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	0	6
Sambur horns ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	6	0
Sambur skin, large ..	..	..	..	Each ..	..	..	0	8	0
Do. small ..	..	..	..	Do. ..	..	..	0	4	0

Minor produce.					Unit.			RS. A. P.		
Spotted deer skins, small	..	..	..	Each	..	..	..	0	2	0
Do. large	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	0	4	0
Spotted deer horns	..	..	..	Maund	..	..	..	1	8	0
Naramamidi bark	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	0	2	0
Buffalo horns	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	0	4	0
Lac	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	0	4	0
Bees' wax	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	1	4	0
Reed mats	..	..	..	Each	..	..	..	0	0	3
Honey	..	..	..	Maund	..	..	..	0	5	0
Resin	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	0	3	0
Musti, etc., seeds	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	0	0	6
Grass twine	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	0	2	0
Ippa oil	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	0	3	0
Adda leaves, stitched	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	0	2	0
Do. unstitched	..	..	..	Kavadi or two head loads.	..	..	..	0	0	6
Ebony fruit	..	..	..	Maund of 25 lb.	..	..	..	0	0	6
Beedi leaves (Diospyros melanoxylon).	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	0	2	0
Lichens	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	0	4	0

Twelve round or 24 split bamboos make up a head load.

When applied to timber and fuel the term "cartload" is used as equivalent to 20 c.ft. or half-a-ton but when applied to minerals it means the load of an ordinary cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to 1 c.ft. or 56 lb.

20 head loads = 1 cartload.

4 head loads = 1 bullock load.

2 head loads = 1 ass load.

SCHEDULE II.

Revenue Stations and Forest Tanahs on or near the Rampa line, specified in Rule 12.

1	Katchulur	..	..	..	Tanah.
2	Mantur	..	..	..	Do.
3	Lingaram	..	..	..	Do.
4	Devipatnam	..	..	..	Revenue and Tanah stations.
5	Krishtaraopeta	..	..	..	Tanah.
6	Koyyala Viravaram	..	..	..	Do.
7	Foulkspeta	..	..	..	Do.
8	Gokavaram	..	..	..	Revenue and Tanah stations.
9	Kothapalli	..	..	..	Tanah.
10	Yellavaram	..	..	..	Revenue and Tanah stations.
11	Teliperu	..	..	..	Do.
12	Lotupalem	..	..	..	Tanah.

RULES UNDER SECTION 26 (e) OF THE FOREST ACT
FOR THE LEVY OF FEES FOR THE GRAZING OF
ALIEN CATTLE IN THE RAMPA FORESTS.

[G.O. No. 339, Revenue, dated 29th May 1899; Notification No. 240, page 641, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th June 1899; G.O. Ms. No. 267, Development, dated 28th February 1933; Notification No. 62, dated 14th February 1933, at page 265 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st February 1933; G.O. Ms. No. 2, Development, dated 3rd January 1938; Notification No. 825, dated 11th December 1937, page 2126 o Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st December 1937.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules for the levy of fees for the grazing of alien cattle within the limits of the Rampa territory including the Guditeru and Dutsarti muttas :—

Rule 1.—It shall not be lawful for any person to take cattle into the said Rampa territory for the purpose of grazing, without a permit.

Rule 2.—Such permits shall be obtainable on payment of the fees prescribed by the Collector and Agent to the Governor at any one of the revenue stations fixed for the purposes of these rules.

Rule 3.—The holder of such permit shall, if so required, be bound to produce it—

(a) at the tanah or checking station, if any, specified in the permit and within the time, if any, mentioned therein; and

(b) for examination on the demand of any tanahdar or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Collector and Agent to the Governor.

The revenue and checking stations for the purposes of these rules shall be fixed by the Collector and Agent to the Governor from time to time as may be necessary and a list of them published in the District Gazette.

Rule 4.—Any person taking or attempting to take cattle for the purpose of grazing into the said Rampa territory without the permit prescribed in rule 2 shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month or to a fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or both.

Rule 5.—Cattle entering Rampa and not covered by a proper permit obtained at a revenue station may be detained at any checking station or impounded (by any officer authorized in that behalf by the Collector and Agent to the Governor) within reasonable local limits to be defined by the Collector from time to time as may be necessary.

Rule 6.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, the Collector and Agent to the Governor shall be at liberty by notification or by written order to exempt any cattle or class of cattle passing into the said territory from the payment of fees, whether wholly or in part.

RULES TO REGULATE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOREST AND WASTE LANDS WITHIN THE PALKONDA AGENCY TRACTS IN THE VIZAGAPATNAM DISTRICT.

THE PALKONDA AGENCY TRACT.

[G.O. Mis. No. 4740, Revenue, dated 1st August 1890; Notification No. 358, published at page 574, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th August 1890; G.O. No. 825, Revenue, dated 9th August 1892; Notification No. 412, Revenue, dated 9th August 1892, at page 1143, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1892; G.O. Ms. No. 1669, Development, dated 29th November 1935; Notification No. 375, dated 11th October 1934, at pages 1929-32 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th October 1934; G.O. Ms. No. 2, dated 3rd January 1938; Notification No. 826, dated 11th December 1937, page 2126 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st December 1937.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands at the disposal of Government within the Palkonda Agency tracts and not included within any reserved forest :—

- (1) From and after the date of this notification it shall be unlawful for any person to fell, girdle, mark, lop, tap, uproot, burn, strip off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damage, any tree growing on the said lands, or to remove the timber from or collect the natural produce of, such trees or lands, or quarry to collect stone, lime, gravel or earth possessing any commercial value upon such lands, unless he is authorized so to do by the Collector or by some person duly empowered by the Collector in that behalf.
- (2) The Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any areas within the said lands and may constitute them fuel or fodder reserves or grazing grounds, or may direct them to be placed under special fire protection. Upon the limits of these areas being notified in the District Gazette, it shall be unlawful for any person wilfully or negligently to set fire to any trees, timber, grass or other forest produce, or to kindle or keep burning any fire, or to graze cattle or to permit cattle to trespass within such areas except at such places and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Collector by notification in the District Gazette.

- (3) The Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, prohibit the felling of any specified descriptions of trees. Such trees shall be called "reserved trees," and such prohibition may be general or may be applicable only to areas selected under rule 2 *supra*.
- (4) The inhabitants of hill villages shall be permitted to cut and remove, free of charge and without licence or permit, any wood that they may require for actual home consumption, and shall also be permitted to carry on the cultivation known as Kondapodu cultivation; provided that, if the Collector so directs, they shall not be permitted to cut or remove any description of tree notified as a reserved tree under the last preceding rule, nor shall they be allowed to carry on Kondapodu cultivation in any area which it has been proposed, by notification, under section 4 of the Act, to constitute a reserved forest or which has been selected under rule 2 *supra*. The term hill village includes all villages which the Collector may decide to be inhabited by Agency races.
- (5) Upon any areas being selected by the Collector under rule 2 of these rules and notified as therein prescribed, it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, shoot or fish within such areas, except under a licence granted by the Collector and subject to such conditions as he may, from time to time, prescribe.
- (6) Whoever commits any breach or infringement of any of the above rules shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, which may extend to Rs. 200, or with both.
- (7) Any power to select areas or issue notifications, given by these rules, may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires and any orders or notifications made or issued thereunder may be cancelled or modified by the authority making them.

RULES UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT, 1882, FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF UNRESERVED LANDS IN THE GOLUGONDA AGENCY TRACT OF THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

THE GOLUGONDA AGENCY.

[G.O. Mis. No. 4740, Revenue, dated 1st August 1890; Notification No. 353, published at page 574, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th August 1890; G.O. No. 825, Revenue, dated 9th August 1892; Revenue, Notification No. 412, dated 9th August 1892, at page 1143, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th September 1892; G.O. Ms. No. 2, dated 3rd January 1938; Notification No. 826, dated 11th December 1937, page 2126 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st December 1937.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate

the use of lands at the disposal of Government within the area described in the schedule annexed hereto, other than lands which may, from time to time, be notified as reserved forests under the provisions of Chapter II of the said Act :—

SCHEDULE.

Vizagapatam District, Vizagapatam Forest Division.

NAME OF THE AREA—GOLUGONDA AGENCY.

Boundaries—North—Malkanagiri and Padwa taluks.

East.—Viravalli and the plains portions of the Golugonda taluk.

South and west.—Yellavaram taluk of the East Godavari district.

1. (1) The lands at the disposal of the Government (not being lands notified from time to time as reserved forests) in the said area shall be divided into two classes of unreserves, namely—

(a) special unreserve and

(b) ordinary unreserve.

(2) The Agent shall, on the advice of the District Forest Officer and in consultation with the muttadars concerned, select the area to be classed as special unreserves leaving sufficient ordinary unreserves for present and possible future requirements of the population. The special unreserves shall, as far as possible, be defined by natural boundaries. The boundaries of the special unreserves shall be intimated by the Deputy Tahsildar to the muttadars in whose muttas the special unreserves are situated.

(3) In the special unreserves no podu cultivation shall be undertaken without the previous permission of the Deputy Tahsildar.

(4) In the ordinary unreserves, podu cultivation may be permitted subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(a) that no land within five chains of a reserved forest, or of a special unreserve or of any block otherwise protected shall be cleared for podu cultivation;

(b) that no land within two chains of a bank of a stream shall be cleared except for the purpose of raising orange or other fruit gardens;

(c) that no clearance shall be made on the slopes of any hill higher than one-third of the hill slope from the foot of the hill;

(d) that no area used for podu cultivation shall, after abandonment, be cultivated again for a period of ten years;

(e) that no more than 10 acres of land shall be used for podu cultivation at a time by any one family;

(f) that lands used for podu cultivation shall be continuous unless interrupted by uncultivable land;

(g) that no tamarind, palmyra, myrabolam, marking nut or mango tree shall be felled or scorched by burning felled material; and

(h) that in the undermentioned villages, yegisi, maddi, iridi, vandanam, ganaru, dadduga, gallimanu and bandichinduga of and above 4 feet in girth at 4½ feet from the ground level felled in clearing for podu cultivation shall be stacked at the edge of the land so cleared and handed over to the nearest Forest or Revenue Officer.

VILLAGES.

(i) *Chintapalle Beat.*

Lammasingi-Chintapalli Road.

1 Lammasingi.	} Lammasingi mutta.	11 Madigunta.	} Lammasingi mutta.
2 Asurodda.		12 Tarapalle.	
3 Bowda.		13 Chintaluru.	
4 Tajangi.		14 Kolapari.	
5 Venkamamidi.		15 Chintapalli.	
6 Chitralagoppu.		16 Taudapalle.	
7 Gondipakalu.	} Peddavalasa mutta.	17 Pasuvulabanda.	} Peddavalasa mutta.
8 Pinabarada.		18 Antarla.	
9 Peddabarada.			
10 Siripuram.			

Lammasingi-Lotugedda Road.

19 Wongasari.	} Peddavalasa mutta.	23 Cherugampakulu.	} Lotugedda mutta.
20 Kinnarla.		24 Cherlapalli.	
21 Vamgedda.		25 Lotugedda.	
22 Bayalukinchangi.			

(ii) *Peddavalasa Beat.*

Chintapalli-Peddavalasa Road.

1 Theddapalem.	} Peddavalasa mutta.	6 Sankada.	} Peddavalasa mutta.
2 Rintada.		7 Nimmalapalem.	
3 Asurodda.		8 Jannuru.	
4 Kotnabilli.		9 Peddavalasa.	
5 Erranabilli.		10 Ebul.	

(iii) *Bangarampeta Beat.*

Krishnadevipeta-Sarabannapalem Road.

1 Bennavaram.	} Makaram mutta.	7 Gamarlalalem.	} Makaram mutta.
2 Kamparegulu.		8 Katragedda.	
3 Mogalidoddi.		9 Nadimpalem.	
4 Gamkonda.		10 Katralloidi.	
5 Battumetta.		11 Makaram.	
6 Thegalametta.		12 Mulagalametta.	

Krishnadevipeta-Koyyur Road.

13 Rajipeta.	} Antada mutta.	20 Bangarampeta.	} Antada mutta.
14 Balusukurapakalu.		21 Paradesipakalu.	
15 Antada.		22 Erranayudupakalu	
16 Ratimamidi.		23 Nallakonda.	
17 Mulasali.		24 Koppukonda.	
18 Kottapalli.		25 Thotaluru.	
19 Gummallapalem.			

(iv) *Koyyur Beat.*

Krishnadevipetta-Koyyur Road.

1 Lubburthi.	} Koyyur mutta.	11 Marrivada.	} Koyyur mutta.
2 Nadimpalem.		12 Pidathamamidi.	
3 Pillachelama.		13 Guddapalli.	
4 Kakarapadu.		14 Kothuru.	
5 Potharam.		15 Singaram.	
6 Cheedipalem.		16 Budaralla.	
7 Jogampeta.		17 Koyyuru.	
8 Solalu.		18 Mampa.	
9 Doddaram.		19 Gamgaram.	
10 Thallapalem.		20 Revallu.	

(v) *Maripakala Beat.*

1 Chidipalem ..	} Gudem mutta.
2 Yerrakonda ..	
3 Palakijidi ..	

II. Any permanent resident of the Golugonda Agency may, free of charge and without any permit, graze his cattle and gather minor forest produce in the said lands; provided that no goats shall be allowed to graze in the special unreserves.

III. Hillmen may remove from the said lands, free of charge and without permits—

- (a) Timber (except reserved trees and trees included in classes I, II and III of Schedule I in the special unreserves), bamboos and other forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes; and
- (b) forest produce for sale in the shandies specified in Schedule II.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-rule—

- (a) "hillmen" shall mean members of any of the following hill tribes, namely:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Bagata. | (25) Jatako Goudus. |
| (2) Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada. | (26) Joria Goudus. |
| (3) Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia. | (27) Kosalya Goudus-Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pollosoriya Goudus. |
| (4) Barangi Jodia Bissoy. | (28) Magatha Goudus, Berina Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sena Magatha. |
| (5) Bennangi Bissoy. | (29) Seerithi Goudus. |
| (6) Davuda do. | (30) Holva. |
| (7) Frangi do. | (31) Jadapus. |
| (8) Hollar do. | (32) Jatapus. |
| (9) Jhoriya do. | (33) Khattis—Khatti, Kommaro and Lohara. |
| (10) Kollai do. | (34) Kodu. |
| (11) Konde do. | (35) Kommar. |
| (12) Paranga do. | (36) Konda Dhora. |
| (13) Penga Jodia Bissoy. | (37) Konda Kapus. |
| (14) Sodo Jodia Bissoy. | (38) Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongira Kondhs, Koffa Kondha, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs. |
| (15) Takora Bissoy. | (39) Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paika, Oroya Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko. |
| (16) Dhakkadu. | (40) Koyas. |
| (17) Dombs—Andhiya Dombs, Audiniya Dombs, Chonel Dombs, Christian Dombs, Mirgani Dombs, Oriya Dombs, Panaka Dombs, Telugu and Umnia. | (41) Malas or Agency Malas or Valmiki. |
| (18) Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba, and Paranga Gadaba. | (42) Malis—Korochia Malis, Paiko Malis and Pedda Malis. |
| (19) Ghasis—Boda Ghasis and San Ghasis. | (43) Mauno. |
| (20) Gonds—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond. | (44) Manna Dhora. |
| (21) Bato Goudus. | |
| (22) Bhirithya Goudus. | |
| (23) Dudhokouria Goudus. | |
| (24) Hato Goudus. | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (45) Mukha Dhora—Nocka Dho-
gra. | (57) Didu Parjas. |
| (46) Muli or Muliya. | (58) Jodia do. |
| (47) Muria. | (59) Mundili do. |
| (48) Ojulus or Motta Komsalis. | (60) Pengu do. |
| (49) Omanaito. | (61) Saliya do. |
| (50) Paigarapu. | (62) Pydi do. |
| (51) Palasi. | (63) Reddi Dhoras. |
| (52) Palli. | (64) Relli or Sachandi. |
| (53) Pentias | (65) Ronas. |
| (54) Bodo Parjas. | (66) Savaras—Kapu Savaras,
Khutto Savaras and Maliya
Savaras. |
| (55) Bonda do. | |
| (56) Daruva do. | |

(b) " domestic purposes " shall include the use of—

- (i) fuel for heating and cooking;
- (ii) timber and other forest produce required for the erection and repair of permanent or temporary dwellings, cattle sheds, pandals and fencing of dwellings; and
- (iii) timber and bamboos required for ordinary household use and

(c) " agricultural purposes " shall include the use of—

- (i) timber required for agricultural implements, hatchet handles and water lifts;
- (ii) poles and thorny growth for hedges;
- (iii) bamboos for fencing and roofing of stands and sheds in fields; and
- (iv) leaves for manure.

(2) The Collector and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam (hereinafter referred to as the " Agent "), shall have power to declare that the use of timber, bamboos or other forest produce for any purpose not specifically mentioned in clause (b) or clause (c) of the explanation to sub-rule (1) is for a domestic or agricultural purpose.

IV. The provisions of rules V to VII shall apply to the cutting of forest produce in the said lands and the removal of any forest produce for purposes of export therefrom.

V. (1) Any person desiring to fell for his own use any reserved trees or trees included in classes I, II and III of Schedule I and any person, other than a hillman referred to in sub-rule (i) of rule III desiring to fell bamboos or wood for fuel or charcoal, shall apply in writing to the District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam, for permission specifying the number of bamboos and in the case of timber and firewood, the number and species of trees which he wishes to fell and the locality in which they are to be felled.

(2) Every such application shall be accompanied by a deposit of approximately one-fourth of the seigniorage amount chargeable for the trees and bamboos specified in the application.

(3) No cutting or removal shall be permitted from the special unreserves.

(4) No reserved tree and no tree included in class I or class II below the girth limits specified in Schedule I shall be felled.

(5) If the application is rejected the deposit shall be refunded at once. If the application is accepted, the District Forest Officer shall intimate his acceptance to the Range Officer, Golugonda Agency (hereinafter referred to as the "Range Officer"), and to the applicant. Within thirty days of the receipt of such intimation, the applicant shall fell the trees or bamboos (but not remove them) and inform the Range Officer. On receipt of the information, the Range Officer shall check at an early date the number of trees and bamboos felled and assess the seigniorage chargeable according to the rates specified in Schedule I and intimate the amount to the applicant who shall pay the same (less the amount already paid as deposit) to the Range Officer or into the Narasapatnam sub-treasury and produce the chalan within a fortnight of the Range Officer's intimation. If the applicant fails to give information to the Range Officer of the fellings made by him or to pay the amount of the seigniorage as aforesaid, the deposit shall be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the District Forest Officer.

(6) If the amount of the seigniorage has been so paid, the Range Officer shall hammer-mark the timber logs with his hammer and issue a permit in Form I. In the case of other produce, the Range Officer or a Forester shall issue a permit in the said form after satisfying himself that the quantity collected does not exceed that for which seigniorage has been paid. The removal of the produce shall be completed within thirty days from the date of issue of the permit and if not so removed the seigniorage paid shall be liable to forfeiture.

(7) The permit shall be produced for check whenever required by any Revenue, Forest or Police Officer.

VI. On arrival at a thana specified in Schedule II, the person removing the timber, bamboos, firewood or carcoal shall produce his permit before the officer in charge of the thana who shall check the same and if there be no difference issue a "way permit" in Form II. The officer in charge of the thana shall seize any forest produce in excess of the quantity or different in kind from that specified in the permit and place the same in charge of the village munsif or of a responsible ryot of the place and submit an offence report to the Range Officer. If the quantity is found to be less than that specified in the permit, it may be checked and passed with the difference noted on the back of the permit, but the same permit shall not be used again to cover the deficiency.

VII. (1) No person shall remove beyond the said area any minor forest produce specified below except to a shandy or thana specified in Schedule II nor shall he remove any such produce from any such shandy or thana without a permit in the form prescribed by the Agent granted by the contractor to whom the right to collect seigniorage on such produce has been sold by the District Forest Officer.

Description of Minor Forest Produce.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Myrabolams. | 20. Honey. |
| 2. Tamarind with seed. | 21. Horns— |
| Tamarind without seed. | (1) Spotted deer. |
| 3. Soapnut. | (2) Sambhur. |
| 4. Sheekoy. | (3) Bison. |
| 5. Clearing nuts. | 22. Skins— |
| 6. Marking nuts and fruits. | (1) Spotted deer. |
| 7. Nux-vomica and other seeds. | (2) Sambhur. |
| 8. Vusirikapappu. | 23. Jack fruit. |
| 9. Kanugapappu. | 24. Mangoes. |
| 10. Mowha (Ippa) pappu. | 25. Vusirikayalu. |
| 11. Vasanthagunda. | 26. Wood apples. |
| 12. Gantubarangi. | 27. Custard apple. |
| 13. Adda fruit and leaves. | 28. Grass for brooms. |
| 14. Ebony fruit. | 29. Agakarakayalu. |
| 15. Grassy twine. | 30. Reed mats. |
| 16. Ippa flower. | 31. Fibre. |
| 17. Lac. | 32. Dharba grass. |
| 18. Resin. | 33. Palmyra leaves. |
| 19. Wax. | |

(2) Seigniorage on minor forest produce shall be charged at the rates specified in Schedule I.

(3) The Agent may by notification in the District Gazette add to the list of shandies and thanas specified in Schedule II.

VIII. *Shooting*.—No person shall hunt, shoot or fish in any special unreserve or in any area notified by the Agent in the District Gazette as protected, without a licence from the Agent or otherwise than in compliance with the conditions of such licence:

Provided that hillmen as defined in sub-rule (1) of rule III may hunt in any special unreserve without any licence but subject to such restrictions as the Agent may from time to time by notification in the District Gazette impose.

IX. Whoever infringes any of the above rules shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or with both.

X. Any power given by these rules may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires and any orders or notification made or issued thereunder may be cancelled or modified by the authority making or issuing them.

FORM I.

[See Rule V (6).]

Form of Permit (in Triplicate).

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Description of produce.
3. Quantity.
4. Amount paid.
5. Marks, if any, on the timber.
6. From what forest or depot removed.
7. To what place removed or destination.
8. Route.
9. Thana at which the produce is to be checked.
10. Time allowed.
11. Other conditions, if any.

Range Officer.

FORM II.

(See Rule VI)

Form of Way Permit (in Duplicate).

Permit for the transport of _____ from _____ thana brought
on permit No. _____, dated _____

1. Quantity.
2. Description.
3. Marks.
4. Time allowed.
5. Other conditions.

DATE

STATION.

Signature of Thanadar.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rules III, V and VII.)

Schedule of rates.

Botanical names.	Telugu names.	Rates of seigniorage.
<i>Reserved Trees.</i>		
1 Dalbergia latifolia	Iridi	Round, As. 6 per cubic foot. Squared, As. 13-6 per cubic foot.
2 Pterocarpus marsupium	Yegisi	
3 Terminalia chebula	Karaka	
4 Xylia xylocarpa	Kondatangedu	
5 Sapindus emarginatus	Kunkudu	
6 Tectona grandis	Teku	
7 Tamarindus indica	Chinta	

Only trees of and above 4' in girth at 4' 6" from the ground level shall be felled.

Botanical names.		Telugu names.		Rates of seigniorage.
<i>Class I.</i>				
1 Soymida febrifuga .. ..	..	Somidi, Sombi	} Round, As. 6 per cubic foot. Squared, As. 9 per cubic foot.	
2 Adina cordifolia .. ..	..	Bandaru		
3 Anogeissus acuminata .. ..	..	Pasi		
4 Melia indica .. ..	..	Vepa		
5 Eugenia dalbergioides .. ..	..	Vandanam		
6 Diospyros ebenum .. ..	..	Tooki		
7 Chloroxylon swietenia .. ..	..	Billu		
8 Terminalia tomentosa .. ..	..	Nallamaddi		
9 Artocarpus integrifolia .. ..	..	Panasa		
10 Schleicheria trijuga .. ..	..	Busi		
11 Albizzia odoratissima .. ..	..	Chinduga		
12 Mangifera indica .. ..	..	Mango		

Only trees above 3' 6" in girth and 4' 6" from the ground level may be cut.

<i>Class II.</i>				
1 Anogeissus latifolia .. ..	..	Chirimanu	} Round, As. 3 per cubic foot. Squared, As. 4-6 per cubic foot.	
2 Lagerstroemia parviflora .. ..	..	Chennangi		
3 Terminalia arjuna .. ..	..	Tellamaddi		
4 Acacia sundra .. ..	..	Sundra		
5 Albizzia lebbek .. ..	..	Dirisina		
6 Do. procera .. ..	..	Chinduga		
7 Cleistanthus collinus .. ..	..	Wodisa		
8 Grewia tiliaefolia .. ..	..	Tada		
9 Cedrela toona .. ..	..	Galimanu		
10 Albizzia stipulata .. ..	..	Bandichinduga		

Trees of any girth may be cut.

Class III.

			RS. A. P.
1 Borassus flabelliformis .. ..	..	Palmyra trees (thatchettu), per tree.	2 8 0
2 Phoenix sylvestris .. ..	..	Itha per tree	1 4 0
3 Unclassified timber .. ..	..	Per cart-load	1 14 0

Firewood.

Firewood	Cart-load	0 13 4
Do. .. ..	..	Head-load	0 0 8
Charcoal .. ..	..	Cart-load	3 12 0

		Bamboos.			Number of bamboos per	
		Cart-load.	Head-load.		Cart-load.	Head-load.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Intisadhanam .. ..	..	1 4 0	0 1 0	160	..	
Mullam .. ..	..	1 4 0	0 1 0	40	..	
Kavidibaddalu .. ..	..	10 0 0	0 8 0	200	10	
Yetangedalu .. ..	..	3 12 0	0 3 0	..	..
Tarvabongulu .. ..	..	2 8 0	0 2 0	20	1	
Bandinogalu .. ..	..	2 8 0	0 2 0	40	2	
Gattisadhanam .. ..	..	1 4 0	0 1 0	300	15	
Medariveduru .. ..	..	1 14 0	0 1 6	240	12	
Chiguruveduru .. ..	..	1 4 0	0 1 0	300	15	
Kattipidulu .. ..	..	3 12 0	0 3 0	240	12	
Vedurukampa .. ..	..	1 4 0	0 1 0	..	..

Minor produce.

				RS.	A.	P.
1	Myrabolams	..	..	0	1	0
2	Nux-vomica	..	..	0	4	0
3	Tamarind with seed	..	..	0	1	0
4	Do. without seed	..	..	0	2	0
5	Soapnuts	..	..	0	1	0
6	Seekoyi	..	..	0	1	0
7	Clearing nuts	..	..	0	6	0
8	Marking nuts	..	..	0	1	0
9	Seeds except nux-vomica	..	..	0	0	6
10	Vusirikapappu	..	..	0	1	0
11	Kanugapappu	..	..	0	1	0
12	Mowha (Ippa) pappu	..	..	0	1	0
13	Vasanthagunda	..	..	0	4	0
14	Gantubharangi	..	..	0	4	0
15	Adda fruit	..	..	0	0	6
16	Ebony fruits	..	..	0	0	6
17	Grass twine	..	..	0	1	0
18	Ippa flower	..	..	0	2	0
19	Lac	..	..	0	4	0
20	Resin	..	..	0	3	0
21	Wax	..	..	1	4	0
22	Honey	..	..	0	5	0
23	Horns—					
	(1) Spotted deer	..	..	2	8	0
	(2) Sambhur	..	..	0	8	0
	(3) Bison	..	..	0	8	0
24	Skins—					
	(1) Spotted deer	..	..	0	1	0
	(2) Sambhur	..	..	0	1	0
25	Adda leaves	..	..	0	1	0
26	Jack fruit	..	..	
27	Mangoes	..	..	
28	Vusirikayalu	..	..	
29	Wood apples	..	..	0	5	0
30	Custard apple	..	..	0	1	0
31	Marking nut fruit	..	..	0	0	6
32	Brooms	..	..	0	0	3
33	Agakarakayalu	..	..	
34	Reed mats	..	..	
35	Fi re	..	..	0	5	0
36	Dharba grass	..	..	0	0	6
37	Rough stone	..	..	0	0	3
38	Chiselled stone	..	..	0	1	0
39	Metal and gravel	..	..	0	2	0
40	Earth and turf	..	..	0	0	6
41	Palmyra leaves	..	..	0	0	6
			Per 1,000	1	0	0

When applied to timber and fuel, the term "cartload" is used at equivalent to 20 c.ft. or half-a-ton. But when applied to minerals, is means the load of an ordinary cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to 1 c.ft. or 56 lb.

20 headloads = 1 cartload.

4 do. = 1 bullock load.

2 do. = 1 kavadi load.

SCHEDULE II.

(See rules III, VI and VII.)

Name of the shandies.	Name of the thanas.
1 Chintapalli	1 Yetlagavarampeta.
2 Downuru	2 Lingamparti.
3 Krishnadevipeta	3 Chidigumala.
4 Koyyur	4 Addatheegala (in the Rampa Agency).

Control over Forests and Lands not at the disposal of Government or in which Government have a limited interest.

RULES UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TODAPATTA LANDS ON THE NILGIRIS.

[G.O. No. 249, Revenue, dated 21st March 1893; Notification No. 170, pages 399-402, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th April 1893; G.O. No. 1097, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1906; Notification No. 497, page 1145, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th November 1906; G.O. Ms. No. 43, Development, dated 11th January 1927; Notification No. 415, dated 14th December 1926, on page 2515 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st December 1926; G.O. Mis. No. 969, Development, dated 30th June 1927; Notification No. 180, dated 4th June 1927, page 877 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th June 1927; G.O. Mis. No. 2543, Revenue, dated 29th October 1928; Notification No. 306 on page, 1731 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th October 1928; Notification No. 306, on page 1731 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th November 1928; Government Memorandum No. 3205-I/34, dated 23rd August 1935; Notification No. 288, dated 23rd August 1935, published at page 1209 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd September 1935; Notification No. 576, dated 17th August 1937; G.O. No. 2650, Development, dated 30th November 1937; Notification No. 743, dated 17th November 1937, Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, page 1951, dated 23rd November 1937.]

Whereas under clause (a) of section 33 of Act V of 1882 (Madras Forest Act), the Government of Madras have undertaken the management of the forest and waste lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed, known as the Todapatta lands, and situated in the Nilgiri district, it is hereby notified under the said section that the provisions of section 26, Chapter III of the said Act, shall apply to the said forest and waste lands :—

District.	Nad.	Village.	Name of Todamund and land.	Settle- ment number.	Area in acres.	Total area for the village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OOTACAMUND TALUK.						
Nilgiris ..	Todanad.	Ootacamund	Denadmund	A 72	0-73	
			Do.	A 73	119-40	
			Do.	A 74	2-39	
			Do.	A 75	4-40	
			Do.	A 76	7-55	
			Do.	A 78	20-65	
			Pagulimund	A 80	1-99	
			Do.	A 81	66-19	
			Do.	A 82	10-47	
			Do.	A 83	0-36	
			Do.	A 84	9-03	
			Do.	C 1	5-02	
			Marlimund	A 86-A	1-15	
			Do.	A 86-C	0-67	
			Do.	A 87	17-66	
			Do.	A 87-2	0-93	
			Do.	C 12	10-20	
			Do.	C 13	0-58	
			Do.	C 48	1-80	
			Do.	C 49	2-25	
			Do.	C 50	1-74	
			Do.	C 51	0-11	
			Manjakkalmund ..	D 85	14-44-2/8	
			Do.	D 86	3-53-4/8	
			Do.	D 87	3-48-6/8	
			Do.	D 88-2	5-95	

District.	Nad.	Village.	Name of Todamund and land.	Settlement number.	Area in acres.	Total area for the village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

OOTACAMUND TALUK—cont.

Nilgiris— cont.	Todanad— cont.	Ootacamund —cont.	Kunditolmund	F 88	9-77-2/8	
			Do.	F 89	10-14-2/8	
			Do.	F 90	1-31-5/8	
			Do.	F 91	1-00-6/8	
			Kavimund	H 16-B	45-65	
			Tiriyaraimund	H 116	0-36	
			Do.	H 118	1-60	
			Do.	H 122	0-95	
			Kettarimund	I 114	10-85-4/8	
			Do.	I 114-B	0-10-7/8	
			Do.	I 115	3-57-5/8	
			Do.	I 115-B	2-23	
			Kavaikadamund	I 146	1-55	
			Do.	I 147	3-92	
			Do.	I 148	17-30	
			Total, Ootacamund village.		423-62 3/8	423-62-3/8
Do.	Do.	Nanjanad.	Kariyamund	1	12-05	
			Tiriaraimund	2	33-45	
			Perattitalmund	3	6-46	
			Kaggodumund	3-2	5-33	
			Talapattaraimund	4	11-43	
			Bagalkodumund	5	10-77	
			Todakaramund	6	4-99	
			Yemmekaimund	7	35-12	
			Yeppakodumund	8	25-77	
			Nedikodumund	10	10-87	
			Kulamund	11	4-23	
			Tukkaramund	12	12-14	
			Kaitarkemund	15	11-71	
			Kasubiramund	16	11-90	
			Portimund	18	14-57	
			Kengutarmund	19 A	0-50	
			Do.	19 B	6-14	
			Tamogamund	21	33-96	
			Narigulimund	22	34-34	
			Karudamund	24	33-72	
			Ammakoramund	27	11-72	
			Billanjikadamund	36	18-10	
			Mekkodumund	44	31-07	
			Porikodiyaramund	48	10-54	
			Kindakodumund	53	9-85	
			Aganadmund	54	34-84	
			Kundakodumund	55	33-76	
			Annekkaimund	56 A	27-32	
			Do.	58	6-70	
			Kolakkadamund	61	11-23	
			Pinnapolamund	64	11-64	
			Nattanerimund	66	34-45	
			Kadimund	67	11-97	
			Osamund	68	34-56	
			Kattikadamund	70	5-83	
			Nirkachimund	75	33-12	
			Kunnapemund	83	6-38	
			Malaividumund	85	10-87	
			Do.	87	11-75	
			Attakoraimund	89	11-92	
			Pemund	90	4-68	
			Kavaikkadamund	101	34-96	
			Total, Nanjanad village.		726-71	726-71
Do.	Do.	Naduvat-tam.	Edathalmund	6	11-38	
			Hadamund	25	10-33	
			Kudimalmund	26	11-75	
			Bikkolmund	89	13-00	
			Kalmattimund	142	11-10	
			Korakkalamund	159	33-66	
			Yenakodumund	165	11-55	
			Pattimund, etc.	220	34-77	
			Tirayaraimund	222	6-11	

District.	Nad.	Village.	Name of Todamund and land.	Settle- ment number.	Area in acres.	Total area for the village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OOTACAMUND TALUK—cont.						
Nilgiris— cont.	Todanad— cont.	Naduvattam —cont.	Kudinagamund	223	11-21	
			Kavayamund	35 A-2	5-65	
			Kodanaimund	349	5-50	
			Adkharmund	348	36-10	
			Kaggulmund	347	12-60	
			Total, Naduvattam village.		214-71	214-71
Do.	Do.	Sholur ..	Urutharamund	30	1-96	
			Korangamund	67	1-83	
			Olakkodumund	86	4-55	
			Nerkodumund	259	11-26	
			Anaikundukulimund ..	261	14-05	
			Nergulimund	262	11-46	
			Do. .. ..	..	6-59	
			Tavattakoraimund ..	264	22-91	
			Baddankodumund ..	267	35-01	
			Kengodmund	268	84-14	
			Malkodmund	269	11-64	
			Keradamund	270	7-56	
			Terkodmund	271	12-15	
			Pattaramund	273	11-43	
			Telkodmund	276	22-56	
			Tarnadmund	283	33-81	
			Aretalmund	284	11-46	
			Kudumalmund	288	3-92	
			Konaikoraimund	292	9-78	
			Do.	293	11-66	
			Kariyamund	296 A	10-97	
			Tuvalkandumund ..	298	11-52	
			Pevarmund	300	7-83	
			Puttalmund	303	11-94	
			Kilmaund	396 A	33-05	
			Do.	396 C	10-16	
			Nadumund	397 A	33-81	
			Do.	397 C	4-00	
			Do.	397 D	0-95	
			Do.	397 E	1-19	
			Karadikothumund ..	407 A	10-97	
			Alaikudalmund	409	10-01	
			Kabudmund	439	35-40	
			Total, Sholur village ..		461-53	461-53
Do.	Do.	Hullatti ..	Baggulamund	167 B	13-91	
			Kombutukkimund ..	190 B	11-46	
			Karimulimund	198 A	34-00	
			Muttnad	207 A	34-01	
			Total, Hullatti village ..		93-38	93-38
Do.	Do.	Kukal ..	Nerkodumund	231	5-27	
			Neykudimund	233	7-52	
			Jekkadevamund	235	30-01	
			Bikkapatimund	237 A	18-15	
			Devarmund	241 A	46-08	
			Kekidamund	242 A	15-94	
			Total, Kukal village ..		122-97	122-97
Do.	Do.	Kaguchi ..	Battumund	543 B-1 543 B-3	9-51 11-88	
			Total, Kaguchi village.		21-39	21-39
			Total, Todanad ..			2,064-31-3/8
Do.	Kundanad.	Mulligur ..	Yergimund	1 A	15-59	
			Okkamund	2	3-25	
			Mudukkadumund ..	6	13-74	
			Bettumund	47	7-30	
			Onnekudumund	49 A	13-68	
			Narigulimund	195	11-96	
			Kolimund	196	15-25	
			Onnamund	197	19-70	
			Total, Mulligur village.		125-19	125-19
			Total, Kundanad ..			125-19

District.	Nad.	Village.	Name of Todamund and land.	Settle- ment number.	Area in acres.	Total area for the village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OOTACAMUND TALUK—cont.						
Nilgiris— cont.	Merkwnad.	Ithalar ..	Kannagalmund	195	5-66	
			Do.	218	15-51	
			Karikkadumund	309	16-65	
			Attumund	356	8-34	
			Karikkadumund	357 A	4 8-68	
			Do.	357 C	130-01	
			Total, Ithalar village ..		224-85	224-85
			Total, Merkanad ..			224-85
			Grand Total, Ootaca- mund taluk			2,414-35-3/8
			COONNOOR TALUK.			
Nilgiris ..	Paranginad.	Kodanad ..	Kodanadmund	1	30-48	
			Pedukkalmund	53 A	0-77	
			Do.	53 B	17-38	
			Do.	53 D	3-08	
			Banukudumund	55 A	10-32	
			Kolikkalmund	69	3-67	
			Nervenmund	71 A	15-17	
			Do.	74	7-01	
			Banukudumund	76	14-22	
			Kodudonnemund	81	20-37	
			Total, Kodanad village.		122-47	122-47
			Total, Paranginad ..			122-47
	Do.	Merkunad.	Athigaratti.	Taranadmund	722	89-20
			Total, Athigaratti vil- lage			89-20
Do.	Do.	Keti ..	Teriyaramund	1191	18-69	
			Do.	1198	2-31	
			Do.	1199	0-95	
			Do.	1201	8-75	
			Do.	1202	12-48	
			Do.	1203	9-64	
			Do.	1204	1-53	
			Paranaipakkadumund ..	1192	1-41	
			Total, Ketu village ..		55-76	55-76
Do.	Do.	Hulikal ..	Nadumund	160 A	113-32	
			Total, Hulikal village ..			113-32
			Total, Merkanad ..			258-28
			Grand total, Coonoor taluk			380-75
			Grand Total Nilgiris district			2,795-10-3/8

2. It is further notified that the Government of Madras have made the following rules under section 26 of the said Act and that these rules shall apply to all Todapatta lands in the Nilgiri district :—

RULES.

(1) No person shall fell, girdle, mark, lop, uproot or burn or strip off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damage any tree growing on the said lands or remove the timber or collect the natural produce of such trees or lands or quarry or collect stone, lime, gravel, earth or manure upon such lands or break up such lands for cultivation or erect buildings of any description or cattle kraals, and no person or persons other than the Todas named in the patta concerned, shall graze cattle, sheep or goats upon such lands unless he is authorized so to do by the Collector or some person duly empowered in that behalf by the Collector.

(2) The Collector may select any of the said lands to be placed under special fire-protection. After the limits of these areas have been clearly indicated and duly notified in the District Gazette, no person within such areas shall wilfully or negligently set fire to or instigate, aid or abet the setting fire to the trees, timber, grass, fern or any forest produce, or shall kindle or keep burning any fire except at such places and subject to such precautions as may be prescribed by the Collector by notification in the District Gazette.

(3) All Todas in the Nilgiri district shall, in respect of their own patta lands, be exempt from the operation of the above rules and shall be at liberty to graze their own cattle, to remove fuel and grass for their domestic requirements and to collect any honey or wax upon such lands. They shall likewise be entitled to, and shall receive free permits for, the removal of all timber, bamboos, rattans, fibre and thatching grass that they may require for building or repairing their munds and temples.

(4) The Collector shall have power to issue annual permits for the cultivation of grass land only in Toda pattas by Todas themselves free of charge, or otherwise as Government may from time to time direct, but no Toda shall be at liberty to permit any other person except a Toda to cultivate or assist in the cultivation of such lands.

(5) Any breach or infringement of rules 1 and 2 will render the offender liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or both.

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 33 (a), 26 AND 26 (f) OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NILAMBUR LEASED FORESTS.

[G.O. No. 1071, Rev., dated 17th October 1900 ; Notifn. No. 471, pages 1547—49, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th October 1900 ; G.O. No. 2229, Rev., dated 18th December 1900 ; Erratum, Notifn., dated 18th December 1900, page 19, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 8th January 1901 ; G.O. No. 1671, dated 2nd June 1911 ; Notifn. No. 282, page 568 of Part I the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th June 1911 ; G.O. No. 951, Dev., dated 7th April 1938—Dev. Dept., Notifn. No. 255, dated 9th March 1938—page 385 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th March 1938.]

Whereas under clause (a) of section 33 of Act V of 1882 (Madras Forest Act), the Government of Madras have undertaken the management of the forests and waste lands specified in the schedules hereto annexed, known as the Nilambur leased forests, and situated in the Urangatiri, Nilambur and Mambat amsams of Ernad taluk and in the Manasserri amsam of Calicut taluk in the district of Malabar, it is hereby notified under the said section that the provisions of section 26, Chapter III of the said Act, shall apply to the said forests and waste lands.

District and Registration District.	Taluk.	Amsam.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
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SCHEDULE No. I.

Malabar	Ernad.	Nilambur.	1. Walluvacherry mannu.	<i>North.</i> —Chaliarpozha. <i>South.</i> —Poonnapozha. <i>East.</i> —Moottykadavu. <i>West.</i> —Chaliarpozha.
			2. Pazhaya Walluvacherry mannu and Kooroonthotti mannu included therein.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	3. Panayangot mannu.	<i>North.</i> —Chaliarpozha. <i>South.</i> —Vallikat mala and Veliyanthode, the jenmam of Thacharakavil Tirumalpad. <i>East.</i> —Mammily paramba, the jenmam of Thacharakavil Tirumalpad. <i>West.</i> —Chaliarpozha. <i>North.</i> —Chaliarpozha. <i>South.</i> —Vengampallimagnayal, the jenmam property of Trickalur Devaswam. <i>East.</i> —Paramba belonging to the Trichalur Devaswam in which Tien Vallikat Unnikutti lives and Mambrapoilu. <i>West.</i> —Madapozha Mooku.
Do.	Do.	Do.	4. Aruvakot mannu and Ayiravallikava.	

District and Registration District.	Taluk.	Amsam.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
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SCHEDULE NO. I—cont.

Malabar —cont.	Ernad —cont.	Nilam- bur— cont.	5. Ramaloor madhom mannu and Elanjerri mannu.	<p><i>North.</i>—Madathilpadar and Elanjerripadar the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—Ginapathiyamkavoo, the jenmam of the Trickalur Devaswam.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—Koonnathchala-padam, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—Kurmampozha.</p>
Do.	Do.	Do.	<p>6. Mariath Mala</p> <p>7. Valia Karien mala the koteneervazhinhathu (southern slope of Valia Karien mala).</p> <p>8. Cheria Karien mala.</p> <p>9. Jenmakaren mala.</p> <p>10. Kallisseri mala</p> <p>11. Cheria kannu mala.</p> <p>12. Karimbayi mala.</p> <p>13. Oodumpoyil mala.</p> <p>14. Kala kunnoo mala.</p>	<p><i>North.</i>—Kuttakkan mala, the jenmam of Baganat Nair, Kaipat mala, the jenmam of Kacharakavil Tirumalpad and as far as the commencement of the southern slope of Valia Karien mala.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—Cheria Karien mala and Pondypozha, the jenmam of Thachara kavil Tirumalpad and Oodumpoyil, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—Cheria Karien mala and Kariempoyil appertaining thereto, the jenmam of Thacharakavil Tirumalpad.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—Chayam Poola mala and Nichipadom nilam situated on the south-west thereof, the jenmam of Thacharakavil Tirumalpad and the western extremity of Oodumpoyil, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p>
Do.	Do.	Do.	<p>15. Pokote Ambala kunn.</p> <p>16. The hill on the south of Pokote padom.</p> <p>17. Thannipoyil Kala mala.</p> <p>18. The hill on the north of Thannipoyil nilam.</p> <p>19. Poovady mannu.</p> <p>20. Panniyangot mala.</p>	<p><i>North.</i>—Southern slope of Pokote mala, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—Poovadytode and Mannilpadom, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—Adiyampozhamooku.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—The Chira in the middle of Vadakkeperumunda nilam, the jenmam of Manjeri Tirumalpad.</p>

District and Registration District.	Taluk.	Amsam.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
SCHEDULE No. I—cont.				
Malabar cont.	Ernad—cont.	Nilambur—cont.	21. Kanakuth mala .. 22. Kalamala .. 23. Aladi mala .. 24. Perumbathur Theke mala. 25. Choorkote Theke-mala. 26. Aladi Kizhake mala. 27. Gnettiyat mannu. 28. Iyathode mannu. 29. Choorakote mannu.	<i>North.</i> —Mookumthanda mala, the jenmam of Thacharakavil Tirumalpad. <i>South.</i> —As far as the southern foundary of Choolakota mala, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam. <i>East.</i> —Iyanthode. <i>West.</i> —Koorongollum nilam at the foot of Cheriappara mala, the jenmam of Thacharakavil Tirumalpad.
Do.	Do.	Do.	30. Izhuvanpadam mala and Muthappan mala. 31. Thekkumpadom mannu. 32. Pathi on the east of Koderi pan-nikote padom. 33. Cheruppukutti mala. 34. Kalamala .. 35. Korathi mala .. 36. Edakote mala .. 37. Kariathan kunnu mala and Pot-tampara mala 38. Athimannu mala. 39. Athimannu pathi. 40. Amarampulam Kizhake mannu.	<i>North.</i> —The southern slope of Muthappan mala, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswom. <i>South.</i> —Kottikallu mannu, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam. <i>East.</i> —Chaliarpozha. <i>West.</i> —The eastern slope of Vellimuttam mala.
Do.	Do.	M m-pad.	41. Perumbadom mala, Vellachipali mala and Muthappan Kollimala. 42. Malayadi mala ..	<i>North.</i> —Tree called Nayadi maruda and Anamārippan mala the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam. <i>South.</i> —Chaliarpozha. <i>East.</i> —Karumamphozha. <i>West.</i> —Mundayanthode. <i>North.</i> —Southern slope of the Vettikkanjerri mala. <i>South.</i> —Nayidimaruthu. <i>East.</i> —Karumam pozha. <i>West.</i> —Eastern slope of the Malayadi padinhare mala, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.
Do.	Do.	Urangati.	43. Arimbrakuth mala.	<i>North.</i> —Kalikkal mala, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam. <i>South.</i> —Thannikuzhiparamba, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam. <i>East.</i> —Koizhipara mala, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam. <i>West.</i> —Mayilambatta kunnu, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.

District and Registration District.	Taluk.	Amsam.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
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SCHEDULE NO. I—*cont.*

Malabar — <i>cont.</i>	Calicut.	Manas- seri.	44. Mangalasseri pa- ramba.	<p><i>North.</i>—Poolakandi paramba, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—The northern boundary of Koyya-purath paramba, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—Iruvazhinhi pozha.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—Chenankunnu Neervazhinhatu, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p>
			45. Vallathodika pa- ramba.	
			46. Mannarakel poilu.	
			47. Vadake poilu ..	
Do.	Do.	Do.	48. Mannankandi pa- ramba.	<p><i>East.</i>—Iruvazhinhi pozha.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—Chenankunnu Neervazhinhatu, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p> <p><i>North.</i>—Puthaleth poilu nilam, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—Iruvazhinipo-zha.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—Lane.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—Lane.</p>
			49. Chittarikkal pa- ramba.	
			Karien—Part of Ka- rien block leased from the Uralan, Trickalur Devaswam — <i>vide</i> Nos. 7 and 8 in Schedule No. I.	
Do.	Ernad.	Nilambur.	1. Cheria Karien mala.	<p><i>North.</i>—South of Kal-lenthode at the southern boundary of Mariath forest, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam assigned to the Sirkar.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—North of Cony-chandanapadam and Ennachlathode jenmam of Nilambur Tirumalpad.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—Western extremity of Muringachalapadam, jenmam of Nilambur Tirumalpad.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—East of Pandypozha situated on the east of Oodumpoil, the jenmam of Trickalur Devaswam assigned to the Sirkar.</p>

District and Registration District.	Taluk.	Amsam.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
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SCHEDULE NO. I—*cont.*

Malabar — <i>cont.</i>	Ernad— <i>cont.</i>	Nilambur — <i>cont.</i>	2. Valia Karien mala.	<p><i>North.</i>—South of Kam-bola Malavaram, the jenmam of the Nilambur Tirumalpad.</p> <p><i>South.</i>—Northern side of the spot where the southern slope of the Valia Karien mala, the jenmam of Tricakalur Devaswam, assigned the Sirkar commences.</p> <p><i>East.</i>—Western side of Kudukkanmalavaram, the property of Baganat Nair which belongs to the Nilambur Tirumalpad.</p> <p><i>West.</i>—Eastern side of Chayan poolamala-varam belonging to the Nilambur Tirumalpad.</p>
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2. It is further notified that the Government of Madras have made the following rules under section 26 of the said Act, and that these rules shall apply to the said Nilambur leased forests :—

- (1) No person shall fell, girdle, mark, lop, tap, uproot or burn or strip off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damage, any tree growing on the said lands or remove the timber or collect the natural produce of such trees or lands or pasture cattle or permit cattle to pasture on such lands or quarry or collect stone, lime, gravel, or earth which has any commercial value, upon such lands, unless he is authorized so to do by the Collector or some person duly empowered in that behalf by the Collector.
- (2) The Collector may select any or all of the said lands to be placed under special fire-protection. After the limits of these areas have been clearly indicated and duly notified in the District Gazette, no person within such areas shall wilfully or negligently set fire to the trees, timber, grass or other forest produce, or shall kindle or keep burning any fire, except at such places and subject to such precautions as may be prescribed by the Collector by notification in the District Gazette.
- (3) The rules for the regulation of hunting, shooting, fishing, etc., in reserved forests published with Development Department Notification No. 652, dated 24th September 1937, as amended from time to time shall apply to these forests; and

- (4) Any breach or infringement of the above rules will render the offender liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or both.

RULES UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE KARAKAVALSA LEASED FORESTS, VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

[G.O. No. 1155, Rev., dated 12th December 1901; Notification No. 482, published at page 2064, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th December 1901; G.O. Ms. No. 2651, Dev., dated 30th November 1937; Notification Nos. 744 and 745, dated 17th November 1937, page 1951, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd November 1937.]

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas under clause (a) of section 33 of Act V of 1882 (Madras Forest Act), the Government of Madras have, by virtue of deed of lease, undertaken the management of the forest and waste land specified in the schedule hereto annexed known as Karakavalsa leased forest and situated in Karakavalsa, zamin of Chicacole taluk, Vizagapatam district, it is hereby notified under the said section that the provisions of sections 20, 21, 22 and 23 of Chapter II of the said Act shall apply to the said forest and waste land:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
Vizagapatam.	Chicacole.	Karakavalsa leased forest.	<p><i>East Block (area, 732, acres 80 cents).</i></p> <p><i>North</i>—From a cairn on the ridge of the Muragada Hills at a point known as Karakamanu Siduru situated about fifty chains from the limits of the Chicacole taluk as surveyed on the ground by the Madras Survey Department, the boundary runs along the forest of the above hills eastwards passing through twelve cairns situated on the tops of Muragadakonda,</p>

Basuma Mudi, Sri Ramavalsa Konda, Ravimanu, Nandikonda and Thatiparavukonda to a survey boundary stone at the forest of the latter hill forming the survey triangulation point of the Kadagandi reserve. Tambada village and Chicacole taluk.

East and south.—Thence the boundary follows the line of survey adopted by the Madras Survey Department along the foot of the Muragada Hills through nineteen principal survey stones to a stone at the foot of the above hills and fifty chains south-west of Karakamanu Siduru.

West.—Thence to the starting point.

West Block (area, 112 acres.)

North, east and south.—Thence the boundary starts from the fifth survey stone south-west of the south-western corner of the east block and follows the line of survey adopted by the Madras Survey Department round the foot of Pesarakonda through nine principal survey stones to the tenth stone situated at the south-western foot of the above hill.

West.—Thence in a north-eastern direction for forty-five chains over the top of Pesarakonda to the starting point.

RULES UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT IN RESPECT OF A PIECE OF FOREST LAND ADJOINING THE KADAGANDI AND KARAKAVALSA FORESTS.

[G.O. No. 3602, Rev., dated 8th December 1913; Notification No. 16, dated 8th December 1913, on page 22 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1914; G.O. No. 2651, Dev., dated 30th November 1937—Notification No. 745, dated 17th November 1937, page 1951 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd November 1937.]

Whereas under clause (a) of section 33 of Act V of 1882 (Madras Forest Act), the Government of Madras have, by virtue of a deed of lease, undertaken the management of the forest and waste land specified in the schedule hereto annexed known as Karakavalsa leased forest and situated near the village of Karakavalsa forming part of Karakavalsa estate, Chicacole taluk, Vizagapatam district, it is hereby notified under the said section that the provisions of sections 20, 21, 22 and 23 of the said Act shall apply to the said forest and waste land:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
Vizagapatam.	Chicacole.	Karakavalsa leased forest.	(Area, 468 acres.) <i>North.</i> —Commencing from the trijunction pillar of Jambada and Kottapeta, a straight line for a distance of 800 links with a bearing of 106° to cairn No. 2, thence a straight line with a bearing of 115° for a distance of 532

links to cairn No. 3, thence a straight line with a bearing of 102° for a distance of 500 links to cairn No. 4, thence a straight line with a bearing of 123° for a distance of 436 links to cairn No. 5, thence a straight line with a bearing of 115° to a distance of 438 links to cairn No. 6, thence a straight line with a bearing of 119° for a distance of 836 links to cairn No. 7, thence a straight line with a bearing of 136° for a distance of 900 links to cairn No. 8, thence a straight line with a bearing of 139° to a distance of 780 links to cairn No. 9, thence a line with a bearing of 130° to a distance of 300 links to cairn No. 9 (a), thence a line with a bearing of 102° to a distance of 850 links to cairn No. 10, thence a line with a bearing of 158° to a distance of 260 links to cairn No. 10 (a), thence a line with a bearing of 103° to a distance of 460 links to cairn No. 10 (b), thence a straight line with a bearing of 128° to a distance of 400 links to cairn No. 11, thence a straight line with a bearing of 115° to a distance of 334 links to cairn No. 12, thence a straight line with a bearing of 53° to a distance of 190 links to cairn No. 13, thence a straight line with a bearing of 40° to a distance of 595 links to cairn No. 14, thence a straight line with a bearing of 97° to a distance of 260 links to cairn No. 15, thence a straight line with a bearing of 122° to a distance of 857 links to cairn No. 16.

East.—Commencing from cairn No. 16, a straight line with a bearing of 160° for a distance of 390 links to cairn No. 17, thence a straight line with a bearing of 175° for a distance of 758 links to cairn No. 18, thence a straight line with a bearing of 200° to a distance of 700 links to cairn No. 19, thence a straight line with a bearing of 240° to a distance of 405 links to cairn No. 20, thence a straight line with a bearing of 193° to a distance of 460 links to cairn No. 20 (a), thence a straight line with a bearing of 152° to a distance of 210 links to cairn No. 21, thence a straight line with a bearing of 160° to a distance of 280 links to cairn No. 22, thence a straight line with a bearing of 200° to a distance of 850 links to cairn No. 23, thence a straight line with a bearing of 175° to a distance of 1,400 links to cairn No. 24.

District.	Taluk.	Name of forest.	Boundaries.
Vizaga- patam— cont.	Chica- cole— cont.	Karakavalsa leased forest— cont.	

South.—Commencing from cairn No. 24, a straight line with a bearing of 263° to a distance of 800 links to cairn No. 25, thence a straight line with a bearing of 220° to a distance of 250 links to cairn No. 26, thence a straight line with a bearing of 217° to a distance of 590 links to cairn No. 27, thence a straight line with a bearing of 230° to a distance of 450 links to cairn No. 28, thence a straight line with a bearing of 290° to a distance of 800 links to cairn No. 29, thence a straight line with a bearing of 277° to a distance of 1,100 links to cairn No. 30, thence a straight line with a bearing of 300° to a distance of 990 links to cairn No. 31.

West.—Eastern boundary of Kadagandi reserve.

RULES UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE MADRAS FOREST ACT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF " ASSESSED KANS " IN THE SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

[G.O. No. 1902, Rev., dated 30th July 1907; Notification No. 367, page 776, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th August 1907; G.O. Ms. No. 2649, Dev., dated 30th November 1937—Notification No. 742, dated 16th November 1937, page 1951, Part I of the *Fort. St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd November 1937.]

Under section 33 (b) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to issue the following regulations for the management of " assessed kans " in the district of South Kanara :—

- (1) " Assessed kans " are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment ordinarily known as " pepper shist " or " cardamom shist." The payment of this sum confers only the right to cultivate and gather pepper or cardamoms or such other products as may be specified by the Collector or by any officer duly authorized by him in that behalf ; but the holders of " assessed kans " may also enjoy privileges over them similar to those enjoyed on kumaki lands under rule 7-A of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, by the holders of lands to which kumaki lands are attached.
- (2) Every holder of " assessed kans " shall be bound to take care that no abuse or violation of the kumaki privileges specified in rule 7-A of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act takes place within his assessed kan, or within 100 yards therefrom, and in the event of any such abuse or violation taking place and no adequate compensation being made by the holder of the assessed kan, it shall be

open to the Collector to suspend or withdraw the operation of these rules in respect of any particular assessed kan or in respect of the assessed kans of the whole village in which the abuse or violation occurs and undertake the management thereof under section 33 (a) in the manner provided in Chapter II or III of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, provided that nothing in these rules shall operate to prevent actual offenders being prosecuted under the Indian Penal Code.

Control of Timber in Transit.

RULES FOR THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT TIMBER ON THE GODAVARI RIVER.

[G.O. No. 2711, Rev., dated 6th December 1915; Notification No. 13, dated 6th December 1915, page 32, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th January 1916; G.O. No. 2718, Dev., dated 7th December 1937—Notification No. 769, dated 23rd November 1937, page 1981 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1937.]

In supersession of the rules approved in G.O. Mis. No. 1907, Revenue, dated 2nd May 1898, the Government of Madras are pleased to issue the following rules for the guidance of forest and village officers in regard to the collection and disposal of drift timber on the Godavari river.

Explanation.—In these rules “ timber ” shall be taken to mean any piece of wood, whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out or not, of which the maximum girth is not less than 9 inches.

1. The collection of drift timber in villages situated on both banks of the Godavari river including villages in the West Godavari district and the disposal of the same shall be under the control of the Collector of East Godavari.

2. All drift timber found in the Godavari river should be salvaged and taken possession of on behalf of Government unless and until some person establishes a right of ownership therein, and it is the duty of all forest and village officers to assist in the work of salvage.

3. All salvaged drift timber shall be retained in the custody of Government and a notice shall be published in the forest sheet of the *East Godavari District Gazette* describing such timber and stating that, unless ownership is claimed within a period of one month before the officer designated in the notice, the timber will be sold by auction and the proceeds credited to Government.

4. If any person establishes his ownership of any drift timber salvaged under rule 2, the timber shall be made over to him on payment of any expenditure that may have been incurred on account of salvage, storage and advertisement.

5. If a claim is made but in the opinion of the officer dealing with the matter is not established, the officer shall make an order referring the claimant to a civil court and directing that unless a suit is filed within six months from the date of the order, the timber will be sold. Except with the consent of the claimant, the officer shall not dispose of the timber until the period of six months has expired without a suit being filed, or if a suit has been filed until it has been decided.

6. If no claim is made within the period fixed, or if when a claim has been made the claimant has failed to establish his right in a civil court, the timber shall be sold by public auction under the orders of the District Forest Officers, Lower and Upper Godavari. Out of the gross proceeds one-third shall be paid to the salvor. If the collections have been leased to a contractor, the balance shall be handed to him. In other cases a further one-sixth of the proceeds shall be paid to the village head as remuneration for himself and his establishment and the balance shall be credited to Government.

RULES FOR THE MALABAR DISTRICT FRAMED UNDER
CLAUSES (i) AND (j), SECTION 35, OF THE MADRAS
FOREST ACT No. V OF 1882.

[G.O. No. 907, Rev., dated 27th March 1917; Notification No. 203, dated 27th March 1917, page 504, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th April 1917; G.O. No. Rt. 552, Dev., dated 23rd November 1937.]

(i) PROVISION FOR PREVENTION AND REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTION IN
ANY RIVER, STREAM, CANAL, CREEK, ETC., IN THE DISTRICT OF
MALABAR.

*General rules applicable to all rivers, streams, canals, creeks and
other channels, natural or artificial, in the district of Malabar.*

1. If any tree falls, or if any timber sinks or lies floating, in the water of any river, stream, canal, creek, or other channel, natural or artificial, in the district of Malabar, in such manner as to obstruct the passage of boats or timber rafts, the person in occupation of the ground where the tree was growing, or the person in charge of the timber which has sunk or lies floating, shall within 24 hours cause the removal thereof.

2. Any person may bring the fact of such obstruction having been caused to the notice of the nearest station-house officer of Police, or of the adhikari of the amsam.

3. The station-house officer of Police, or the adhikari of the amsam shall thereupon report the fact to the Subdivisional Magistrate, who is hereby authorized to issue such orders as may be required—

- (a) for the prosecution of the parties,
- (b) for the removal of the obstruction by such persons and in such manner as the circumstances require,
- (c) for the detention of the timber and its release after payment of the expenses incurred in removing the obstruction,

- (d) for the sale of the timber causing such obstruction,
- (e) for the recovery from the responsible person, or out of the sale-proceeds of the timber, of the expenses incurred in removing the obstruction.

Proviso.—Any person whose boat or timber raft is obstructed in its passage, or any Revenue, Police, Public Works, Local Fund, or Forest official, may forthwith cause the removal of any such obstruction, and may report the fact to the Divisional Magistrate, whose order as to the recovery of expenses thus incurred shall be final.

4. The penalty for the infringement of rule 1 shall be imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a period which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or both.

(j) PROVISION FOR PROTECTION OF BRIDGES, LOCKS OR OTHER PUBLIC WORKS BY REGULATING TIMBER FLOATING IN THE DISTRICT OF MALABAR.

General rules applicable to all rivers, streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial, in the district of Malabar.

1. All timber stored on the banks of rivers, streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial, in the district of Malabar, or in places which are liable to be flooded, shall be securely fastened by ropes or chains to posts driven securely into the ground, or to trees or other naturally secure holds to prevent the timber being floated away by the water.

2. The following general rules shall apply to the passage of timber through any bridge, lock, or other public work on any river, stream, canal, creek, or other channel in Malabar :—

(1) Each log or raft shall be in charge of not less than two men, provided with suitable poles or other appliances for guiding it, or else shall be guided or dragged through by an elephant.

(2) No raft shall exceed 150 feet in length, or half of the span of the bridge, or of the **part of the lock or other public work** through which it is passing, in width.

3. All amsam adhikaris, all Revenue and Magisterial officers of rank not lower than that of Revenue Inspector; all Police officers of rank not lower than that of head constable; all Forest officers of rank not lower than that of Forester; all bridge toll, ferry toll, and canal-toll renters and their *employees*; and all officers in charge of bridges, locks, or other public works are authorized—

(a) to seize and detain all timber stored in contravention of rule 1;

(b) to seize and detain all timber which is being passed through any work in contravention of rules 2 and 3 **until the required conditions are fulfilled; and**

(c) to seize and detain all timber which has caused damage to bridges, locks, or other public works.

4. The following special provisions shall apply to the passage of timber through the following public works :—

- (1) The Sultan's canal,
- (2) the Badagara canal from Badagara to the Kotta river,
- (3) the Payyoli canal from the Kotta river to the Agalapuzha,
- (4) the Conolly canal from the Ellathur river to the Kallai river,
- (5) the Ponnani canal from Ponnani to Cochin,
- (6) the Conolly canal from the Kallai river to the Beypur river,
- (7) the Payyoli lock,
- (8) the Irriti bridge,
- (9) the Karimpuzha bridge,
- (10) the Cherupuzha bridge,
- (11) the Edakkara bridge,
- (12) the Olipuzha bridge,
- (13) the Nuradi bridge, and
- (14) the Mangalam bridge.

(a) All timber shall be formed into rafts and floated.

(b) In canals Nos. (1) to (5), no raft shall exceed 4 feet in width, and no two rafts shall be floated or moored abreast.

(c) In canal No. (6), no raft shall exceed 10 feet in width, and no rafts shall be floated or moored abreast if the total width exceeds 10 feet.

(d) In lock No. (7), no raft shall exceed 4 feet in width, and no two rafts shall be floated abreast and in the monsoon season when the gates are closed no raft shall exceed 36 feet in length.

(e) Before shooting bridges Nos. (8) to (14) the rafts shall be grounded at a point not less than 150, nor more than 200 yards above the bridge, on the southern bank in the case of bridge No. (8), and on either bank in the other cases, and shall then, if there be sufficient water, be taken one by one through the slack water on the south side of the main current in the case of No. (8), and on either side of the main currents in the other cases, and not in the main current itself; and, if any raft collides with the structure of any of the bridges, and is thereby detained obstructing the channel, no raft shall leave the point of mooring until the raft in collision shall have been freed and passed through the bridge.

5. The person making the seizure and detention shall, without delay, report the fact to the nearest station-house officer of Police.

6. The station-house officer of Police shall thereupon report the fact to the Subdivisional Magistrate, who is hereby authorized to issue such orders as may be required—

(a) for the prosecution of the parties ;

(b) for the release of the timber after payment of the compensation for damage done and expenses incurred, or after the tender of sufficient security for compensation when the extent of the damage done and expenses incurred cannot at once be assessed ;

(c) for the sale of the timber if compensation for damage done and expenses incurred is not made within a reasonable time, or if sufficient security for compensation is not tendered within a reasonable time in cases in which the extent of the damage done and expenses incurred cannot at once be assessed :

7. The amount of damage done shall be assessed by the District Head of the department in whose charge the bridge or other public work is but the Subdivisional Magistrate may revise the assessment so fixed, and his orders thereon shall be final.

8. The penalty for infringement of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the above rules shall be imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a period which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or both.

RULES TO REGULATE THE TRANSIT OF TIMBER ALONG THE RIVERS OF GODAVARI AND SABERI.

[G.O. No. 1773, Rev., dated 16th June 1913; Notifications Nos. 306 and 307, pages 1169 to 1172, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th July 1913; G.O. No. 2049, Rev., dated 17th July 1914; Amendment Notification No. 420, page 1165 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th August 1914; G.O. Ms. No. 267, Dev., dated 28th February 1933; Notification No. 64, dated 14th February 1933, published at page 265 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st February 1933; G.O. No. 2728, Dev., dated 7th December 1937—Notification No. 771, dated 23rd November 1937, page 1981 of Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1937; G.O. Ms. No. 1555, Dev., dated 19th June 1939; and Notification No. 463, dated 5th June 1939 at page 723 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th June 1939.]

In modification of the rules published in Notification No. 290, at page 726, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th June 1894, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, to regulate the transit of timber along the rivers Godavari and Saberi above the anicut across the river Godavari at Dowlaishwaram.

1. *Timber from private or Government lands.*—It shall not be lawful to bring timber from private or Government lands within the area to which the Madras Forest Act applies, to the rivers Godavari and Saberi, for transport along those rivers, unless accompanied by a permit as laid down in rule 5.

The permit shall be produced at the first checking station reached on the river. The officer in charge of the station shall check the timber with the permit. As soon as the timber has been checked with the permit and found to be correct, the permit shall be endorsed under the signature of the officer checking it with the words "checked and passed," and the endorsement shall be dated and the permit handed over to the person producing it to cover the timber during further transit through protected tracts. Whenever possible, the timber should also be marked with a pass hammer mark. If the timber is found to differ from the description in the permit as regards species, number of logs or their dimensions, length, girth and cubical contents, or if the permit is defective or time expired, the checking officer shall note the discrepancies on the back of the permit and allow the timber to proceed to the next Revenue station. If the timber is not covered by a permit, it shall be seized and treated in the manner laid down in Chapter VII of the Madras Forest Act.

At the first checking station reached, the timber shall be checked, the permit recovered and a way-permit in Form III issued in exchange.

The checking stations are specified in Schedule I appended. The Collector of East Godavari shall be at liberty to revise the schedule from time to time by notification in the District Gazette.

Nothing in this rule shall affect the provisions of rules 4 to 8 of the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act for the management of the reserved and unreserved lands in the Bhadrachalam taluk, published with Development Notification No. 195, dated 24th June 1927, page 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th July 1927.

2. All timber brought from foreign territory (i.e., places where the Madras Forest Act is not in force) shall stop for check at the first Revenue station it reaches on the Godavari and shall not be allowed to pass that station, unless covered by a permit as specified in rule 5. The officer in charge of the Revenue station will recover the permit and issue instead a way-permit as specified in rule 5, if the timber agrees in every respect with its description in the permit. If the permit is defective or time expired, the timber will be liable to seizure and detention and the holder of the permit to prosecution under rule 9.

All timber entering the district from the territories under the Governor of the Central Provinces or from those of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, or from the State of Bastar shall proceed along the routes prescribed in Schedule II. If the owners of such timber do not desire to export it at once, they may stack it anywhere on the route, subject to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed for the purpose by the Collector of East Godavari and notified in the District Gazette.

3. *Timber to be stopped at Revenue stations for check.*—All timber in transit shall stop for check at each of the Revenue stations it passes, viz., Polavaram and Rajahmundry (Kotalingalu) and also at the anicut head-locks if taken there.

4. It shall be lawful for the Collector of East Godavari to prescribe from time to time by notification in the District Gazette, detailed instructions as to the manner in which timber is to be rafted or carried by boat, and the quantity that may be floated or carried in each raft, or boat. The necessary details in accordance with such instructions shall be entered in the permits and failure to comply with the conditions so prescribed shall render the timber liable to seizure and detention until the conditions are fulfilled or to prosecution under rule 9.

5. *Forms of permits.*—In the case of timber from Government lands (reserved forests, or reserved or unreserved lands) the permit shall be a printed one in Form I appended. In the case of timber from private lands, it shall be a printed one in Form II appended. and in the case of foreign timber it may be either printed or written and in any form substantially corresponding to Form II. These permits shall not be printed or written in any language except English or Telugu and in the case of timber from private lands, markets or depots, and foreign timber shall be supplied by the District Forest Officer to owners who apply for them, free of charge. Way-permits shall also be printed and shall be in Form III appended.

6. *Issue and check of permit.*—Permits in Form I shall be issued in triplicate and shall have all the columns filled up by a duly authorized officer who shall sign and date each part, hand over the original to the purchaser, send the duplicate to the officer in charge of the forest referred to therein and keep the triplicate attached to the book as a counterfoil in his office. Permits in Form II shall be in duplicate and shall have all the columns filled up by the owner or his authorized agent; the original shall be handed over to the person authorized to move the timber and the duplicate shall be kept as a counterfoil; in the case of timber from private lands, markets or depots the counterfoil permit shall be kept for at least six months from the date of the issue of the original and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period, on the application of any Forest Officer not under the rank of a Forester. The way-permit shall be in triplicate and shall have all the columns filled up by the officer authorized to issue the same; the original shall be handed over to the person moving the timber; the duplicate shall be sent to the checking officer at the destination of the timber. The checking officer there shall recover the original from the party after check and forward it to the officer nominated for the purpose by the District Forest Officer. In place of the original permit thus recovered from the party, the checking officer who recovers the original will hand over to the party the duplicate he has received after recording his remarks on it.

In the case of timber in transit, the permit shall be produced whenever demanded by any Police Officer, or Forest Officer not under the rank of Forester. The quantity of timber in transit must not be greater than that entered in the permit, and if it be less, the same permit must not be used again to cover the deficiency. When a permit is taken out for a certain number of logs and in the course of the operation some logs are separated and left behind, the original permit which accompanies the first batch should be given up at the first Revenue station and a way-permit obtained for the actual quantity transported with a remark thereon as to the quantity left behind. This way-permit will cover the subsequent transport of the remainder.

7. *Use and registration of property marks.*—The ownership of timber, including drift timber imported or exported for trade purposes, or moved within the area protected by these rules, may be indicated by a property mark. All such property marks shall be registered at the District Forest Office, provided the District Forest Officer may refuse registration and may cancel the registration of any property mark, if he considers that such property mark cannot easily be distinguished from a Government mark, or from a property mark used by another person, or for other good and sufficient reason which shall, in every case, be placed upon record by the District Forest Officer and submitted for the approval of the Collector. A certificate of registration in Form IV appended shall be granted by the District Forest Officer to the person registering.

8. *Date up to which the registration of property mark has effect.*—Registration and each renewal of registration shall hold good from the date thereof until 1st April following the date of registration.

9. *Penalty clause.*—Any breach or infringement of these rules shall render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or fine which may amount to Rs. 200, or both.

Provided that no act or omission shall render any person liable to prosecution under these rules unless it occurred within the territories to which the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882, applies.

NOTIFICATION.

[G.O. Ms. No. 1555, Dev., dated 19th June 1939 and Notification No. 462 at page 723 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th June 1939.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 35 and 36 and clause (d) of section 59 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to authorize the officers in charge of revenue stations to accept compensation under section 55 of the said Act for offences punishable under the rules to regulate the transit of timber along

the rivers Godavari and Saberi published with Revenue Department Notifications Nos. 306 and 307, dated the 16th June 1913, at pages 1169-1172 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th July 1913, as subsequently amended.

SCHEDULE I.

List of checking stations on the Godavari and Saberi rivers.

Name of the station.					Remarks.
Along the Godavari river—					
1	Parnasala	..	..	..	....
2	Dummagudem	..	..	..	....
3	Bhadrachalam	..	..	..	....
4	Kunnavaram	..	..	..	....
5	Jeediguppa	..	..	..	....
6	Teliperu	..	..	..	....
7	Kachalur or Mantur	..	..	..	....
8	Devipatnam	..	..	..	....
9	Polavaram (revenue station)	..	..	..	All permits and produce coming down the river must be checked and the permits recovered here, issuing way-permits in exchange.
10	Rajahmundry	Kotilingalu	(Re-	venue station)	All permits must be checked here.
11	Vizeswaram	..	..	..	Forest produce shall not be admitted into the locks, unless covered by a way-permit issued at the stations Nos. 9 and 10.

NOTE.—The Collector may revise the schedule from time to time.

SCHEDULE II.

Import and export routes.

Description of route.	From what State or Province.	Ranges through which the route passes.
1 Godavari river <i>via</i> Chandrapathu, Suredu, Tegada, Parnasala, Dummagudem, Bhadrachalam, Nellipaka, Polipaka, Kunavaram, Jeediguppa or Posaram.	His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State, Central Provinces and Bastar.	Nugur, Cherla, Bhadrachalam, Marrigudem, Pulusumamidi, Rajahmundry and Polavaram.
2 Road from Lotipidagandi to Parnasala <i>via</i> Parnasala.	Bastar and Central Provinces.	Nugur, Cherla and Bhadrachalam.
3 Cart-track from Bastar to Tagada.	Do.	Cherla.
4 Cart-track from Bastar to Suredu.	Do.	Do.
5 Saberi river ..	Do.	Marrigudem, Lakkavaram and Pulusumamidi.
6 Cart-track route from Parnasala to Dummagudem taillock <i>via</i> Dummagudem.	Do.	Bhadrachalam.
7 Cart-track route from Gollapally to Dummagudem <i>via</i> Dummagudem.	Bastar ..	Do.

Counterfoil.

[To be retained by the owner or his
authorized agent.]

FORM II.

Permit No. .

(Under Section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity.
3. Description of timber.
4. Marks, if any, on the timber.
5. Where obtained.
6. To what place removed.
7. Route.
8. Latest date for presentation of timber at first checking station in British territory.
9. Other conditions.

STATION }
Date 19 .

Signature of the person
granting the permit.

FORM II.

Permit No. .

No.

Permit for the ^{import}
export of timber from private lands or from foreign territory along
the river Godavari or Saberi.

(Under Section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted. (1)	Quantity. (2)	Description of timber. (3)	Marks, if any, on the timber. (4)	Whence obtained. (5)	To what place removed. (6)	Route. (7)	Latest date for presentation of timber at first checking station in British territory. (8)	Other conditions. (9)

STATION }
Date 19 .

Signature of the person granting the permit.

No. Counterfoil.
[To be retained by the
issuing officer.]

FORM III.
(Under rules framed under
Section 35, Madras
Forest Act.)
Way-permit.

Permit for the transport
of _____ from checking
station brought on permit
No. _____, dated _____

1. Quantity or tonnage.
2. Description.
3. Marks.
4. Time allowed.
5. Penalties, if any, collected
under rule.
6. Other conditions

STATION,
Date
Signature of checking-officer.

No. Duplicate.

FORM III.
Way-permit.
(Under rules framed under
Section 35, Madras
Forest Act.)

Permit for the transport
of _____ from checking
station brought on permit
No. _____, dated _____

1. Quantity or tonnage.
2. Description.
3. Marks.
4. Time allowed.
5. Penalties, if any collected
under rule.
6. Other conditions.

STATION,
Date
Signature of checking-officer.

No. Original.
FORM III.
Way-permit.
(Under rules framed under Section 35, Madras Forest Act.)

Permit for the transport of _____ from checking station brought
on permit No. _____, dated _____

Quantity or tonnage.	Descrip- tion.	Marks.	Time allowed.	Penalties, if any, collect- ed under rule.	Other conditions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

STATION.
Date
Signature of checking-officer.

NOTE.—This way-permit is granted subject to the rules under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) and must be produced on demand by any Police officer or Forest Officer not under the rank of Forester. The time allowed for transit shall not exceed one day for every five miles, but this period may be extended during the hot season by the District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari division, and the Range Officers of Polavaram and Rajahmundry in their respective ranges, subject to approval by the District Forest Officers concerned.

No

Counterfoil.

[To be retained by the issuing officer in duplicate.]

Diplot.

FORM IV.

Certificate of Registration.

1. Name of person registering.
2. Description of device or property-mark.
3. Date of registration or renewal.
4. Remarks.

Certified that _____ residing at _____
has registered the above device
renewed _____
or property mark for the official year ending 31st
March 19 _____.

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE, }
19 . } District Forest Officer.

No.

FORM IV.

Certificate of Registration.

Name of person registering. (1)	Description of device or property-mark. (2)	Date of registration or renewal. (3)	Remarks. (4)

Certified that _____ residing at _____ has
registered the above device or property-mark for the official year ending 31st March 19 _____.

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE, }
19 . }

District Forest Officer.

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 35 AND 36 OF THE FOREST
ACT V OF 1882, TO REGULATE THE TRANSPORT OF
TIMBER FROM THE RAMPA TERRITORY.

[G.O. No. 411, Rev., dated 9th June 1894; Notification No. 289, page 725, Part I, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th June 1894; G.O. Ms. No. 598, Dev., dated 25th April 1923; Notification No. 92, dated 22nd March 1923, page 376 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th March 1923; G.O. Ms. No. 2069, Rev., dated 21st November 1929; Notification No. 372, dated 24th October 1929, at page 2014 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th October 1929; G.O. Ms. No. 267, Dev., dated 28th February 1933; Notification No. 65, dated 14th February 1933, at page 266 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st February 1933; G.O. No. 2719, dated 7th December 1937; Notification No. 768, dated 22nd November 1937, page 1980 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th November 1937.]

Under the authority conferred by sections 35 and 36 of the Forest Act V of 1882, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport of timber from the Rampa territory including Guditeru and Dutsarti and within the tract of country lying between the said territory and the following boundary. The southern side of the road from Tuni *via* Jagampeta to Gokavaram, then the eastern boundary of the Rajahmundry road to the southern boundary of Burugupudi village thence due west to the Torredu stream, thence following the left bank of that stream to its confluence with Godavari river.

1. No person shall transport timber from the said Rampa territory, or from any Government forest or land or from any private or proprietary lands within the aforesaid boundary, except along the routes and through the tannahs prescribed by the Collector. Provided that the Collector may, from time to time, exempt from this rule any private or proprietary lands not adjacent to Government forests if, in his opinion, no fraud with respect to the timber of any Government forest is likely to result from such relaxation, and may cancel such exemption.

2. Any person desiring to transport timber from Rampa or from any Government forest or land exclusive of forests reserved under section 16 of the Act, within the aforesaid boundary, shall apply at one of the tannahs referred to in rule 1 which may be appointed by the Collector for the receipt of revenue, and after paying the fees prescribed by Government from time to time for the East Godavari district under the general rules under section 26 shall receive a permit in a form to be prescribed by the Collector.

In the case of reserved forest under section 16 of the Act, the timber shall be cut under such rules for the working of the forests as may be ordered by the District Forest Officer.

Nothing in these rules shall prevent the Collector from restricting or forbidding the cutting of any or all timber in any Government forest or lands except Rampa.

Nothing in these rules shall prevent, with the sanction of the Collector, the transport from Rampa without permit of head-loads of such timber as the Collector may specify, subject to payment of the prescribed seigniorage at the place and time of sale.

3. Subject to the proviso at the close of rule 2, the person in charge of any timber therein referred to, whether coming from Rampa or from any other Government forests or lands, shall produce such timber together with his permit at the tannah named therein and on demand by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer anywhere within the Rampa territory and between the Rampa boundary and the tannah. It shall not be lawful to avoid any road or river on which checking or a tannah station is placed with the intent to evade the production of the timber at a checking or tannah station. The officer in charge of the tannah shall retain the duplicate of the permit, shall return the original with his countersignature or a way-permit to the person in charge of the timber, and shall mark all such timber other than bamboos and brushwood with a pass hammer. The person in charge of the timber may then take the timber to its destination. He shall preserve the countersigned counterfoil or way-permit for six months and shall show it when required to any officer authorized by the Collector to demand it.

4. If the timber be from private or proprietary land outside Rampa, it shall not pass the tannah free unless accompanied by a printed pass duly filled up and signed by or on behalf of the owner of the land.

Such passes shall be on forms which will be provided at cost price by the District Forest Officer and shall be in duplicate; the original shall accompany the timber and the duplicate shall be kept by the owner for six months from the date of issue and shall be liable at any time within those six months to inspection by any officer appointed by the Collector to demand it. In default of such pass the timber will be liable to be detained until the fees, at the rates in force as prescribed under the general rules under section 26 of the Forest Act, have been paid at the nearest revenue station and in default of payment will be liable to be seized and to be dealt with as prescribed in Chapter VII of the Act. Provided that the Collector may from time to time publish in the District Gazette the names of villages within which timber from private and proprietary lands may be transported without permit or subject to such permit as he may prescribe and may modify or cancel such notification.

5. Any person transporting or attempting to transport timber from the Rampa territory or within the boundary as aforesaid except in conformity with these rules shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or both, and to the penalties prescribed in Chapter VII.

SANDALWOOD TRANSIT RULES FOR THE DISTRICTS OF ANANTAPUR, BELLARY, CHITTOOR, NORTH ARCOT, SALEM, SOUTH ARCOT, TRICHINOPOLY, MADURA, TINNEVELLY, RAMNAD, COIMBATORE, THE NILGIRIS AND SOUTH KANARA.

[G.O. Ms. No. 2843, Dev., dated 22nd December 1937; Notification No. 803, dated 2nd December 1937, pages 2070 to 2077 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th December 1937; G.O. No. 2625, Dev., dated 20th October 1938; Notification No. 730, dated 6th September 1938, pages 1323 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th September 1938; G.O. Ms. No. 133, Development, dated 16th January 1940; Notification No. 17, dated the 16th December 1939 at page 31 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th January 1940.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and in supersession of all notifications on the subject published previously, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transit of sandalwood in the revenue districts specified in the annexure to these rules :—

RULES TO REGULATE THE TRANSPORT OF SANDALWOOD.

1. *Definition*.—In these rules, the term ‘Sandalwood’ includes sandalwood dust and chips.

2. *Routes for import and export*.—No person shall import sandalwood into; or export sandalwood from, any of the revenue districts or group of districts specified in the annexure to these rules except by the routes specified in Schedule A under the respective district or group of districts.

3. *Conditions for import, export and movement*.—No person shall import sandalwood into, or export sandalwood from, or move sandalwood within, the area specified in rule 2 unless such sandalwood is accompanied either by the permit prescribed by rule 5 or the way permit prescribed by rule 7 and unless such sandalwood bears the mark of the Government of origin as provided in rule 9 or the property mark in respect of such sandalwood has been duly registered in accordance with that rule.

4. *Additional condition for import or movement into certain towns or stations*.—No person shall import or move sandalwood into any of the towns or stations specified in Schedule B under each district or group of districts unless such sandalwood is also reported for examination at the appropriate checking stations specified in that schedule.

5. *Form of permits*.—(i) In the case of sandalwood purchased from Government lands and depots in each district or group of districts the permit shall be in Form I and shall be printed.

(ii) In the case of sandalwood purchased at the Government sales in Mysore, Travancore, Sandur, Coorg and British Territory and imported into the area specified in rule 2, the permit shall be

that issued by the Government or administration responsible for the sales and such permit shall be valid only for transport to the destination specified therein.

(iii) In the case of imported sandalwood other than that referred to in sub-rule (ii), the permit shall be in Form II and shall be printed. It shall be supplied free of cost, on application, by the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction. No form of permit other than that supplied by the District Forest Officer shall be used.

(iv) In the case of subsequent movement of imported sandalwood and of the transport of all local sandalwood other than that for which Form I is prescribed, a printed permit in Form II shall be used. It shall be supplied free of cost on application, by the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction. No form of permit other than that supplied by the District Forest Officer shall be used.

6. *Issue of permits.*—(i) Permits in Form I shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the District Forest Officer or an officer duly authorized by him. The District Forest Officer or the officer so authorized as the case may be shall hand over the original to the purchaser, send the duplicate to the Range Officer, and retain the triplicate as counterfoil for record in his office.

(ii) Permits in Form II shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the person disposing of the sandalwood or his authorized agent; the original shall be handed over to the person authorized to remove the sandalwood, the duplicate shall be forwarded by post or by messenger to the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction by the person issuing the permit who shall retain custody of the sandalwood in his store or on his land for purposes of check for a period not exceeding fifteen days from the date on which the duplicate was posted to the District Forest Officer or delivered to him by messenger, as the case may be. The triplicate of the permit shall be retained by the person issuing the permit for not less than six months from the date of issue of the original of the permit and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on demand by any Forest Officer not below the rank of Forester.

7. *Check of permits.*—All sandalwood in transit shall be produced for examination at the first checking station on the authorized route between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and if such sandalwood arrives at the first checking station after 6 p.m., the officer in charge of the checking station may detain it till 6 a.m. following for examination.

The officer in charge of the checking station shall after satisfying himself that the sandalwood actually comes from the locality and is of the kind stated in the foreign Government permit or the permit in Form I or II, as the case may be, and is not in excess of the quantity specified therein, retain such permit and give in exchange therefor a way permit in Form III as hereinafter provided. If the officer in charge of the checking station is not so satisfied and refuses

to grant the way permit he shall detain the sandalwood and the foreign Government permit or the permit in Form I or II as the case may be and report the case for the orders of the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction, stating clearly his reasons for the action taken.

The quantity of sandalwood under transit shall not be greater than that entered in the permit and if it is less, the same permit shall not be used again to cover the deficiency.

The way permit in Form III shall be in duplicate; the original shall be given in exchange for the foreign Government permit or the permit in Form I or II as the case may be and the duplicate shall be retained by the officer in charge of the checking station.

The way permit shall protect such sandalwood along the route to its destination and shall be produced and endorsed at all subsequent checking stations on that route.

8. *Production of permit at the checking station.*—The foreign Government permit, the permit in Form I or II or the way permit in Form III, as the case may be, shall, in the case of imported sandalwood and sandalwood for export, be produced with the sandalwood for examination at any station which may be notified from time to time by the Collector concerned in the district gazette as a checking station and past which the sandalwood may be taken. In the case of sandalwood in transit, such permit shall be produced anywhere within the limits of the area specified in rule 2, when demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer and at the checking station nearest to the locality of felling and at all subsequent checking stations notified from time to time by the Collector concerned in the district gazette and past which the sandalwood is taken.

No person shall take any sandalwood off, or pass it from, any road on which a checking station has been placed with intent to evade the production of the sandalwood at a checking station.

9. *Use and registration of property marks.*—(i) All sandalwood imported from the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, Travancore, Sandur and Coorg and all Government sandalwood disposed of locally shall bear the mark of the Government of origin in the following manner :—

Every piece of sandalwood shall bear its own Government mark and in the case of chips and saw dust carried in bags, the latter shall be closed and the fastening sealed with the above mark.

(ii) All other sandalwood imported into, or exported from, or moved within, the areas specified in rule 3 shall be similarly indicated by a property mark affixed in the manner provided in sub-rule (i).

All such property marks shall be registered at a District Forest office—

(a) in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (iii), if the marks relate to sandalwood extracted from private lands within the said areas, and

(a) in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (iii), if the marks relate to sandalwood other than that extracted from private lands within the said areas.

(iii) (a) (1). Every application for the registration of a property mark in respect of sandalwood extracted from private lands within the areas specified in rule 3 shall be accompanied by a statement in Form IV in which all the particulars therein prescribed shall be furnished to the District Forest Officer concerned and also by six facsimiles of the mark proposed. The form shall be supplied free of cost, on application, by the District Forest Officer. No form other than that supplied by the District Forest Officer shall be used.

(2) Each uprooted tree, bearing heartwood, shall be cleaned up to its heartwood limit, after leaving uncut a ring of bark and sapwood, 2 to 3 inches wide, at breast height of the tree from ground level before it was uprooted. The girth, in inches, over this ring of bark shall be recorded in the statement in Form IV.

(3) Every tree so uprooted and cleaned shall bear its distinctive serial number which shall be written legibly in tar anywhere on it if it has not been cut up into stem and rootwood separately. Where the tree has been cut up into billets and roots, all parts of each such tree so cut up shall bear, at their cut ends, the original serial number assigned to that tree, so as to admit of identification and check later by the District Forest Officer or by his subordinate.

(4) The exact situation of the land whence each of the heartwood—containing trees was extracted shall be indicated on the ground by a stout numbered peg which shall be well driven home in the pit formed in the process of uprootal, the number on the peg being the same as that written on the wood concerned. These pegs shall be retained until such time as the District Forest Officer or his subordinate checks the sandalwood and verifies the locality of felling.

(5) The heartwood obtained from each of the uprooted trees shall thereafter be weighed and the result recorded in the statement in Form IV, indicating in it at the same time the number of root and stem wood pieces obtained from each such tree, with an abstract in the remarks column showing the total number of trees extracted and cleaned, their total outturn expressed in number of pieces (roots and billets separately) and the aggregate of all pieces in respect of which the registration of property mark is desired.

(6) After the application, with the statement in Form IV containing all the particulars therein prescribed, is received, the District Forest Officer or an officer subordinate to the District Forest

Officer who is authorized by him in that behalf shall, as soon as possible, inspect the locality of extraction and identify the sandalwood by verifying the girth and assembling all the parts of each tree and satisfy himself about the accuracy of the details furnished by the applicant and thereafter mark all the sandalwood with the district pass hammer. If the result of such inspection is satisfactory, the District Forest Officer shall subject to the provisions of clause (b) of this sub-rule grant a certificate of registration in Form V with as little delay as possible.

(b) The District Forest Officer or any officer authorized by him may require from any person, either when presenting a property mark for registration or at any subsequent time, information as to source or origin and the quantity of sandalwood, period of felling, agency, routes, depots of destination and such other details regarding his method of felling trading or working as the District Forest Officer may think necessary. The District Forest Officer may refuse registration and may cancel the registration of **any** property mark if the information required is not given, or if he considers that such property mark cannot easily be distinguished from a Government mark or from a property mark used by another person, or if he has reason to believe that the person using the property mark is or has been concerned in any illegal practice with regard to sandalwood or for any other good and sufficient reason. The reason for such refusal or cancellation shall in every case be placed upon record by the District Forest Officer and submitted for the approval of the Collector.

(iv) (1) Every application for the registration of property mark in respect of sandalwood other than that extracted from private lands within the area specified in rule 3 shall be accompanied by six facsimiles of the mark proposed.

(2) After the receipt of the application, the District Forest Officer, or an officer authorized by him in that behalf, shall check **such** sandalwood and if the result of such checking is satisfactory, the District Forest Officer shall, subject to the provisions of clause (b) of sub-rule (iii), grant a certificate of registration in Form V, with as little delay as possible.

(3) All sandalwood in respect of which a property mark is registered under this sub-rule *shall* be marked with the district pass hammer by the District Forest Officer or by an officer authorized by him to do so.

10. *The date up to which, and the description and quantity of sandalwood for which registration of property mark has effect.*—The registration and each renewal of registration of a property mark shall be valid only in respect of the description and quantity of the sandalwood entered in Form V and be in force only from the date of such registration or renewal until the first day of April following, unless otherwise stated.

11. *Exemption of small quantities of sandalwood carried by bona fide traveller or cut by ryots for their own use.*—Nothing contained in these rules shall apply to—

- (a) Sandalwood not exceeding 20 lb. in weight carried by any bona fide traveller or under his authority for his own use, or
- (b) Sandalwood cut and carried by a ryot for his own use from trees growing on the patta lands of the said ryot or of any neighbouring ryot from whom title to such sandalwood is derived and provided that he obtains a certificate of title from the village munsif and that the quantity cut and carried on each occasion does not exceed 15 lb. in weight.

12. *Penalties.*—Whoever infringes any of the provisions of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.

ANNEXURE.

(Referred to in Preamble.)

1. The revenue districts of Anantapur and Bellary.
2. The revenue districts of Chittoor and North Arcot.
3. The revenue districts of Salem, South Arcot and a portion of Trichinopoly.
4. The revenue districts of Madura and a portion of Trichinopoly.
5. The revenue districts of Tinnevely and Ramnad.
6. The Coimbatore district and that part of the Coonoor taluk in the Nilgiri district included in the Coimbatore North Forest Division.

Description below:—

North.—By the Cauvery river from Sivasamudram to Alambadi.

East.—By the Cauvery river from Alambadi to the South Indian Railway line; thence the railway line to the taluk boundary between Coimbatore and Palladam taluks near Singanailur; thence that boundary and the taluk boundaries between Pollachi and Palladam, between Udamalpet and Palladam and between Udamalpet and Dharapuram taluks to the district boundary between Coimbatore and Madura; thence the common district boundary southwards to the trijunction point of Madura and Coimbatore districts and Travancore State.

South.—By the frontier boundary between Coimbatore district and Travancore and Cochin States.

West.—By the western boundary of the Coimbatore district northwards till it meets the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains from the 10th mile stone, thence along the said road to the 10th mile 4th furlong stone, thence with a bearing of 305° for 2,700 links through S.F. No. 228 of Jakkanari village to the cairn situated on the south-east corner of S.F. No. 204-A of Jakkanari village which is also the south-west corner of Constantia reserved forest; thence along the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said reserved forest to the south-west corner of S.F. No. 246-A (old 246) of Jakkanari village; thence for $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains along the south side of S.F. No. 246-A to the Coimbatore district boundary; thence along the district boundary to the southernmost corner of sandalwood

reserved forest No. II; thence the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said reserved forest to its easternmost corner where it meets the Coimbatore district boundary; thence along the district boundary till it meets the southernmost cairn of sandalwood reserved forest No. I; thence the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said reserved forest to the southernmost corner of S.F. No. 222-A of Jakkanari village where it meets the Kotagiri-Mettupaliyam road at 11 miles, 1 furlong, $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains, thence generally northwards along the Coimbatore district boundary to the starting point at Sivasamudram.

7. The Nilgiris excluding portion included in Coimbatore North Division.

Description below:—

North.—Starting from the point on the common boundary between Malabar and Nigiris where Cherambadi-Sultan's Battery road crosses the eastern boundary of the Malabar district and at the north-west corner of the Nilgiris district boundary, along the said boundary generally in an easterly direction to the junction of Mayin Halla with the said district boundary; thence in a north-easterly direction along the common boundary between the Nilgiris district and Mysore State up to the point where it meets the Moyar river and thence along the said river to a point where Patticomb Halla joins the Moyar river and at the north-east corner of the Nilgiris district.

East.—Thence along the western boundary of the Coimbatore district to a point where it meets the southernmost corner of S. No. 222-A of Jakkanari village where it meets the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road at 11 miles, 1 furlong, $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains.

South.—Thence along the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the sandalwood reserved forest No. I to the southernmost cairn of the above reserved forest; thence along the district boundary line to meet the easternmost corner of sandalwood reserved forest No. 2; thence along the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the said reserved forest to its southernmost corner; thence along the district boundary line to a point $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains from the south-west corner of S. No. 246-A; thence to the south-east corner of Constantia reserved forest; thence along the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the said reserved forest to its south-west corner; thence across S. No. 228 and in a generally south-east direction with a bearing of 125° to a distance of 2,700 links where it meets the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road at the 4th furlong stone after the 10th mile; thence along the said road in a westerly direction up to a point $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains from the 10th mile stone where the district boundary and the said road diverge; thence along the district boundary in a south-westerly direction till it meets the Kundah river; thence in a westerly direction along the district boundary to the south-west corner of the Nilgiri district.

West.—Thence along the eastern boundary of the Malabar district to the starting point.

Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer.]

FORM I.

(Referred to in rule 5.)

Permit No.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.

- 2 Quantity.
- 3 Description of sandalwood.
- 4 Fees paid, if any.
- 5 Marks, if any, on the sandalwood.
- 6 From what forest or depot removed.
- 7 To what place removed.
- 8 Route.
- 9 Time allowed.
- 10 Remarks.

Signature of the issuing officer.
Designation.

[Duplicate to be sent to the officer in charge of the forest.]

FORM I.

(Referred to in rule 5.)

Permit No.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.

- 2 Quantity.
 - 3 Description of sandalwood.
 - 4 Fees paid, if any.
 - 5 Marks, if any, on the sandalwood.
 - 6 From what forest or depot removed.
 - 7 To what place removed.
 - 8 Route.
 - 9 Time allowed.
 - 10 Remarks.
- Date
Camp
- Signature of the issuing officer.
Designation.

(Reverse.)

[To be filled in by the tanadar.]

Date and number of way-permit.

Form III in exchange for the permit.

Date.	Number.	Quantity.
(1)	(2)	(3)

Date
Signature of tanadar.

FORM I.

(Referred to in rule 5.)

Permit No.

Permit for the export of sandalwood from Government lands

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.	Quantity.	Description of sandalwood.	Fees paid, if any.	Marks, if any, on the sandalwood.	From what forest or depot removed.	To what place removed.	Route.	Time allowed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Date
Camp

Signature of the issuing officer.
Designation.

Counterfoil to be retained by the person
issuing the permit.]

FORM II.

(Referred to in rule 5.)

Permit No.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

- 1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
- 2 Quantity.
- 3 Description of sandalwood.
- 4 Marks, if any, on the sandalwood.
- 5 Whence obtained.
- 6 To what place removed.
- 7 Route.
- 8 Time allowed.
- 9 Remarks.

Date _____

Station

Signature of the person granting the permit.

NOTE.—The time to be entered in column 8 should not exceed the period calculated at 15 miles per day except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer.

[Duplicate to be sent to the District Forest Officer.]

FORM II.

(Referred to in rule 5.)

Permit No.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.

- 1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
- 2 Quantity.
- 3 Description of sandalwood.
- 4 Marks, if any, on the sandalwood.
- 5 Whence obtained.
- 6 To what place removed.
- 7 Route.
- 8 Time allowed.
- 9 Remarks.
- Date.

Date.

Station.

Signature of the person granting the permit.

NOTE.—The time to be entered in column 8 should not exceed the period calculated at 15 miles per day except with special permission of the District Forest Officer.

(Reverse.)

(To be filled in by the tanager.)

Date and number of way-pass.

Form III in exchange for the permit.

Date.	Number.	Quantity.
(1)	(2)	(3)

Date.

Signature of tanadar.

FORM II.

(Referred to in rule 5.)

Permit No.

Permit for the import of sandalwood from private expert transport

transport

lands or from foreign territory.

(1)	Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
(2)	Quantity.
(3)	Description of sandalwood.
(4)	Marks, if any, on the sandalwood.
(5)	Whence obtained.
(6)	To what place removed.
(7)	Route.
(8)	Time allowed.
(9)	Remarks.

Date.

Station.

Signature of the person granting the permit.

NOTE.—The time to be entered in column (8) should not exceed the period calculated at 15 miles per day except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer.

Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer in
(duplicate digit.)

FORM III.

(Referred to in rule 7.)

Way Permit.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

No.

Permit for the transport of sandalwood from checking station
brought on permit No. , dated 19 .

- 1 Quantity.
- 2 Description.
- 3 Marks.
- 4 Route to be followed within the scheduled area.
- 5 Time allowed.
- 6 Remarks.

Date.

Station.

Signature of tanadar.

NOTE.—This way permit is granted subject to the rules under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and must be produced on demand by any Revenue, Forest or Police Officer.

FORM III.

(Referred to in rule 7.)

Way Permit.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

Permit for the transport of sandalwood from checking station brought on
permit No. , dated 19 .

Quantity. (1)	Description. (2)	Marks. (3)	Route to be followed within the scheduled area. (4)	Time allowed. (5)	Remarks. (6)

Date.

Station.

Signature of tanadar.

NOTE.—This way permit is granted subject to the rules under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and must be produced on demand by any Revenue, Forest or Police Officer.

M IV.

(Referred to in rule 9.)

List of sandalwood trees uprooted, numbered, cleaned, and weighed which are awaiting removal from the limits of survey fields No. of village in the district, to taluk, village, taluk, district.

Period of felling. (1)	Serial number of tree uprooted. (2)	Girth of tree over bark at breast height, in inches. (3)	Description and number of pieces obtained. Number of pieces.		Outturn of scented wood from each tree. (5)	Remarks. (6).
			(i) Root wood.	(ii) Stem and branch wood.		
					QE.	LB.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer in duplicate
diplot.)

FORM V.

(Referred to in rule 9.)

Certificate of Registration.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1832.)

- 1 Name of person registering.
- 2 Description of device or property mark.
- 3 Description and quantity of sandalwood registered.
- 4 Date of registration or renewal
- 5 Remarks.

Certified that
has registered the above device or property mark
for the official year ending 31st March 19
up to 19

District Forest Office, }
19

District Forest Officer.

FORM V.

(Referred to in rule 9.)

Certificate of Registration.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1832.)

Name of person registering. (1)	Description of device or property mark. (2)	Description and quantity of sandalwood registered. (3)	Date of registration or renewal. (4)	Remarks. (5)

Certified that
or property mark up to 19
residing at
for the official year ending 31st March 19
has registered the above device
renewed

District Forest Office, }
19

District Forest Officer.

SCHEDULE.

(Referred to in rules 2 and 4.)

1. DISTRICTS OF ANANTAPUR AND BELLARY.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in rule 2.)

Showing the authorized routes along which sandalwood may be exported from, or imported into, the revenue districts of Anantapur and Bellary.

Revenue district of Anantapur.

- 1 M.S.M. Railway, Guntakal-Bangalore line.
- 2 Do. Pakala-Dharmavaram line.
- 3 Do. Guntakal-Madras line.
- 4 Do. Guntakal-Bezwada.
- 5 Road from Pavagada to Bellary via Kalyandrug taluk.
- 6 Do. Bellary to Beluguppa.
- 7 Do. Pavagada to Penukonda via Madakasira.
- 8 Do. Bangalore to Kurnool via Hindupur, Penukonda, Anantapur and Gooty.
- 9 Do. Chickballapur to Hindupur.
- 10 Do. Kodikonda to Hindupur.
- 11 Do. Kandukur (Chittoor district) to the Pakala-Dharmavaram Railway line.
- 12 Do. Madanapalle to Kadiri.
- 13 Do. Rayachoti to Kadiri.
- 14 Do. Kadiri to Muddanur.
- 15 Do. Tadpatri to Cuddapah.
- 16 Do. Rayalcheruvu to Koilkuntla.
- 17 Do. Gooty to Pattikonda.
- 18 Do. Alur to Cuddapah district via Guntakal.
- 19 Do. Bellary to Uravakonda.

Revenue district of Bellary.

- 1 M.S.M. Railway from Guntakal to Raichur.
- 2 Do. Guntakal to Gadag.
- 3 Do. Hospet to Kottur.
- 4 Do. Hospet to Somihalli.
- 5 Do. Bellary to Rayadrug.
- 6 Road from Bellary to Kudligi.
- 7 Do. Adoni via Alur.
- 8 Do. Hospet via Kudatini.
- 9 Road from Hospet to Kudligi and thence Kottur and Harpanahalli.
- 10 Do. Kampli via Kamaapuram.
- 11 Do. Ramandrug.
- 12 Road from Kampli to Kudatini.
- 13 Road from Kudligi to Mysore frontier.
- 14 Road from Hospet to Harpanahalli and thence to Teligi.
- 15 Do. Hampasagaram and Hirehadagalli.
- 16 Road from Bellary to Rayadrug.
- 17 Do. Gooty road.
- 18 Do. Siruguppa.
- 19 Road from Adoni to Yemmiganur.
- 20 Do. Siruguppa.

SCHEDULE B.

Anantapur Revenue district.

Taluk.	Town or station.	Checking station.
Kalyandrug	Kalyandrug	Taluk Office.
Dharmavaram	Dharmavaram	Do.
Penukonda	Penukonda	Do.
Do.	Bukkapatnam	Range Office.
Madakasira	Madakasira	Taluk Office.
Hindupur	Hindupur	Do.
Kadiri	Kadiri	Do.
Do.	Tenakal	Police Station.
Anantapur	Anantapur	District Forest Office.
Tadpatri	Tadpatri	Taluk Office.
Gooty	Gooty	Do.
Do.	Guntakal	Police Station.
Do.	Uravakonda	Deputy Tahsildar's Office.

Bellary Revenue district.

Hospet	Hospet	Range Office.
Do.	Tornagal	Tornagal Toll-gate.
Kudligi	Kudligi	Taluk Office.
Do.	Kottur	Police Station.
Do.	Gudekota	Do.
	Ujjini	Do.
	Choranur	Do.
Bellary	Bellary	Conservator's Office.
Adoni	Adoni	Taluk Office.
Do.	Yemmiganur	Deputy Tahsildar's Office.
Siruguppa	Siruguppa	Taluk Office.
Rayadrug	Rayadrug	Do.

2. DISTRICTS OF CHITTOOR AND NORTH ARCOT.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in rule 2.)

Authorized routes along which sandalwood may be exported from, or imported into, Chittoor and North Arcot districts.

Chittoor and North Arcot Revenue districts.

- 1 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Katpadi to Renigunta.
- 2 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Pakala to Dharmavaram.
- 3 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Renigunta to Settigunta.
- 4 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Renigunta to Gudur.
- 5 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line from Renigunta to Arkonam.
- 6 Mysore-Madanapalle road.
- 7 Rayachoti-Vellore via Piler, Damalcheruvu and Chittoor.
- 8 Road from Balapalle-Mamandur to Renigunta.
9. Road from Balapalle to Tirupati via Karakambadi.
- 10 Kalahasti-Pakala road via Renigunta.
- 11 Road from Renigunta to Arkonam.

Chittoor and North Arcot Revenue districts—cont.

- 12 Road from Pudi to Tirupati.
- 13 Road from Gudiyattam to Chittoor via Paradarami.
- 14 Road from Chittoor to Bangalore via Palmaner and Pattikonda.
15. Road from Gudiyattam to Palmaner via Synagunta.
- 16 Portion of Madras-Bombay Trunk road passing through Chittoor, Palmaner, Punganur and Madanapalle of Chittoor Revenue district.
- 17 Road from Ooregum to Palmaner.
- 18 Pernambet-Venkatagirikota road.
- 19 Bhakarapet to Chandragiri via Nagapatla and Rangampet.
- 20 Kuppam to Venkatagirikota road.
- 21 Road from Chittoor to Katpadi.
- 22 Madanapalle-Gurramkonda-Rayachoti road.

North Arcot Revenue district.

- 1 South Indian Railway.
- 2 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
- 3 Singarapet to Tiruppattur road.
- 4 Uttangarai to Tiruppattur road.
- 5 Singarapet to Chengam road.
- 6 Krishnagiri to Vaniyambadi road.
- 7 Manalurpettai to Tiruvannamalai road.
- 8 Bargur to Tiruppattur road.
- 9 Dharmapuri to Tiruppattur road.

SCHEDULE B.

Chittoor Revenue district.

Taluk.	Town.	Checking station.
Chandragiri	.. Pulicherla ..	.. Near Pulicherla Railway station.
Do.	.. Renigunta ..	.. Near the junction of the roads from Mamandur to Renigunta and Kalahasti-Pakala road.
Do.	.. Rengampet ..	.. Near Chandragiri Railway station on the Rengampet-Chandragiri road.
Do.	.. Mamandur ..	.. Near Mamandur Railway station on the Balapalle-Mamandur to Renigunta road.
Do.	.. Tirupati ..	.. Tirupati Tannah shed.
Palmaner ..	.. Venkatagirikota ..	.. Venkatagirikota Tannah shed.
Do. ..	.. Palmaner ..	.. At the junction of Chittoor-Bangalore road and Gudiyattam-Palmaner road.
Do. ..	.. Do. ..	.. At the junction of Gudiyattam-Palmaner and Palmaner-Madanapalle roads.
Madanapalle	.. (a) Bandamidapalle. Kampalle Tannah.	At the junction of Madanapalle-Mysore and Madanapalle-Kurubalakota roads.
	(b) Madanapalle Range Office.	At the junction of Madanapalle-Chinnathippasamudram and Madanapalle-Punganur roads.
Chittoor ..	.. Iruvaram ..	.. Iruvaram Tannah shed.
Do. ..	.. Greampet ..	.. Greampet Tannah shed.

North Arcot Revenue district.

Taluk.		Town.		Checking station. -
Chengam ..	..	Chengam ..	..	Forest Range Office.
Tiruppattur ..	..	Tirupattur ..	..	Do.
Do.	..	Alangayam ..	..	Forest Range Office and Police station.
Do.	..	Vaniyambadi ..	..	Deputy Tahsildar's Office and Police station.
Gudiyattam ..	..	Gudiyattam ..	..	Forest Range and Taluk offices.
Vellore ..	..	Vellore ..	..	Police station.
Do.	..	Odugathur ..	..	Forest Range Office.
Wallajah ..	..	Wallajah ..	..	Police station.
Do.	..	Santhavasal ..	..	Range Office.
Tiruvannamalai ..	..	Tiruvannamalai ..	..	Forest Range Office and Police station.
Polur ..	..	Polur ..	..	Do.
Do.	..	Arni ..	..	Deputy Tahsildar's Office and Police station.

3. DISTRICTS OF SALEM, SOUTH ARCOT AND A PORTION OF TRICHINOPOLY.

SCHEDULE A.

Authorized routes along which sandalwood may be exported from, or imported into, the revenue districts of Salem, South Arcot and Trichinopoly except Lalgudi, Karur, Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks.

Revenue district of Salem.

- 1 Road from Bargur to Tiruppattur.
- 2 Bangalore-Vellore road via Hosur, Shulagiri, Krishnagiri and Bargur.
- 3 Krishnagiri to Samalpatti road.
- 4 Road from Krishnagiri to Anchetti via Royakota, Kelamangalam and Denkanikota.
- 5 Road from Hosur to Royakota and on to Dharmapuri via Palakode.
- 6 Road from Krishnagiri to Maharajagadai, Varatanapalle and on to Kandikuppam.
- 7 Railway line from Hosur to Morappur.
- 8 Road from Thalli to Bangalore via Gumalapuram.
- 9 Thalli to Denkanikota road.
- 10 Hosur-Bangalore road via Bagalur.
- 11 Hosur-Denkanikota road.
- 12 Dharmapuri-Hoganakal road.
- 13 Bagalur-Shulagiri road via Berigai.
- 14 Dharmapuri to Krishnagiri.
- 15 Dharmapuri to Morappur via Semmanahalle.
- 16 Hosur to Thalli road.
- 17 South Indian Railway from Salem junction to Melnariyappanur.
- 18 South Indian Railway from Salem junction to Erode.
- 19 South Indian Railway from Tiruppattur via Morappur.
- 20 Road from Suramangalam to Panruti via Shevapet, Salem, Karipatti and Attur.
- 21 Ayodipatnam-Tattankarai road via Pallipatti, Harur, Hanumanthathirtham.

Revenue district of Salem—cont.

- 22 Kottapatti-Morappur road via Thirthamalai and Harur.
- 23 Tiruvannamalai-Samalpatti road via Uttankarai main road.
- 24 Trunk road from Dharmapuri to Kumarapalaiyam via Omalur, Salem and Sankaridrug.
- 25 Salem to Bommidi via Hasthampatti, Yercaud, Mangalam across Shevaroy's branch road.
- 26 Road from Sholapadi to Omalur via Mecheri.
- 27 Road from Mallapuram-Papireddipatti road to connect the road from Salem to Harur.
- 28 Tholthukki-Vellimadurai-Harur forest road.
- 29 Kambalai-Vellimadurai road.
- 30 Road from Odasalpatti to Bommidi.
- 31 Kadathur to Buddirettipatti railway station.
- 32 Road from Namakkal to Salem due north.
- 33 Road from Pallamparai to Namakkal via Sendamangalam.
- 34 Road from Namakkal to Sankaridrug via Tiruchengodu.
- 35 Road from Suramangalm to Salem Trunk road.
- 36 Road from Sendamangalam to Masakalipatti via Belukurichi and Rasipur.
- 37 Road from Gangavalli to Tammampatti.
- 38 Road from Rasipur to Atur via Namagiripet-Mallikarai.
- 39 Road from Namakkal-Turaiyur via Thathayyangarpet.
- 40 Road from Yerumaipatti to Turaiyur-Namakkal Trunk road.
- 41 Road from Tammampatti to Valpadi via Mallikarai.

Revenue district of Trichinopoly except Lalgudi, Karur, Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks.

- 1 Ariyalur to Trichinopoly.
- 2 Road from Turaiyur to Tammampatti via Koppampatti.
- 3 Road from Kannanur to Musiri.
- 4 Road from Perambalur to Attur via Viraganur.
- 5 Road from Pulambadi to meet Perambalur-Attur road.
- 6 Road from Perambalur to Ulundurpet via Valikondapuram-Toludur.
- 7 Road from Namakkal-Coleroon bridge via Musiri.

Revenue district of South Arcot.

- 1 South Indian Railway from Coleroon to Madurantakam.
- 2 Vadakkandal-Tirukkoyilur road via Kacharayapaliyam, Kallakurichi, Tyagadrug and Rishivandiyam.
- 3 Sankarapuram-Kallakurichi road.
- 4 Road from Villupuram to meet the Ulundurpet-Panruti road.
- 5 Road from Pondicherry to Cuddalore.
- 6 South Indian Railway from Melanariappanur-Cuddalore Old town via Vriddhachalam.
- 7 South Indian Railway from Villupuram to Trichinopoly via Vriddhachalam junction.

SCHEDULE B.

Revenue district of Salem.

North Salem division.

Taluk.	Town or station.	Checking station.
Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Forest Range office.
Do.	Bargur	Police station.
Do.	Kaveripatnam	Do.
Do.	Mathur	Do.
Hosur	Hosur	Do.
Do.	Mathigiri	District Forest Office.
Do.	Royakota	Royakota Police station.
Do.	Thalli	Police station.
Do.	Denkanikota	Forest Range office.
Do.	Kelamangalam	Police station.
Do.	Anchetti	Forest Range office.
Do.	Berikai	Police station.
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	Forest Range office.
Do.	Pennagaram	Police station.
Do.	Palakode	Do.
Do.	Adamankota	Do.

Central Salem division.

Attur	Attur	Forest Range office.
Harur	Harur	Do.
Do.	A. Pallipatti	Police station.
Do.	Uttangarai	Do.
Omahur	Theevatipatti	Police outpost
Do.	Omahur	Do.
Do.	Mecheri	Forest Range office.
Harur	Papireddipatti	Do.
Do.	Kadathur	Police station.
Salem	Hasthampatti	Forest Range office.

South Salem division.

Namakkal	Namagiripet	Police station.
Do.	Rasipur	Forest Range office.
Do.	Namakkal	Do.
Do.	Sendamangalam	Police station.
Tiruchengodu	Sankaridrug	Do.
Salem	Salem	District Forest office, Salem South.
Attur	Valapadi	Police station.
Do.	Mallikarai	Do.
Do.	Thammampatti	Forest Range office.
Do.	Viraganur	Police station.

Revenue district of Trichinopoly except Lalgudi, Karur, Kulittalai and Trichinopoly taluks.

Salem South division.

Musiri	Turaiyur	Forest Range office.
Do.	Thathaiyangarpet	Police station.
Do.	Musiri	Do.
Do.	Uppiliyapuram	Do.
Perambalur	Perambalur	Do.
Do.	Arumbavur	Do.

Revenue district of South Arcot.

Kallakurichi	Kallakurichi	Taluk office.
Tirukkoyilur	Tirukkoyilur	Do.
Do.	Ulundurpet	Deputy Tahsider's office.
Cuddalore	Panruti	Do.
Do.	Cuddalore O.T.	Police station.
Do.	Cuddalore N.T.	Do.
Chidambaram	Chidambaram	Taluk office
Virdachalam.	Vridhachalam.	Do.

4. DISTRICT OF MADURA AND PORTION OF TRICHINOPOLY.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in rule 2.)

Authorized routes along which sandalwood may be exported from, or imported into, the Madura Forest division comprising the whole of the Revenue district of Madura and a portion of the Trichinopoly Revenue district.

Revenue district of Madura.

- 1 Road from Kumili (Travancore frontier) to Dindigul via Periyakulam, Batlagundu and Sembatti.
- 2 Road from Periyakulam to Ammayanayakanur via Devadanapatti, Batlagundu, Nilakkottai and Silukkuvarpatti.
- 3 Road from Teni to Madura via Usilampatti, Valandur and Chekkanurni.
- 4 Trunk road from Trichinopoly to Madura.
- 5 Road from Dindigul to Pollachi via Palni.
- 6 Road from Dindigul to Madura via Nattam.
- 7 The South Indian Railway passing through the district.

Portion of the Revenue district of Trichinopoly comprised in the Madura Forest division.

- 1 Road from Trichinopoly to Kangayam via Karur.
- 2 Road from Dindigul to Namakkal via Karur.
- 3 Road from Kulittalai to Manapparai.
- 4 The South Indian Railway passing through the portion of the Trichinopoly district comprised in the Madura Forest division.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in rule 4.)

Revenue district of Madras.

Taluk.	Town or station.	Checking station.
Periyakulam ..	Kambam (Cumbum).	Forest Range office.
Do. ..	Uttamapalaiyam ..	Deputy Tahsildar's office.
Madura ..	Madura ..	District Forest office.
Nilakkottai ..	Andipatti ..	Forest Range office.
Periyakulam ..	Devadanapatti ..	Forester's office and quarters at the compound of the Forest rest-house.
Melur ..	Nattam ..	Forest Range office.
Dindigul ..	Dindigul ..	Taluk office.
Do. ..	Ayyalur ..	Forest Range office.
Palni ..	Palni ..	Do.

Portion of Revenue district of Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	Taluk Office.
Karur ..	Karur ..	Do.
Kulittalai ..	Manapparai ..	Deputy Tahdildar's office.

5. DISTRICTS OF TINNEVELLY AND RAMNAD.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in rule 2.)

Showing the authorized routes along sandalwood which may be exported from, or imported into, the revenue districts of Tinnevelly and Ramnad.

Revenue district of Tinnevelly.

- 1 South Indian Railway line from Tuticorin to Tinnevelly.
- 2 Road from Tuticorin to Tinnevelly via Vagaikulam, Srivaikuntam and Palamecottah.
- 3 South Indian Railway line from Tinnevelly to Tiruchendur.
- 4 Road from Travancore to Tinnevelly via Panakudi, Vadakku Valliyur, Nanguneri, Munradippu and Palamecottah.
- 5 Road from Tinnevelly to Tenkasi via Palamecottah, Munnirpallam, Sermadevi, Ambasamudram and Kadayam.
- 6 Road from Kuttalam to Tenkasi.
- 7 Road from Kuttalam to Sivagiri via Ilanji, Nainaragaram, Kadayanallur, Chokkampatti and Vasudevanallur.
- 8 Road from Kovilpatti to Vilattikulam via Ettayapuram.
- 9 South Indian Railway line from Tinnevelly to Tenkasi.
- 10 South Indian Railway line from Tenkasi to Sankaranayinarkoyil.
- 11 South Indian Railway line from Maniyachi to Kovilpatti.
- 12 Road from Panakudi to Sermadevi via Tirukkurangudi and Kalakad.

Revenue district of Ramnad.

- 1 South Indian Railway line from Kovilpatti to Virudhunagar.
- 2 South Indian Railway line from Sankaranayinarkoyil to Virudhunagar.
- 3 Road from Tiruppuvanam to Ramnad and on to Rameswaram.
- 4 Road and railway line from Manamadura to Karaikudi via Sivaganga.
- 5 Road from Tiruppattur to Sivaganga via Managiri, Amaravati-pudur, Devakottai, Sarugani and Kalayarkovil.
- 6 Road from Tiruppattur to Sivaganga via Tirukoshtiyur, Madagupatti and Solapuram.
- 7 Road from Sivaganga to Tiruppuvanam.
- 8 Road from Manamadura to Aruppukottai via Partibanur, Abiramam, Kamudi and Tiruchuli.
- 9 Road from Aruppukottai to Kariapatti.
- 10 Road from Sivagiri in the Tinnevelly district to Srivilliputtur in the Ramnad district.
- 11 Road from Srivilliputtur to Vartirayiruppu via Sundarapandiyam.
- 12 Road from Srivilliputtur to Tirumangalam in the Madura district.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in rule 4.)

Revenue district of Tinnevely.

Taluk.	Town or Station.	Checking Station.
Srivaikuntam ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Forest Range office.
Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	Deputy Tahsildar's office.
Do. ..	Tinnevelly ..	District Forest office.
Nanguneri ..	Nanguneri ..	Taluk office.
Do. ..	Tirukkurangudi ..	Section office (Forester).
Ambasamudram.	Ambasamudram ..	Forest Range office, Kannikatti at Ambasamudram.
Tenkasi ..	Tenkasi ..	Taluk office.
Do. ..	Kadayanallur ..	Forest Range office, Kadayanallur.
Sankaranayinar- koyil.	Vasudevanallur ..	Section office (Forester).

Revenue district of Ramnad.

Srivilliputtur ..	Rajapalaiyam ..	Police station, Rajapalaiyam.
Do. ..	Srivilliputtur ..	Forest Range office.
Do. ..	Vartirayiruppu ..	Section office (Forester), Pudupatti.
Aruppukkottai ..	Aruppukkottai ..	Taluk office.
Do. ..	Kariyapatti ..	Police station.
Tirupattur ..	Tirupattur ..	Taluk office.
Sivaganga ..	Manamadura ..	Police station.
Do. ..	Sivaganga ..	Taluk office.

6. THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT AND THAT PART OF THE COONOR TALUK IN THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT INCLUDED IN THE COIMBATORE NORTH FOREST DIVISION AS DESCRIBED BELOW.

North.—By the Cauvery river from Sivasamudram to Alambadi.

East.—By the Cauvery river from Alambadi to the South Indian Railway line; thence the railway line to the taluk boundary between Coimbatore and Palladam taluks near Singanallur; thence that boundary and the taluk boundaries between Pollachi and Palladam, between Udamalpet and Palladam and between Udamalpet and Dharmapuram taluks to the district boundary between Coimbatore and Madura; thence the common district boundary southwards to the trijunction point of Madura and Coimbatore districts and Travancore State.

South.—By the frontier boundary between Coimbatore district and Travancore and Cochin States.

West.—By the western boundary of the Coimbatore district northwards till it meets the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains from the 10th mile stone, thence along the said road to the 10th mile 4th furlong stone thence with a bearing of 305° for 2,700 links through S.F. No. 228 of Jakkanari village to the cairn situated on the south-east corner of S.F. No. 204-A of Jakkanari village which is also the south-west corner of Constantia reserved forest; thence along the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said reserved forest to the south-west corner of S.F. No. 246-A (old 246) of Jakkanari village; thence for $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains along the south side of S.F. No. 246-A to the Coimbatore district boundary; thence along the district boundary to the southernmost corner of sandalwood reserved forest No. II; thence the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said reserved forest to its easternmost corner, where it meets the Coimbatore district boundary; thence along the district boundary till it meets the southernmost cairn of sandalwood reserved forest No. I; thence the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said reserved forest to the southernmost corner of S.F. No. 222-A of Jakkanari village where it meets the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road at 11 miles 1 furlong $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains, thence generally northwards along the Coimbatore district boundary to the starting point at Sivasamudram.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in rule 2.)

Authorized routes along which sandalwood may be exported from, or imported into, the revenue district of Coimbatore.

Kollegal to Maddur via Sivasamudram.

Kollegal to Chamarajanagar via Elandur.

Kollegal to Mysore.

The Local Fund road between Bhavani and Erode.

The Local Fund road between Satyamangalam and Coimbatore via Puliampatti.

The Local Fund road between Satyamangalam and Erode via Gobichettipalaiyam.

The South Indian Railway within the limits of the Coimbatore revenue district.

The Munar ghat road from the Chinnar river to Udamalpet via Pallapalaiyam.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in rule 4.)

Towns.	Checking Station.
Mettupalaiyam	Thana station.
Andiyur	Do.
Ammamet	Do.
Attani	Do.
Satyamangalam	Do.
Kempanayakampalaiyam	Do.
Kothamangalam	Do.
Hassanur	Do.
Kambaragundi	Do.
Udamalpet	Forest Range office.

7. THE NILGIRIS EXCLUDING PORTION INCLUDED IN COIMBATORE NORTH DIVISION AS DESCRIBED BELOW.

North.—Starting from the point on the common boundary between Malabar and Nilgiris where Cherambadi-Sultan's Battery road crosses the eastern boundary of th Malabar district and at the north-west corner of the Nilgiris district boundary, along the said boundary generally in an easterly direction to the junction of Mayin-halla with the said district boundary. Thence in a north-easterly direction along the common boundary between the Nilgiris district and Mysore Province up to the point where it meets the Moyar river and thence along the said river to a point where Patticomb Halla joins the Moyar river and at the north-east corner of the Nilgiri district.

East.—Thence along the western boundary of the Coimbatore district to a point where it meets the southernmost corner of S. No. 222-A of Jakkanari village where it meets the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road at 11 miles 1 furlong 1½ chains.

South.—Thence along the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the sandalwood reserved forest No. 1 to the southernmost cairn of the above reserved forest. Thence along the district boundary line to meet the easternmost corner of sandalwood reserved forest No. 2. Thence along the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the said reserved forest to its southernmost corner. Thence along the district boundary line to a point 6½ chains from the south-west corner of S. No. 246-A. Thence to the south-east corner of Constantia Reserved Forest. Then along the eastern, northern and the western boundaries

of the said reserved forest to its south-west corner. Thence across S. No. 228 and in a generally south-east direction with a bearing of 125° to a distance of 2,700 links where it meets the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road at the fourth furlong stone after the 10th mile. Thence along the said road in a westerly direction up to a point $6\frac{1}{4}$ chains from the 10th mile stone where the district boundary and the said road diverge. Thence along the district boundary in a south-westerly direction till it meets the Kundah river. Thence in a westerly direction along the district boundary to the south-west corner of the Nilgiri district.

West.—Thence along the eastern boundary of the Malabar district to the starting point.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in rule 2.)

Authorized routes along which sandalwood may be exported from, or imported into, the Nilgiris Forest division.

Local Fund road from Sholurmattam to Kotagiri.

Local Fund road from Kotagiri to Coonoor via Bandyshola.

Local Fund road from Kotagiri to Mettupalaiyam.

Ghat road, Ootacamund to Mettupalaiyam.

Local Fund road, Kollacombai to Coonoor via Karteri.

The Local Fund road from Ootacamund to Mysore via Masinigudi and Teppakadu.

The Nilgiri Railway (station, Coonoor and Ootacamund).

Road from Ootacamund to Mysore via Gudalur and Kargudi.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in rule 4.)

Taluk.	Towns or Villages.		Checking Station.
Mettupalaiyam (Coimbatore district).	Mettupalaiyam village.	Thana station, Mettupalaiyam.	
Coonoor	.. Kotagiri village	.. Section office (Forester), Kotagiri.	
Do.	.. Coonoor	.. Range office, Coonoor.	
Ootacamund	.. Masinigudi	.. Range office, Masinigudi, Teppakadu.	
Do.	.. Ootacamund	.. Range office, Ootacamund.	

8. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANARA.

SCHEDULE A.

Showing the authorized routes along which sandalwood may be exported from or imported into the South Kanara district.

- 1 All authorized ports.
- 2 North Kanara-Baindur road.
- 3 Kollur ghat road.
- 4 Hosangadi ghat road.
- 5 Agumbi ghat road.
- 6 Charmadi ghat road.
- 7 Shiradi ghat road.
- 8 Subrahmanya ghat road.
- 9 The Bisley ghat road.
- 10 The Sampaje ghat road.
- 11 The Calicut-Mangalore Railway.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in rule 4.)

Taluk.		Town or Station.	Checking Station.
Coondapoor	..	Coondapoor	Taluk office.
Do.	..	Gangolil	Police outpost.
Do.	..	Basnur .. ..	.....
Udipi	..	Udipi	Taluk office.
Karkal	..	Karkal	Do.
Mangalore	..	Mangalore	Do.
Do.	..	Mulki	Deputy Tahsildar's office.
Do.	..	Mudabidri	Forest Range office.
Do.	..	Ullal .. ..	.....
Do.	..	Bantwal	Deputy Tahsildar's office.
Do.	..	Panemangalore .. ..	.....
Puttur	..	Puttur	Taluk office.
Do.	..	Uppinangadi	Forest Range office.
Do.	..	Vittal	Police station.
Kasaragod	..	Kasaragod	Taluk office.
Do.	..	Manjeshwar (including Bangaramanjeshwar and Hosabettu).	.....

TIMBER TRANSIT RULES.

TIMBER TRANSIT RULES FOR THE NELLORE FOREST
DIVISION AND THE REVENUE DISTRICTS OF CUD-
DAPAH AND CHITTOOR.

[G.O. Ms. No. 151, Development, dated 18th January 1938—Notification No. 7, dated 20th December 1937, pages 33–36 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th January 1938.] G.O. Ms. No. 3088, Development, dated the 14th December 1938; Notification No. 902, dated 15th November 1938, at page 1640 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd November 1938.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transit of timber in the Nellore Forest division and in the revenue districts of Cuddapah and Chittoor:—

RULES.

1. *Definition.*—In these rules, timber includes all classes of timber as defined in the Act, except—

- (a) timber not grown in India;
- (b) timber cut up or fashioned otherwise than is usually done or permitted to be done before removal from the forest in which it has been felled;
- (c) timber removed under the concession granted in rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Act; and
- (d) small wood for fuel (excluding sandalwood, sandalwood dust and chips, and red sanders wood, split or round in pieces exceeding six inches in girth or three and a half feet in length) in headloads or smaller quantities.

2. *Conditions for import, export and movement.*—No person shall import timber into, export timber from, or move timber within, any of the areas specified in Schedule B except by the routes specified in Schedule A and unless such timber is accompanied by the permit prescribed by rule 4.

3. *Additional condition for import or movement of timber into certain areas.*—No person shall import or move timber into any of the towns specified in Schedule C unless such timber is also reported for examination at the appropriate checking stations specified in the schedule.

4. *Form of permits.*—(i) In the case of timber from Crown lands, the permit shall be in Form I and shall be in print.

(ii) In the case of red sanders timber from private lands, markets or depots and all other timber from private lands expressly notified by the Collector from time to time in the district gazette, the permit shall be in Form II and shall be in print. It shall, on application, be supplied free of cost by the District Forest Officer and no other permit shall be used.

(iii) In the case of all timber other than timber referred to in sub-rule (ii), including timber from foreign territory, the permit shall be in Form II but may be in print or in manuscript.

(iv) No permit referred to in this rule shall be in any language except—

(a) English, Telugu or Tamil, in the Nellore Forest division;

(b) English, Telugu or Hindustani, in the Cuddapah district; and

(c) English or Telugu, in the Chittoor district.

(v) A permit in Form III shall be granted in exchange for each permit in Form I or Form II at the first checking station on the route by which the timber passes.

5. *Issue of permits.*—(a) Permits in Form I shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the District Forest Officer or an officer duly authorized by him. The District Forest Officer or the officer authorized as the case may be shall sign and date each part, hand over the original to the person moving the timber, send the duplicate to the officer in charge of the forest, and retain the triplicate as counterfoil for record in his office.

(b) Permits in Form II shall be in duplicate and shall have both the parts filled up by the person disposing of the timber or his authorized agent; the original shall be handed over to the person authorized to remove the timber and the duplicate shall be retained as a counterfoil for not less than six months from the date of issue of the original and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on demand by any Forest Officer not below the rank of Forester.

Explanation.—The expression ‘authorized agent’ in this sub-rule means an agent authorized by the person disposing of the timber and approved by the District Forest Officer.

(c) Each cart carrying timber shall be covered by a separate permit in Form I or Form II as the case may be. In no circumstances shall one permit be issued or used for more than one cart.

(d) Permits in Form III shall be in duplicate; the original shall be given in exchange for the original of the permit in Form I or Form II as the case may be and the duplicate shall be retained by the officer in charge of the checking station.

6. *Check of permits.*—(i) The permits referred to in the preceding rules shall, in the case of imported timber and timber for export, be produced with the timber for examination at any station which may be notified from time to time by the Collector in the district gazette, as a checking station and past which the timber may be taken. In the case of timber in transit, the permit shall be produced anywhere within the limits of the scheduled areas, when demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer or at any of the checking stations notified by the Collector outside the scheduled areas past which the timber is taken.

No person shall take any timber off, or pass any timber from, any road or river on which a checking station has been placed, with intent to evade the production of the timber at the checking station.

The quantity of timber in transit shall not be greater than that entered in the permit and if it is less, the same permit shall not be used again to cover the deficiency.

(ii) The officer in charge of the first checking station shall, after satisfying himself that the timber actually comes from the locality and is of the kind stated in the permit in Form I or Form II as the case may be, and is not in excess of the quantity specified therein, retain such permit and give in exchange therefor a way-permit in Form III. This way-permit shall protect such timber along the route to its destination and shall be produced and endorsed at all subsequent checking stations on that route. If the officer in charge of the first checking station is not satisfied and refuses to grant the way-permit, he shall detain the timber and the permit in Form I or Form II as the case may be, and report the case for the orders of the District Forest Officer, stating clearly his reasons for the action taken.

All timber in transit shall be produced for examination at the first checking station on the authorized route between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and if such timber arrives at the first checking station after 6 p.m. the officer in charge of the checking station may detain it till 6 a.m. following for examination.

Explanation.—The expression ‘checking station’ in this rule includes any place within two furlongs thereof.

7. The checking stations for timber in transit shall not be more than five miles distant from the outer limits of the scheduled areas except in cases in which it is considered necessary to guard against smuggling from unreserved lands into towns, or in places which afford special facilities for the regulation of traffic such as the meeting of road and water communications.

No demand shall be made under these rules for the production of a permit outside the scheduled areas, except at the checking stations.

8. *Use and registration of property marks.*—The ownership of red sanders timber obtained from private lands, markets or depots and of all other timber from private lands, specially notified by the Collector under rule 4 shall, if moved within the area specified in Schedule B, be indicated by a property mark provided that such indication shall not be necessary in the case of red sanders wood split or round as firewood in pieces not exceeding either of the following dimensions :—

“ Six inches in girth or three and a half feet in length and any other wood (excluding sandalwood) cut into billets not exceeding three and a half feet in length.”

All such property marks shall be registered at the District Forest office. It shall be lawful for the District Forest Officer to require, from any owner of a property mark, any applicant for registration of a property mark and any applicant for the supply of permits in Form II, information relative to locality, quantity of wood available and any other details which the District Forest Officer may require in order to give effect to these rules. He may refuse the registration of property mark or the issue of Form II permits, and may cancel the registration of any property mark if the information required is not given, or if he considers that such property mark is not distinctive or for other good and sufficient reason. The District Forest Officer shall record his reasons for such refusal and submit his order for confirmation by the Collector. A certificate in Form IV shall be granted by the District Forest Officer on registration of such property mark.

9. Registration shall hold good until the 1st April following unless otherwise stated. In respect of red sanders timber it shall be valid only in respect of the description and quantity of such timber entered in the certificate in Form IV.

10. *Small quantities of sandalwood exempted.*—Nothing contained in any of these rules shall apply to sandalwood not exceeding 5 lb. in weight carried by bona fide travellers for their own use.

11. *Penalties.*—Whoever infringes any of the provisions of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or **with both.**

SCHEDULE A.

(See rule 2.)

Routes for Import and Export.

NELLORE FOREST DIVISION.

- * 1 Badvel-Pamur road.
 - * 2 Sitarampuram-Kavali road.
 - * 3 Udayagiri-Nandavaram road.
 - * 4 Badvel-Atmakur-Nellore road.
 - 5 Somasila-Atmakur road.
 - 6 The course of the Pennar river within the Nellore district.
 - * 7 Rajapalem-Manubole road.
 - 8 Gonupalli-Adurpalli road.
 - * 9 Rapur-Nellore road via Podalakur.
 - *10 Rapur-Gudur road.
 - *11 Rapur-Venkatagiri cart-track.
 - *12 Rapur-Chitvel path.
 - 13 Rapur-Kutalamari path.
 - *14 Kalahasti-Tada road.
 - *15 Kadur-Tiruvallur road.
 - *16 Allikulli-Tiruvellam road via Ramanjeri.
 - *17 Great Northern Trunk Road from Nellore to Madras.
 - *18 Puttur-Ponneri road via Uttukottai, Periyapalaiyam.
 - 19 Buckingham canal from Mavalam to Ennore.
 - *20 Sathivedu-Ponneri via Kavaraipettai.
 - 21 The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway main line within the Nellore district.
- * Except the portion in Venkatagiri or Kalahasti zamindari.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

- 1 Rapur-Chitvel road.
- 2 Kodur-Renigunta road.
- 3 Badvel-Udayagiri road.
- 4 Badvel-Cumbum road.
- 5 Badvel-Giddalur road.
- 6 Mydukur-Proddatur-Chagalamarri road.
- 7 Cuddapah-Yerraguntla-Tadpatri road.
- 8 Rayachoti-Kadiri road.
- 9 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
- 10 Pennar river.
- 11 Borlakanama path from Kutalamari to Rapur.
- 12 Kadiri-Pulivendla-Muddanur-Jammalamadugu road.
- 13 Kadiri-Vempalli-Cuddapah road.
- 14 Rayachoti-Vempalli road.
- 15 Cuddapah-Guvvalacheruvu-Rayachoti-Chittoor road.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

- 1 Mysore-Madanapalle road.
- 2 Rayachoti-Vellore road via Piler, Damalacheruvu and Chittoor.
- 3 Road from Balapalle-Mamandur to Renigunta.
- 4 Road from Balapalle-Mamandur to Tirupati via Karkambadi.
- 5 Kalahasti-Pakala road via Renigunta.
- 6 Road from Pudi to Tirupati.
- 7 Road from Kottalapalle to Chittoor.
- 8 Road from Gudiyattam to Chittoor via Paradarami.
- 9 Road from Chittoor to Bangalore via Palmaner and Pattikonda.
- 10 Road from Gudiyattam to Palmaner via Synigunta.
- 11 Road from Palmaner to Madanapalle via Punganur.
- 12 Road from Ramakuppam to Ambur via Peddur.
- 13 Road from Ooregaum to Venkatagirikota.
- 14 Pernambat-Venkatagirikota road.
- 15 Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

{	1 From Katpadi to Gudur. 2. From Pakala to Dharmavaram. 3. From Madras to Raichur via Renigunta.
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- 16 Madanapalle-Gurramkonda-Rayachoti road.

SCHEDULE B.

(See rules 2 and 8.)

Specified areas.

NELLORE FOREST DIVISION.

Nellore Revenue District.

Whole of Udayagiri, Atmakur, Rapur, Nellore, Gudur and Sulerpet taluks excluding all the Venkatagiri and Kalahasti zamindari areas.

Chingleput Revenue District.

Whole of Ponneri and Tiruvallur taluks, excluding all the Kalahasti zamindari areas.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

The whole of the Cuddapah district.

North.—The Cuddapah-Kurnool district boundary from the trijunction of Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts to the trijunction of Kurnool, Nellore and Cuddapah districts.

East.—The Cuddapah-Nellore district boundary from the latter trijunction to that of Nellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts.

South.—The Cuddapah-Chittoor district boundary from the latter trijunction to that of Chittoor, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts.

West.—The Cuddapah-Anantapur district boundary from the latter trijunction to the starting point.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

The whole of the Chittoor district excluding the following zamindars:—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 Kalahasti. | 4 Bangarupalaiyam. |
| 2 Karvetnagar. | 5 Kallurupalaiyam. |
| 3 Punganur. | 6 Mangalampet. |

SCHEDULE C.

(See rule 3.)

Scheduled Towns and Checking Stations.

NELLORE FOREST DIVISION.

District.	Town.	Checking Station.
Nellore ..	{ Udayagiri	Forest Range office, Udayagiri.
	{ Atmakur	Taluk office, Atmakur.
	{ Kaluvoya	Kaluvoya Police station.
	{ Rapur	Taluk office, Rapur.
Chingleput ..	{ Tada	Police station, Tada.
	{ Sathiavedu	Forest Range office, Sathiavedu.
	{ Nagalapuram	Police station, Nagalapuram.
	{ Uttukottai	Police station, Uttukottai.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

Town.	Checking Station.
1 Badvel	Opposite the public rest-house.
2 Cuddapah	(a) Yerramukkapalle. (b) Near the Municipal High School. (c) Kagithalpet. (d) Near the Alamaspet bridge.
3 Chennur	Kanuparthi.
4 Proddatur	Near the Eswaraswami temple and village chavadi.
5 Tippireddipalle	Kottapalle.
6 Rajampet	(a) Where Rajampet-Rayachoti road crosses the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. (b) On the public road at the south-east corner of the town.
7 Porumamilla	On Badvel-Cumbum road.
8 Kondapuram	Near Kondapuram railway station.
9 Jammalamadugu	On Mydukur-Proddatur-Chagalamaru road.
10 Kamalapuram	On Kamalapuram-Pattur road.
11 Yerraguntla	Cuddapah-Yerraguntla-Muddanur road.
12 Muddanur	On Muddanur-Yerraguntla road.
13 Pulivendla	On Kadiri-Pulivendla-Muddanur road.
14 Vempalli	On Kadiri-Vempalli-Rayachoti road.
15 Kothapall near Thippireddipalli	On Mydukur-Porumamilla road.
16 Nandalur	On Vontimitta-Nandalur-Rajampet road.
17 Kanamalopalli	On Cuddapah-Kanamalopalli Vontimitta road.
18 Bandikanama	On Cuddapah-Siddhout road.
19 Vontimitta	On Cuddapah-Vontimitta-Rajampet road.
20 Rayachoti	On Chittoor-Rayachoti-Cuddapah road.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

Pulicherla	Pulicherla railway station.
Nagapatla	Forest bungalow, Nagapatla.
Tirupati :	Karakambadi road toll-gate.
Renigunta	Near the junction of the roads from Cuddapah to Madras and Kalahasti to Renigunta.
Madanapalle	Tanah at the junction of Madanapalle-Chinnathippasamudram and Madanapalle-Punganur roads.
Chittoor	Range office.
Palmaner	Do.

FORM I.

[See rule 4 (i).]

DUPLICATE

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer.)

Permit No.

(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.

2 Quantity.

3 Description of timber.

4 Fees paid if any.

5 Marks, if any, on the timber.

6 From what forest or depot removed.

7 To what place removed.

8 Route.

9 Time allowed.

10 Remarks.

Camp

Date.

Signature of issuing officer.

Designation.

(To be sent to the officer in charge of the forest.)

Permit No.

(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.

2 Quantity.

3 Description of timber.

4 Fees paid, if any.

5 Marks if any, on the timber.

6 From what forest or depot removed.

7 To what place removed.

8 Route.

9 Time allowed.

10 Remarks.

Camp

Date

Signature of issuing officer.

Designation.

Permit No.

Permit for the export of timber from Government forest.

(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.	Quantity.	Description of timber.	Fees paid, if any.	Marks, if any, on the timber.	From what forest or depot removed.	To what place removed.	Route.	Time allowed.	Remarks.

Signature of issuing officer.

Designation.

Camp

Date

FORM III.

[See rule 4 (v).]

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer in duplicate diglott.)

Way-permit.

(Under rule 4, section 35, Madras Forest Act.)

No.

Permit for the transport of timber from tannah brought on permit No. , dated 13 .

1 Quantity.

2 Description.

3 Marks.

4 Time allowed.

5 Remarks.

Station

Date

Signature of officer
in charge of checking station.

No.

Way-permit.

(Under rule 4 of the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

Permit for the transport of timber from tannah brought on permit No. dated 19 .

Quantity.	Description.	Marks.	Time allowed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Station

Date

Signature of officer in charge of
checking station.

NOTE.—This way-permit is granted subject to the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), and must be produced on demand by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer.

FORM IV.

(See rule 8.)

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer
in duplicate di-glott.)

No.

Certificate of Registration.

(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the
Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

- 1 Name of person registering_____
- 2 Description of device or property mark_____
- 3 Description and quantity of red sanders wood
registered_____
- 4 Date of registration or renewal_____
- 5 Remarks_____

Certified that

residing at

has registered the above device or property mark
renewed

for the official year ending 31st March 19 .
up to 19 .

District Forest Officer, }

19 . }

Signature of
District Forest Officer.

No.

Certificate of Registration.

(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882)

Name of person registering.	Description and device or property mark.	Description and quantity of red sanders wood registered.	Date of registration or renewal	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Certified that

residing at

has registered the above device or property mark
renewed

for the official year ending 31st March 19 .
up to 19 .

District Forest Officer, }

19 . }

Signature of
District Forest Officer.

RULES TO REGULATE THE TRANSIT OF TIMBER IN
THE NILAMBUR FOREST DIVISION.

[G.O. Ms. No. 327, Development, dated 10th February 1940 and Notification No. 95 at pages 117 to 122 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 30th January 1940.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transit of timber in the Nilambur Forest Division :—

RULES.

1. *Definitions*.—In these rules (i) “the Act” means the Madras Forest Act, 1882; and (ii) timber includes all classes of timber as defined in the Act except

- (a) timber not grown in India and Burma;
- (b) timber cut up or fashioned otherwise than in accordance with the method notified from time to time by the Collector of Malabar in the District Gazette as the usual method of cutting up or fashioning timber in the forest;
- (c) timber removed under the concession granted in rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Act;
- (d) small wood for fuel in headloads or smaller quantities; and
- (e) bamboos.

NOTE.—Timber found on, or on the margin of, any public road whether loaded in carts or other vehicles or not and timber found in any river or stream whether tied into rafts or not, will, for purposes of these rules, be deemed to be timber in transit.

2. *Transit of timber within specified areas*.—No person shall import timber into, export timber from or move timber within, any of the areas specified in Schedule A (hereinafter referred to as the scheduled area) unless such timber is accompanied by the permit prescribed by rule 3.

3. *Form of permits*.—(i) In the case of timber from crown lands, the permit shall be in Form I and shall be in print.

(ii) In the case of timber from private lands, markets or depots and in the case of all timber other than timber referred to in sub-rule (i), the permit shall be in Form II or Form III as the case may be and shall be in print. It shall on application be supplied free of cost by the District Forest Officer and no other permit shall be used. The owners and tenants of lands may, however, with the special permission of and in accordance with the conditions imposed from time to time by the Collector, be permitted to print and use their own permits. Such permission may be withdrawn by the Collector without assigning reasons.

(iii) No permit referred to in this rule shall be in any language except English or Malayalam.

4. *Issue of permits.*—(a) Permits in Form I shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the District Forest Officer or an officer duly authorized by him. The District Forest Officer, or the officer authorized, as the case may be, shall sign and date each part, hand over the original to the person moving the timber, send the duplicate to the officer in charge of the forest, and retain the triplicate as counterfoil for record in his office.

(b) Permits in Form II shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up, signed and dated by the person *permitting the removal* of timber or his authorized agent; the original shall be handed over to the person authorized to remove the timber, the duplicate shall be forwarded by post or messenger to the District Forest Officer in an envelope superscribed “Timber Permit,” and the triplicate shall be retained as a counterfoil for not less than *nine* months from the date of issue and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on demand by any Forest Officer not below the rank of Forester.

Explanation.—The expression ‘authorized agent’ in this sub-rule means an agent authorized by the person permitting the removal of timber and approved by the District Forest Officer.

(c) In the case of timber felled on private land within the scheduled area a permit in Form II shall be issued when permission is given to move the timber outside the boundaries of the land on which it was felled.

NOTE.—In the case of unsurveyed forests too extensive to be treated as single units, the District Forest Officer, in consultation with the owner, may direct that such forests shall be treated as made up of a number of specified blocks each of which shall, for the purpose of sub-rule (e), be treated as a unit.

(d) The permit in Form II shall specify a depot, which shall be on land, and shall not be outside the limits of the land, on which the timber was felled or of the subdivision made by the District Forest Officer as aforesaid. The timber shall be stored in this depot, and shall not be moved from it for 14 days from the date of the District Forest Officer’s acknowledgment of the duplicate of the permit in Form II. The District Forest Officer may inspect the timber at the depot and, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the source of the timber, he may himself enter on and inspect any private land in the scheduled area not enclosed or permit a subordinate not below the rank of a Forester to enter on and inspect such land.

(e) (i) Permits in Form III shall be in triplicate and shall not cover more than one unit of transport, for example, 1 raft, or 1 cart-load or 1 boat-load or 1 lorry-load.

(ii) Permits in Form III shall, in the case of timber felled in the scheduled area, be issued by the person in whose

name the permit in Form II was issued. In the case of timber imported into such area, they shall be issued by the owner of the timber.

(iii) Permits in Form III shall have all parts filled up, signed and dated by the person permitting the removal of timber, the original shall be handed over to the person authorized to remove the timber, the duplicate shall be forwarded by post or messenger to the District Forest Officer in an envelope superscribed "Timber Permit" and the counterfoil shall be retained for not less than *nine* months from the date of issue and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on demand by any forest officer not below the rank of Forester.

5. *Check of permits.*—(a) (i) The permits referred to in the preceding rules shall be produced with the timber for examination

(1) at any station which may be notified from time to time by the Collector in the District Gazette as a checking station and past which the timber may be taken and

(2) anywhere within the limits of the *scheduled area* when demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer.

(ii) No person shall allow any timber to drift unaccompanied or take any timber off or pass any timber from, any road or river on which a checking station has been placed, with intent to evade the production of the timber at the checking station.

(iii) No person shall transport timber by water by night within the limits of the *scheduled area*.

(b) The quantity of timber in transit shall not be greater than that entered in the permit and if it is less, the same permit shall not be used again to cover the deficiency.

(c) (i) The officer in charge of the checking station shall, after satisfying himself that the timber is of the kind stated in the permit in Form I or Form III as the case may be and is not in excess of the quantity specified therein, return such permit duly endorsed with the words "checked and passed" under his signature and date. This permit shall protect such timber along the route to its destination within the limits of the *scheduled area*. If the officer in charge of the checking station is not satisfied and refuses to endorse the permit, he shall detain the timber and the permit in Form I or Form III as the case may be and report the case for the orders of the District Forest Officer, stating clearly his reasons for the action taken.

(ii) All timber produced and checked at a checking station except firewood shall be marked with the pass hammer of the checking station.

All timber in transit shall be produced for examination at the first checking station on the authorized route between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and if such timber arrives at a checking station after 6 p.m. on any day the officer in charge of the checking station may detain it till 6 a.m. on the following day for examination.

Explanation.—The expression ‘checking station’ in this sub-rule includes any place within two furlongs thereof.

(iii) No checking station shall be more than five miles distant from the outer limits of the scheduled area.

(d) No demand shall be made under these rules for the production of a permit outside the scheduled area at any place other than a checking station unless there is reason to suspect in any case that there has been evasion of rules before the timber in question left the scheduled area.

6. *Use and registration of property marks.*—(i) The ownership of timber shall, if moved within the *scheduled area*, be indicated by a property mark unless the District Forest Officer has, by an order in writing declared that such a property mark is not necessary in particular cases. The origin of all timber felled on private lands within the *scheduled area* shall, before it leaves the limits specified in sub-rule (c) of rule 4 and before a permit in Form III is issued permitting its removal as specified in sub-rule (b) of rule 4 be indicated by the property mark of the owner or lessee of the land from which it was felled. A property mark registered under these rules, other than that of the owner or lessee of the land, may not be placed or allowed to be placed on timber until there has been issued to the owner of the property mark a permit in Form II permitting him to remove the timber.

NOTE.—In this rule the expression ‘timber’ excludes firewood.

All such property mark shall be registered at the District Forest Office. A fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged in respect of registration of a property mark and a fee of Rs. 5 for renewal of a property mark.

(ii) Any person who entrusts his property mark to his authorized agent under rule 4 (b) shall be liable for the consequences of any illegal act committed under these rules.

7. It shall be lawful for the District Forest Officer to require from any owner of a property mark, any applicant for registration of a property mark and any applicant for the supply of permits in Form II, information regarding the locality, quantity of wood available, and any other details which the District Forest Officer may require in order to give effect to these rules.

He may refuse or defer the registration of a property mark or the issue of Form II permits, and may cancel or suspend the registration of any property mark if the information required is not given or if he considers that such property mark is not distinctive or for any other good and sufficient reason. The District

Forest Officer shall record his reasons, for such refusal, cancellation, deferring or suspension and submit his order for confirmation by the Collector. The District Forest Officer may register more than one property mark to be used by the same owner or lessee provided the property marks apply to different forests and when circumstances make such registration desirable. A register of property marks shall be maintained in the District Forest Office in Form IV. A certificate in Form V shall be granted by the District Forest Officer on registration of such property mark.

8. *Date up to which the registration or renewal has effect.*—The registration and each renewal of registration of a property mark shall be valid only in respect of the description and quantity of the timber entered in Form V and shall, unless otherwise stated, be in force until the first day of April following such registration or renewal.

9. *Penalties.*—Whoever infringes any of the provisions of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in rule 2.)

“That part of the Ernad taluk which lies to the east and north of a line running from a point on the Calicut-Ernad taluk boundary where the latter joins the water-sheds between the streams flowing into the Chaliarpozha east and west respectively of Pongalur, along down the water-shed to the Chaliarpozha at Pongalur, thence along the southern side of the Government Road from Pongalur through Mambad, Wandur, Kalikavu and along the Kalikavu stream to Perandam and to Sirraputhuvu Mudi.”

(G.O. Ms. No. 384, Development, dated 16th March 1932.)

TRIPLICATE.

FORM I.

[Referred to in rules 3 (i), 4 (a) and 5 (c).]

Invoice and Permit for timber removed from
.....to.....

- 1. Name and residence of person to whom permit is granted.
- 2. Marks on timber.
- 3. Route.
- 4. Time allowed.

Log No.	Sp.	L.	G.	Vol.

Remarks.

Signature of Range Officer.

DUPLICATE.

FORM I.

[Referred to in rules 3 (i), 4 (a) and 5 (c).]

Invoice and Permit for timber removed from
.....to.....

- 1. Name and residence of person to whom permit is granted.
- 2. Marks on timber.
- 3. Route.
- 4. Time allowed.

Log No.	Sp.	L.	G.	Vol.

Remarks.

Signature of Range Officer.

ORIGINAL.

FORM I.

[Referred to in rules 3 (i), 4 (a) and 5 (c).]

Invoice and Permit for timber removed from
.....to.....

- 1. Name and residence of person to whom permit is granted.
- 2. Marks on timber.
- 3. Route.
- 4. Time allowed.

Log No.	Sp.	L.	G.	Vol.

Remarks.

Signature of Range Officer.

ORIGINAL.

FORM II.

[Referred to in rules 3 (ii), 4 (b), 4 (d),
6 (i) and 7.]

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

- 1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
- 2 Quantity (number of pieces and measurements).
- 3 Species of timber of each piece in column (2).
- 4 Marks on the timber.
- 5 Whence obtained.
- 6 Whence disposed of.
- 7 Time allowed for removal.
- 8 Remarks.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the particulars entered herein are true.

Date

Station

Signature of the person granting the permit.

NOTE.—The time to be entered in column (7) shall not exceed nine months except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer or other authorized officer.

DUPLICATE.

FORM II.

(To be sent to the District Forest Officer.)

[Referred to in rules 3 (ii), 4 (b), 4 (d),
6 (i) and 7.]

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

- 1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
- 2 Quantity (number of pieces and measurements).
- 3 Species of timber of each piece in column (2).
- 4 Marks on the timber.
- 5 Whence obtained.
- 6 Whence disposed of.
- 7 Time allowed for removal.
- 8 Remarks.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the particulars entered herein are true.

Date

Station

Signature of the person granting the permit.

NOTE.—The time to be entered in column (7) shall not exceed nine months except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer or other authorized officer.

TRIPLICATE.

FORM II.

(To be retained by the person issuing the permit.)

[Referred to in rules 3 (ii), 4 (b), 4 (d),
6 (i) and 7.]

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

- 1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
- 2 Quantity (number of pieces and measurements).
- 3 Species of timber of each piece in column (2).
- 4 Marks on the timber.
- 5 Whence obtained.
- 6 Whence disposed of.
- 7 Time allowed for removal.
- 8 Remarks.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the particulars entered herein are true.

Date

Station

Signature of the person granting the permit.

NOTE.—The time to be entered in column (7) shall not exceed nine months except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer or other authorized officer.

TRIPLICATE.

(To be retained by the person issuing the permit.)

FORM III.

[Referred to in rules 3 (ii), 4 (e), 5 (c) and 6 (i).]

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.

2 Number and date of disposal permit in Form II.

3 Species.

4 Measurements.

5 Serial number of piece of timber in Form II permit.

6 Marks on timber.

7 Whence obtained.

8 To what place removed.

9 Route.

10 Time allowed for completing transport to destination.

Date

Station

Signature.

NOTE.—
for removal.

one month

DUPLICATE.

(To be sent to the District Forest Officer.)

FORM III.

[Referred to in rules 3 (ii), 4 (e), 5 (c) and 6 (i).]

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.

2 Number and date of disposal permit in Form II.

3 Species.

4 Measurements.

5 Serial number of piece of timber in Form II permit.

6 Marks on timber.

7 Whence obtained.

8 To what place removed.

9 Route.

10 Time allowed for completing transport to destination.

Date

Station

Signature.

NOTE.—
for removal.

one month

ORIGINAL.

FORM III.

[Referred to in rules 3 (ii), 4 (e), 5 (c) and 6 (i).]

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.

2 Number and date of disposal permit in Form II.

3 Species.

4 Measurements.

5 Serial number of piece of timber in Form II permit.

6 Marks on timber.

7 Whence obtained.

8 To what place removed.

9 Route.

10 Time allowed for completing transport to destination.

Date

Station

Signature.

NOTE.—
for removal.

one month

FORM IV:
(Referred to in rule 7.)
Register of property marks.

Serial number of registration.	Name and address of the person registering or renewing.	Whether original registration or renewal.	For what period registered or renewed.	Date of original registration or of renewal.	In what capacity registered, whether as (a) jenni or lessee of lands from which timber is to be felled or (b) as purchaser on kuttikanam from such jenni or lessee, or (c) as retail dealer.	<div>For unsurveyed lands, names, boundaries and taluk.</div> <div>If registered as jenni or lessee particulars of lands claimed.</div> <div>For surveyed lands, names of survey numbers, desam, amsam and taluk.</div>	Description of property mark, with translation of inscription and a copy of the mark.	Remarks.
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(COUNTERFOIL.)

FORM V.

[Referred to in rules 7 and 8.]

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

- 1 Name of person registering.
- 2 Description of device or property mark.
- 3 Number and date of registration or renewal.
- 4 Lands or forests in respect of which the property mark has been registered (in the case of owner or lessee).
- 5 Remarks.

Certified that
 device or property mark for the official year ending 31st March 19 . . .
 residing at has registered the above
 renewed

District Forest Office,
 19 . . .

District Forest Officer.

FORM V.

[Referred to in rules 7 and 8.]

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act.)

- 1 Name of person registering.
- 2 Description of device or property mark.
- 3 Number and date of registration or renewal.
- 4 Lands or forests in respect of which the property mark has been registered (in the case of owner or lessee).
- 5 Remarks.

Certified that
 device or property mark for the official year ending 31st March 19 . . .
 residing at has registered the above
 renewed

District Forest Office,
 19 . . .

District Forest Officer.

RULES TO REGULATE THE TRANSIT OF TIMBER IN THE PALGHAT FOREST DIVISION.

[G.O. Ms. No. 327, Development, dated 10th February 1940 and Notification No. 96, at pages 122 to 126 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 30th January 1940.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transit of timber in the Palghat Forest Division :—

RULES.

1. *Definitions.*—In these rules, (i) “ the Act ” means the Madras Forest Act, 1882; and (ii) “ timber ” includes all classes of timber as defined in the Act, except

- (a) timber not grown in India and Burma;
- (b) timber cut up or fashioned otherwise than in accordance with the method notified from time to time by the Collector in the District Gazette as the usual method of cutting up or fashioning timber in the forest;
- (c) timber removed under the concession granted in rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Act; and
- (d) small wood for fuel and bamboos in head-loads or smaller quantities.

2. *Conditions for import, export and movement.*—No person shall

- (a) import timber into, export timber from or move timber within, any of the areas specified in Schedule A exclusive of the towns specified in Schedule B (hereinafter referred to as the scheduled area) unless such timber is accompanied by the permit prescribed by rule 3 or
- (b) import or move timber into any of the towns specified in Schedule B unless such timber is reported for examination at the appropriate checking stations specified in Schedule C.

3. *Form of permits.*—(i) In the case of timber from crown lands, the permit shall be in Form I and shall be in print :

Provided that the permit to be issued by a contractor in respect of timber from a reserved forest leased to him shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the District Forest Officer.

(ii) In the case of all timber other than timber referred to in sub-rule (i), the permit shall be in Form II and shall be in print. It shall on application be supplied free of cost, by the

District Forest Officer and no other permit shall be used. The owners and tenants of lands may, however, with the special permission of, and in accordance with the conditions imposed from time to time by the Collector, be permitted to print and use their own permits. Such permission may be withdrawn by the Collector without assigning reasons.

(iii) No permit referred to in this rule shall be in any language except English, Malayalam or Tamil.

4. *Issue of permits.*—(a) Permits in Form I shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the District Forest Officer or an officer duly authorized by him. The District Forest Officer or the officer authorized, as the case may be, shall sign and date each part, hand over the original to the person moving the timber, send the duplicate to the officer in charge of the forest, and retain the triplicate as counterfoil for record in his office.

(b) Permits in Form II shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up, signed and dated by the person *disposing* of the timber or his authorized agent; the original and duplicate shall be handed over to the person authorized to remove the timber and the triplicate shall be retained as a counterfoil for not less than six months from the date of issue and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on demand by any Forest Officer not below the rank of Forester.

Prior to the issue of any permit in Form II to cover the removal of timber from the land upon which it has been felled the person disposing of the timber or his authorized agent shall intimate to the Range Officer having jurisdiction, particulars as to the quantity of timber and the place in which the timber is kept. But the timber shall not in any case be moved from the said place until after ten days from the date on which such intimation was posted to the Range Officer or was delivered to him, if sent by messenger.

Explanation.—The expression “authorized agent” in this sub-rule means an agent authorized by the person disposing of the timber and approved by the District Forest Officer.

(c) Any owner or tenant of private land who has been permitted under rule 3 to print his own permits in Form II shall, before issuing any permit submit his permit book (the permits in which shall be serially numbered) to the District Forest Officer who shall affix his seal on each permit and return the permit book to such owner or tenant. Only such permits as bear the seal of the District Forest Officer shall be issued by such owner or tenant.

In all other cases only such permits as have been supplied by the District Forest Officer shall be used for the transport of **timber from private lands**. A person applying for a supply of such permits shall return the counterfoils of the permits, if any, supplied to him previously.

(d) Permits shall be issued strictly in the serial order. A fresh permit book shall not be opened before the book in use has been completely exhausted. Separate permit books shall be maintained for each depot.

(e) The Collector may, in any specified area, require that before timber from private land is removed, the permit in Form II shall be countersigned by the village headman or karnam (Menon) of the village concerned.

(f) Each cart carrying timber shall be covered by a separate permit in Form I or Form II, as the case may be. In no circumstances shall one permit be issued or used for more than one cart.

(g) Every person who gets his supply of permits in Form II from the District Forest Officer or is allowed to print his own permits in Form II shall maintain proper accounts in Form III with such modifications therein as may be directed by the Collector from time to time. The account book, the cost of which shall be borne by the person maintaining it shall have its pages serially numbered and shall, before it is brought into use, be submitted to the District Forest Officer for affixing his seal in the manner prescribed by sub-rule (c). The District Forest Officer shall also affix to the account book a certificate as to the number of pages it contains. The account book shall be retained for a period of not less than six months after it is completely exhausted and shall be produced for inspection at any time before the expiry of such period, on demand by any Forest Officer not below the rank of Forester.

5. *Check of permits.*—(i) The permits referred to in the preceding rules shall, in the case of imported timber and timber for export, be produced with the timber for examination at each of the checking stations specified in Schedule C and past which the timber may be taken. In the case of timber in transit, the permit shall be produced anywhere within the limits of the scheduled area, when demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer or at any of the checking stations notified by the Collector outside the scheduled area past which the timber is taken.

No person shall take any timber off, or pass any timber from, any road or river on which a checking station has been placed with intent to evade the production of the timber at the checking station.

The quantity of timber in transit shall not be greater than that entered in the permit and if it is less, the same permit shall not be used again to cover the deficiency.

(ii) The officer in charge of the first checking station shall, after satisfying himself that the timber actually comes from the locality and is of the kind stated in the permit in Form II, and is

not in excess of the quantity specified therein, endorse both the original and the duplicate of the permit in Form II with the words "Checked and passed." He shall then hand over the original to the person presenting it to protect such timber along the route to its destination and forward the duplicate at the same time to the Range Officer concerned. The timber shall also be **marked** with a pass hammer by the officer in charge of the station.

NOTE.—In this sub-rule the expression "timber" excludes bamboos and fuel.

(iii) No checking station shall be more than five miles distant from the outer limits of the scheduled area.

(iv) No demand shall be made for the production of a permit outside the scheduled area except at a checking station or at any place within a radius of two furlongs thereof.

6. (i) *Use and registration of property marks.*—The ownership of timber imported into moved within or exported from the *scheduled area* shall be indicated by a property mark. All such property mark shall be registered at the District Forest office. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged in respect of registration or renewal of a property mark.

NOTE.—In this rule the expression "timber" excludes bamboos and fuel.

Any person desiring to move timber within, export timber from or import timber into the scheduled area for bona fide domestic purpose may apply to the District Forest Officer who, if satisfied shall make necessary arrangements to hammer mark such timber mark with a departmental hammer and issue the necessary permit in Form II to cover such timber.

(ii) Any person who entrusts his property mark to his authorized agent under rule 4 (b) shall be liable for the consequences of any illegal act committed under these rules.

7. It shall be lawful for the District Forest Officer to require, from any owner of a property mark, any applicant for registration of a property mark and any applicant for the supply of permits in Form II, information regarding the locality, quantity of timber available for transport whether as logs, sized scantlings, planks or sleepers, and any other details which the District Forest Officer may require in order to give effect to these rules. He may refuse or defer the registration of a property mark or the issue of Form II permits, and may cancel or suspend the registration of any property mark, if the information required is not given, or if he considers that such property mark is not distinctive or for any other good and sufficient reason. The District Forest Officer shall record his reasons for such refusal, deferring cancellation or suspension and submit his order for confirmation by the Collector. The District Forest Officer may register more than one property mark to be used by the same owner or lessee provided the property marks apply to different forests and when circumstances make

such registration desirable. A register of property marks shall be maintained in the District Forest Office in Form IV. A certificate in Form V shall be granted by the District Forest Officer on registration of such property mark.

8. *Date up to which the registration or renewal has effect.*—The registration and each renewal of registration of a property mark shall be valid only in respect of the description and quantity of the timber entered in Form IV and shall, unless otherwise stated, be in force until the first day of April following such registration or renewal.

9. *Penalties.*—Whoever infringes any of the provisions of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.

Schedule A.

All that portion of the Coimbatore taluk which lies west and north of the railway line between Podanur and Tudiyalur, and Podanur and Mathukarai, and south of the district boundary line in Anaikatty and Thadagam Reserved Forests between Palghat and North Coimbatore divisions as far as Tudiyalur.

Those portions of the Palghat, Valluvanad and Ernad taluks lying north and east of a line running along the western side of the road from Mathukarai to Palghat and thence to Pandicad through Mannarghat, Vettatur; Melathur and thence to Thuvur to Karuvarkundu, to where the road meets the Kalikava stream and south of the above stream to Peramadam and to Siriaputhuvamudi, and thence up along the reserve boundary of the Silent Valley as far as the Anginda Peak, thence along the northern and portion of eastern boundary of the Valluvanad taluk as far as its junction with the district boundary at Anaikatty.

Schedule B.

1. Coimbatore.
2. Tudiyalur.
3. Palghat.
4. Mannarghat.
5. Pandikad.

Schedule C.

1. Olavakkot.
2. Navakarai.
3. Kumaramputhur.
4. Melattur.
5. Megamuniappan koil tanah.
6. Pallapalayam tanah.
7. Anaikatti.
8. Iruttupallam.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer.)

FORM I.

[Referred to in rules 3 (i), 4 (a) and 4 (f).]

PERMIT No.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

- 1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
- 2 Quantity.
- 3 Description of timber.
- 4 Fees paid, if any.
- 5 Marks, if any, on the timber.
- 6 From what forest or depot removed.
- 7 To what place removed.
- 8 Route.
- 9 Time allowed.
- 10 Remarks.

Date

Camp

Signature of the Issuing Officer.

Designation.

(Duplicate to be sent to the officer in charge of the forest.)

FORM I.

[Referred to in rules 3 (i), 4 (a) and 4 (f).]

PERMIT No.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

- 1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
- 2 Quantity.
- 3 Description of timber.
- 4 Fees paid, if any.
- 5 Marks, if any, on the timber.
- 6 From what forest or depot removed.
- 7 To what place removed.
- 8 Route.
- 9 Time allowed.
- 10 Remarks.

Date

Camp

Signature of the Issuing Officer.

Designation.

FORM I.

[Referred to in rules 3 (i), 4 (a) and 4 (f).]

PERMIT No.

Permit for the Export of Timber from Crown lands.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

(1) Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.	(2) Quantity.	(3) Description of timber.	(4) Fees paid, if any.	(5) Marks, if any, on the timber.	(6) From what forest or depot removed.	(7) To what place removed.	(8) Route.	(9) Time allowed.	(10) Remarks.

Date

Camp

Signature of the Issuing Officer.

Designation.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer.)

FORM V.

(Referred to in rule 7.)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

- 1 Name of person registering.
- 2 Description of device or property mark.
- 3 Date of registration or renewal.
- 4 Remarks.

Certified that
has registered the above device or property [mark for the official year
renewed ending 31st March 194 .

District Forest Officer, }
194 .

District Forest Officer.

FORM V.

(Referred to in rule 7.)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

(Under section 35 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

Name of person registering. (1)	Description of device or property mark. (2)	Date of registration or renewal. (3)	Remarks. (4)

Certified that
has registered the above device or property make for the official year
renewed ending 31st March 194 .

District Forest Officer, }
194 .

District Forest Officer.

GENERAL TIMBER TRANSIT RULES FOR THE REVENUE DISTRICTS AND FOREST DIVISIONS OTHER THAN (1) NELLORE, (2) CUDDAPAH, (3) CHITTOOR, (4) PALGHAT AND (5) NILAMBUR FOREST DIVISIONS.

[Notification No. 143, dated the 13th February 1939 at pages 221-299 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st February 1939 and G.O. Ms. No. 512, Dev., dated the 3rd March 1939; Notification No. 333, dated the 12th April 1939 at page 497 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th April 1939 - G.O. No. 1150, Dev., dated the 2nd May 1939; Notification No. 461 at page 722 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th June 1939 - G.O. No. 1555, Dev., dated the 19th June 1939, and No. 848, dated the 11th October 1939 at page 1395 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th October 1939; G.O. No. 2660, Dev., dated the 30th October 1939.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject except Development Department Notification No. 803, dated the 2nd December 1937, and published at pages 2070-2077 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th December 1937 (which contains certain rules to regulate the transit of sandalwood), as subsequently amended, the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transit of timber in the revenue districts and the forest divisions specified in the annexure to these rules:—

TIMBER TRANSIT RULES.

1. *Definition*.—In these rules, timber includes all classes of timber as defined in the Act, except—

- (a) timber not grown in India;
- (b) timber cut up or fashioned otherwise than is usually done or permitted to be done before removal from the forest in which it has been felled;
- (c) timber removed under the concession granted in rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Act; and
- (d) small wood for fuel (excluding sandalwood, sandalwood dust and chips) and bamboos, in head loads or smaller quantities.

2. No person shall—

- (a) save as otherwise provided in Schedule A import timber into, export timber from, or move timber within, any of the areas specified in Schedule B exclusive of the towns specified in Schedule C, except by the routes specified in Schedule A and unless such timber is accompanied by the permit prescribed by rule 3; or

(b) import or move timber into any of the towns specified in Schedule C, unless such timber is reported for examination at the appropriate checking stations specified in that Schedule, or as the case may be, at one of the checking stations (specified in the schedule) in or adjoining the town in question.

3. *Form of permits.*—(i) In the case of timber from Crown lands, the permit shall be in Form I and shall be in print.

(ii) In the case of timber imported into the areas specified in Schedule B from Indian States, Coorg, Bombay, Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar, the permit shall be issued by the State or the Government responsible for the sales and such permits shall be valid only for transport to the destination specified therein.

(iii) In the case of timber from private lands, markets or depots, expressly notified by the Collector from time to time in the District Gazette and in the case of all timber other than timber referred to in sub-rule (ii), the permit shall be in Form II and shall be in print. It shall on application be supplied free of cost, by the District Forest Officer having jurisdiction and no other permit shall be used. The owners and tenants of lands may, however, with the special permission of and in accordance with the conditions imposed from time to time by the Collector, be permitted to print and use their own permits.

(iv) No permit referred to in this rule shall be in any language except—

(a) English, Telugu or Hindustani in the districts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur and Kurnool;

(b) English or Tamil in the districts of Madura, Tinnevely and Ramnad;

(c) English, Tamil or Malayalam in the Malabar district and the Coimbatore South Forest division;

(d) English, Kannada or Malayalam in the South Kanara district; and

(e) English, Tamil or Kannada in the Kollegal and Coimbatore North Forest divisions;

(v) A way-permit in Form III shall be granted in exchange for each permit in Form I or Form II at the first checking station on the route by which the timber passes :

Provided that in the case of timber imported by sea into the ports of Cocanada and Masulipatam, the bill of lading and the manifest received from the steamer or ship by the Port Officer shall serve the purposes of a permit in the said Form I or Form II, as the case may be.

4. *Issue of permits.*—(a) Permits in Form I shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the District Forest Officer or an officer duly authorized by him. The District Forest Officer or the officer authorized, as the case may be, shall sign and date each part, hand over the original to the person moving the timber, send the duplicate to the officer in charge of the forest, and retain the triplicate as counterfoil for record in his office.

(b) Permits in Form II shall be in duplicate and shall have both the parts filled up by the person disposing of the timber or his authorized agent; the original shall be handed over to the person authorized to remove the timber and the duplicate shall be retained as a counterfoil for not less than six months from the date of issue of the original and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on demand by any Forest Officer not below the rank of Forester.

Explanation.—The expression “authorized agent” in this sub-rule means an agent authorized by the person disposing of the timber and approved by the District Forest Officer.

(c) Any owner or tenant of private land who has been permitted under rule 3 to print his own permits in Form II shall, before issuing any permit, submit his permit book (the permits in which shall be serially numbered) to the District Forest Officer who shall affix his seal on each permit and return the permit book to such owner or tenant. Only such permits as bear the seal of the District Forest Officer shall be issued by such owner or tenant.

In all other cases, only such permits as have been supplied by the District Forest Officer shall be used for the transport of timber from private lands. A person applying for a supply of such permits shall return the counterfoils of the permits, if any, supplied to him previously.

(d) Permits shall be issued strictly in the serial order. A fresh permit book shall not be opened before the book in use has been completely exhausted.

(e) The Collector may, in any specified area, require that before timber from private land is removed, the permit in Form II shall be countersigned by the village headman or karnam (Mencn) of the village concerned.

(f) Each cart carrying timber shall be covered by a separate permit in Form I or Form II as the case may be. In no circumstances shall one permit be issued or used for more than one cart.

(g) Permits in Form III shall be in duplicate; the original shall be given in exchange for the original of the permit in Form I or Form II, as the case may be, and the duplicate shall be retained by the officer in charge of the checking station.

5. *Check of permits.*—(i) The permits referred to in the preceding rules shall, in the case of imported timber and timber for export, be produced with the timber for examination at any station which may be notified from time to time by the Collector

in the District Gazette, as a checking station and past which the timber may be taken. In the case of timber in transit, the permit shall be produced anywhere within the limits of the scheduled areas, when demanded by any Revenue, Forest or Police officer or at any of the checking stations notified by the Collector outside the scheduled areas past which the timber is taken.

No person shall take any timber off, or pass any timber from, any road or river on which a checking station has been placed, with intent to evade the production of the timber at the checking station.

The quantity of timber in transit shall not be greater than that entered in the permit and if it is less, the same permit shall not be used again to cover the deficiency.

NOTE.—In Guntur there shall be a checking station at Nekarikallu on the road between Pidiguralla and Narasaraopet in addition to such places within the area in Schedule B as may from time to time be notified by the Collector in the District Gazette.

(ii) The officer in charge of the first checking station shall, after satisfying himself that the timber actually comes from the locality and is of the kind stated in the permit in Form I or Form II as the case may be, and is not in excess of the quantity specified therein, retain such permit and give in exchange therefor a way-permit in Form III. This way-permit shall protect such timber along the route to its destination and shall be produced and endorsed at all subsequent checking stations on that route. If the officer in charge of the first checking station is not satisfied and refuses to grant the way-permit, he shall detain the timber and the permit in Form I or Form II, as the case may be and report the case for the orders of the District Forest Officer, stating clearly his reasons for the action taken.

All timber in transit shall be produced for examination at the first checking station on the authorized route between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and if such timber arrives at the first checking station after 6 p.m. the officer in charge of the checking station may detain it till 6 a.m. following for examination.

Explanation.—The expression 'checking station' in this rule includes any place within two furlongs thereof.

6. The checking stations for timber in transit shall not be more than five miles distant from the outer limits of the scheduled areas except

- (i) in cases in which it is considered necessary to guard against smuggling from unreserved lands into towns, or
- (ii) in places which afford special facilities for the regulation of traffic such as the meeting of road and water communications.

No demand shall be made under these rules for the production of a permit outside the scheduled areas, except at the checking stations.

7. *Use and registration of property marks.*—The ownership of timber obtained from private lands, markets or depots and of all other timber from private lands, specially notified by the Collector under rule 3 shall, if moved within the area specified in Schedule B, be indicated by a property mark.

NOTE.—In this rule the expression 'timber' excludes bamboos and fuel billets not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length.

All such property marks shall be registered at the District Forest Office. It shall be lawful for the District Forest Officer to require, from any owner of a property mark, any applicant for registration of a property mark and any applicant for the supply of permits in Form II, information relative to locality, quantity of wood available and any other details which the District Forest Officer may require in order to give effect to these rules. He may refuse the registration of property mark or the issue of Form II permits, and may cancel the registration of any property mark if the information required is not given, or if he considers that such property mark is not distinctive or for other good and sufficient reason. The District Forest Officer shall record his reasons for such refusal and submit his order for confirmation by the Collector. A certificate in Form IV shall be granted by the District Forest Officer on registration of such property mark. A register of property marks shall be maintained in the District Forest Office in Form V.

8. *Date up to which the registration or renewal has effect.*—The registration and each renewal of registration of a property mark shall be valid only in respect of the description and quantity of the timber entered in Form IV and shall, unless otherwise stated, be in force until the first day of April following such registration or renewal.

9. *Small quantities of sandalwood exempted.*—Nothing contained in any of these rules shall apply to sandalwood not exceeding 5 lb. in weight carried by bona fide travellers for their own use.

10. *Penalties.*—Whoever infringes any of the provisions of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.

ANNEXURE.

(Referred to in the preamble.)

- 1 The Revenue district of Vizagapatam.
- 2 The Revenue district of East Godavari.
- 3 The Revenue districts of West Godavari and Kistna.
- 4 The Revenue district of Guntur.
- 5 The Revenue district of Kurnool.
- 6 Madura Forest Division.
- 7 The Revenue districts of Tinnevely and Ramnad.

- 8 The Revenue district of Malabar excluding Nilambur and Palghat Forest divisions.
- 9 The Revenue district of South Kanara.
- 10 Kollegal Forest division.
- 11 Coimbatore North Forest division.
- 12 Coimbatore South Forest division.

SCHEDULE A.

(See rule 2.)

Routes for Import and Export.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

No specified routes.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

Import and export routes from and to His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

- (1) Local Fund road—Pondugal—(alias Ayyagaripalem)—Piduguralla via Dachepalli—First checking station—Pondugal.
- (2) The Kistna river—First checking station—Pondugal.
- (3) The Kistna river—First checking station—Adivipalem lock
- (4) The Kistna Bank Canal—First checking station—Adivipalem lock.
- (5) The Nizampatam Canal—First checking station—Allur lock.
- (6) All the salt creeks in Repalle, Tenali and Bapatla taluks—Kathapalam, Lankavanidibba and Chintarevu.
- (7) The Nizampatam—Repalle road—Nizampatam.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

Kurnool district—

Import and export routes—

- (a) From and to Hyderabad territory—
 - 1 The Roza ghat of Kurnool town.
 - 2 The Morvakonda ghat.
 - 3 The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line.
 - 4 Giddalore-Badvel road.
- (b) From and to the zamindaris of Nellore district—
 - 1 The Ongole-Cumbum road.
 - 2 Markapur Road railway station-Markapur town road.
- (c) From and to adjoining districts—

Cuddapah—

 - 1 The Cuddapah-Cumbum road.
 - 2 The Sirvel-Cuddapah road.
 - 3 The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.
 - 4 Giddalore-Badvel road.

Anantapur—

- 1 The Pyapali-Gooty road.
- 2 The Owk-Tadpatri road.
- 3 The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line,

Bellary—1 The Kurnool-Aspari road.

Guntur—

1 The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line.

2 The Davupalli-Yandrapalli pass.

(d) From and to the Banganapalle State—

1 The Pavem-Owk road.

2 The Banganapalle-Pyapali road.

MADURA DIVISION.

1 The South Indian Railway line.

TINNEVELLY AND RAMNAD DISTRICTS.

Tinnevelly district.

From Travancore—

(1) Arambuli pass.

(2) Kannupillai Mettu Chouke.

(3) The road connecting Achankoil pass with Tenkasi and passing through Mekkarai, Panpuli, Vadagarai Kilpidagai, Kudiyiruppu and Neduveli villages.

(4) Ariankavoo pass.

(5) South Indian Railway line (Shencotta-Quilon section).

(6) The road connecting the Vellakaltheri Reserved Forest (Travancore State) with Vadagarai Kilpidagai village.

As an exception to the rule timber may be imported via Tuticorin and other sea-port towns as hitherto.

MALABAR DISTRICT, EXCLUDING NILAMBUR AND PALGHAT FOREST DIVISIONS.

No specified route.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

1 All authorized ports.

2 The North Kanara-Baindur road.

3 The Kollur ghat road.

4 The Hosangadi road.

5 The Agumbe road.

6 The Charmadi road.

7 The Shiradi road.

8 The Subrahmanya road.

9 The Bisley road.

10 The Sampaje road.

11 Back water between Kavoi and Taykat.

12 The Calicut-Mangalore Railway.

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Import and export routes to—

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 <i>H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.</i> | 4 <i>Bay of Bengal.</i> |
| 2 <i>Bastar State.</i> | 5 <i>Jeypore Estate.</i> |
| 3 <i>Central Provinces.</i> | |

- 1 Godavari river.
- 2 Cart-track from Bastar to Tegada.
- 3 „ from Bastar to Suredu.
- 4 Road from Lotipitigundi to Parnasala.
- 5 Saberi river.
- 6 Road from Parnasala to Ippur via Dummagudem, Bhadrachalam and Kunavaram.
- 7 Cart-track from Yetapaka to Chatti.
- 8 „ from Chintoor to Sukkamamidi.
- 9 „ from Kunavaram to Narakonda via Edugurallapalli and thence to Bastar.
- 10 „ from Kunavaram to Kunta.
- 11 „ from Waddigudem to Lakkavaram via Kundulur.
- 12 „ from Jeediguppa to Kundulur.
- 13 „ from Kundulur to Motu.
- 14 „ from Madhavaraopeta to Dummagudem via Lachigudem and Arlagudem.
- 15 „ from Dummagudem to Bastar via Chintaguppa.
- 16 „ from Tunikicheruvu to Mulkanapalli via Kottur and Pydagudem.
- 17 „ from Lakkavaram to Kottapalli.
- 18 „ from Parnasala to Bastar via Puligundala.
- 19 Route from Aswaraopeta to Jeelugumilli and thence to Tadikalapudi via Venkatapuram and on to Ellore.
- 20 Route from Modela to Jangareddigudem via Nagavaram-Bottagudem and Ramanujapuram.
- 21 Route from Jeelugumilli via Narasapuram to Chintalapudi.
- 22 Route from Jeelugumilli via Jangareddigudem and Gopapuram to Tallapudi.
- 23 Route from Jangareddigudem to Kamarapukota.
- 24 By Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
- 25 Route from Aswaraopeta to Jeelugumilli and thence by the Agency road to Polavaram.
- 26 Cocanada port.
- 27 Coringa port.
- 28 Route from Puchikapad via Rowtulagudem, Kamarapukota and Tadikalapudi to Ellore.
- 29 Agency road from Polavaram to Ramanujapuram and on to Jangareddigudem.
- 30 Road from Polavaram to Tallapudi.

WEST GODAVARI AND KISTNA DISTRICTS.

Import and export routes by road and river.

Number.	Description of route.	From which State or Province.	Ranges through which the route passes.	First tannah at which the produce must be checked.
1	Local Fund road, Bonakal to Jaggayyapeta.	His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State.	Guntur ..	Jaggayyapeta.
2	Cart-track from Dondapad through Mukteswarapuram to Jaggayyapeta.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
3	The Kistna river ..	Do.	Do. ..	Bezwada.
4	Local Fund road, Munagala-Bezwada.	Do.	Do. ..	Jaggayyapeta.
5	Local Fund road, Tiruvur-Bezwada.	Do.	Do. ..	Kondapalli.
6	Route from Mondadapalli to Vutasamudram, Chintalapudi and Ellore.	Do.	Ellore ..	Ellore.
7	Route from Aswaraopet along the road to Jeelugumilli thence to Chintalapudi and Ellore.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
8	Route from Madela through Nagavaram mutta in Gutala estate to Ellore.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
9	Godavari river— (a) Above Dowlaiswaram anicut.	Do.	Do. ..	(a) In accordance with the Godavari river timber transit rules.
	(b) Below Dowlaiswaram anicut.	Central Provinces.	Do. ..	(b) Ellore.

KOLLEGAL DIVISION.

Import and export routes—From and to Mysore territory—

- (1) Kollegal to Maddur *via* Sivasamudram.
- (2) Kollegal to Chamrajnagar.
- (3) Kollegal to Mysore *via* Elandur.

COIMBATORE NORTH DIVISION.

1. From Mysore territory *via* Kollegal, Hanur, Ramapuram, Girgagundi, Thattakarai, Bargur, Tamarakarai, Chellampalaiyam, Andiyur, Bhavani to Erode or *vice versa*.
2. From Mysore territory *via* Pulinjur, Karaipalaiyam, Hassanur, Dimbam, Bennari, Satyamangalam to Erode *via* Gobichettipalaiyam or to Coimbatore *via* Puliampatti and Annur or *vice versa*.
3. From Nilgiri district *via* Barbiar toll-gate, Kallar bridge, Mettupalaiyam to Coimbatore *via* Karamadai and Periyayanakanpalaiyam.
4. From Nilgiri district *via* Kunjapanai toll-gate, Mettupalaiyam to Coimbatore *via* Karamadai and Periyayanakanpalaiyam.

COIMBATORE SOUTH DIVISION.

No specified routes.

SCHEDULE B.

(See rule 2.)

Specified Areas.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Golgonda taluk.

North.—From Peddavalasa eastwards along the northern boundary of Bointi, Dharakonda and Sinivaram reserves.

East.—Madgole estate boundary to the Madgole-Kottakota road; thence along the road to the junction of the roads from Anakapalle and Polavaram to Narasapatnam; thence along the Narasapatam Polavaram road to where the Tuni-Vizagapatam road crosses it.

South.—Thence through Nakkapalli along the Local Fund road to the district boundary.

West.—Thence along the district boundary between Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts to the path leading from the East Godavari district to Kovur and Peddavalasa; thence along that path to the starting point.

Sarvasiddhi taluk.

North.—The taluk boundary starting from the road leading from Penugollu to Narasapatam on the west up to its junction with the Vizagapatam-Ellamanchili road.

East.—Thence southwards along that road to Ellamanchili and along the path to Janguluru and Vemagiri.

South.—Thence west along the cart-track to where it meets the Local Fund road from Ellamanchili to Nakkapalli, then south-westwards to Penugollu.

West.—Thence along the cart-track from the latter village to Koppaka and the starting point.

Palkonda taluk and a portion of the Chicacole taluk.

North.—The boundaries of the Merangi, Kurupam, Parvatipuram and Parlakimedi zamindaris up to the middle line of Vamsadhara river near Bhagiradhipuram.

East.—The middle line of Vamsadhara river as far as the south side of the railway line.

South.—The south side of the Bengal-Nagpur railway line until it meets the Hiramandalam-Chicacole road; thence the eastern side of Hiramandalam-Chicacole road to where it joins the Bhairi-Amadalavalasa-Uppinivalasa road and thence the south side of the Bhairi-Amadalavalasa-Uppinivalasa road up to Amadalavalasa.

West.—The west side of the road from Amadalavalasa to Parvatipuram via Viraghattam to the taluk boundary at the starting point where the road enters the Merangi zamindari.

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

I

West and north.—From the north-west corner of the Jeelugumilli reserved forest in the Godavari Lower forest division north-eastwards along His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions to the gorge on the Godavari river.

East.—Thence the right bank of the Godavari river to Prakki-lanka.

South.—Thence along the West Godavari district boundary to its junction with the boundaries of the East Godavari district and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

II

North.—From the junction of the Cocanada-Rajahmundry canal with the Manjeru-Cocanada canal, along the north side of the former and the salt creek running between Cocanada and Jagannadhapuram to the sea, and thence eastwards to point Godavari seen at low waters.

East.—Thence the sea to the southernmost end of Kandikuppa reserve.

South.—The south-west side of Kandikuppa reserve.

West.—The west side of that reserve to its north-west corner, thence along the west side of the salt creek from Kothapalem past Bulusutippa and Gutinadevi to the Godavari river, thence the south side of that river to Yedurlanka, thence across the Godavari to Yanam, thence the west side of the canal from Yanam to Coringa, and thence the south side of the salt creek to Manjeru lock and thence along the west side of the Manjeru-Cocanada canal to the starting point.

N.B.—The canal and salt creeks mentioned above and all the land reclaimed from the sea are included in the scheduled area.

III

North and East.—Bastar State.

South.—The Bhadrachalam taluk.

West.—The Godavari river (left bank).

IV

North.—Nugur taluk, Bastar State and Vizagapatam district.

East.—Yellavaram and Chodavaram taluks.

South and west.—The Godavari river (left bank).

WEST GODAVARI AND KISTNA DISTRICTS.

1. Chintalapudi taluk and portions of Ellore and Tadepalligudem taluks of West Godavari district.

North.—His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and along the district boundary on the north, until it meets the taluk boundary of Kovvur taluk.

East.—From the abovesaid point along the western boundary of Kovvur taluk until it reaches the point where the Local Fund from Bhimadole to Yernagudem meets this boundary; thence

along the said Local Fund road as far as Nallacherla village; thence along the Local Fund road running from Nallacherla to Tadepalligudem to the point where it touches the northern boundary of Unguturu block I reserved forest; thence along the north and east sides of the said reserved forest up to a point where the above Local Fund road leaves the reserved forest; thence along the said Local Fund road as far as Tadepalligudem.

South.—Along the south side of Bezwada-Ellore-Tadepalligudem canal to a point where this canal touches the western boundary of the Ellore taluk.

West.—Along the western boundary of the Ellore and Chintalapudi taluks and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

II. The whole of Nandigama taluk of Kistna district.

III. The Bezwada taluk of Kistna district north of the Ellore canal.

IV. Portions of Narasapur and Bhimavaram taluks of West Godavari district.

North.—From a point on the West Godavari district boundary where the Kaikalur-Undi gravelled road crosses it, along the said road up to the village Undi; thence along the trunk road up to Bhimavaram; thence along the Bhimavaram-Palakole road up to Palakole village.

East.—From the abovesaid village along the Palakollu-Narasapur road up to district boundary.

South and west.—Thence along the West Godavari district boundary up to the starting point.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

Scheduled Areas.

Palnad taluk, Vinukonda taluk, Guntur taluk, Sattenapalle taluk, Bapatla, Repalle and Tenali taluks.

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

The Nallamalāi Hills and adjoining country, bounded—

On the north, by the Kistna river and the Guntur district.

On the east, by the Guntur and Nellore districts.

On the south, by the Cuddapah district.

On the west, by the road from Chagalmurry to Mutyalpad, thence the cart-track and famine road to Rudravaram, and to the Nandyal road, south of Gazulapalli, then the said road westwards to the Kureru and then the Kunderu river to Santajatur; thence north-west up along the Kurnool-Cuddapah irrigation canal until it crosses the boundary between the Nandyal-Nandikotkur taluks, thence west along that taluk boundary to Gadivemula in Nandyal taluk, thence along the cart-track to Moravakonda via Parumanchala and Tartur.

NOTE.—Where roads or tracks are mentioned as boundaries they are held to be included in the scheduled area.

MADURA DIVISION.

1. That portion of the Dindigul taluk that lies east and south of the Karur-Dindigul road and each of the Dindigul-Madura trunk road including the roads.
2. That portion of the Nilakkottai taluk that lies east of the South Indian Railway line.
3. That portion of the Madura taluk that lies north of the Dindigul-Madura South Indian Railway line and north of the Madura-Melur local fund road including the road itself.
4. That portion of the Melur taluk that lies west and north of the Trichinopoly-Melur-Madura road including the road itself.
5. The whole of the Periyakulam and Kodaikanal taluks and that portion of the Palni taluk lying south of the Dindigul-Palni-Pollachi road including the road itself.
6. That portion of the Kulittalai taluk of the Trichinopoly district that lies west of the road running from Kulittalai to Melur via Manapparai, Kovilpatti and Tovarankurichi, including the road itself but excluding all areas lying within the Marungapuri zamindari.

TINNEVELLY AND RAMNAD DISTRICTS.

That portion of the districts of Tinnevelly and Ramnad which lies to the west of the district road, including the road itself which runs from Madura to Srivilliputtur, Rajapalaiyam, Vasudevanallur, Kadayanallur, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, Kalacad, Tirukarunkudi and Panagudi.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

The Wynaad taluk and that part of the Kottayam taluk which lies to the south and east of a line running along the right bank of the Chinkanni Poya, from the point where this river enters Malabar to its junction with the Bavali Poya; thence along the right bank of the latter river to its junction with the Iritti river; thence along the left bank of the last-named river to the Iritti bridge; thence along the north side of the Virarajendrapet-Tellicherry road as far as Kuthaparamba; and thence due south to the boundary between the Kottayam and Kurumbranad taluks.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

The whole of the revenue district.

KOLLEGAL DIVISION.

North.—The Cauvery river from Sivasamudram to the Chikkalur reserve boundary; then the west and south boundaries of that reserve to the western boundary of Madeswaramalai reserve.

East.—The western boundary of Madeswaramalai reserve till it meets the northern boundary of Yedralli reserve.

South.—The northern boundary of Yedralli reserve till it meets the eastern boundary of the Doddasampagai reserve.

West.—The eastern boundary of the Doddasampagai reserve and then its northern and western boundaries to the junction of the latter with the Mysore frontier; thence that frontier to the starting point.

NOTE.—Where rivers, roads and tracks are mentioned as boundaries, they are held to be included within the scheduled areas.

COIMBATORE NORTH DIVISION.

The schedule area is bounded—

North.—Starting from the trijunction stone of Nilgiri district, Coimbatore district and Mysore territory on the Moyar river the common boundary between Mysore territory and Coimbatore district to the trijunction stone of Kollegal taluk, Gobichettipalaiyam taluk and Mysore territory, thence the common boundary between Kollegal taluk and Gobichettipalaiyam taluk to the trijunction stone of Kollegal taluk, Gobichettipalaiyam taluk and Bhavani taluk, thence common boundary of Gobichettipalaiyam taluk and Bhavani taluk to the trijunction point of Gobichettipalaiyam taluk and Bargur and Bhavani ranges, thence along the common boundary between Bargur and Bhavani ranges to the most southerly point of the Cauvery river on the common boundary between Kollegal taluk and Salem district.

East.—From the last-noted point, the Cauvery river to the confluence of the Cauvery and Bhavani rivers.

South.—From the last-noted point along the Bhavani river to the bridge, which carries the main Madras-Calicut road over the river, thence along the Madras-Calicut road via Perundurai and Avanashi to the point where the common boundary between Avanashi and Palladam taluks crosses the road near Tekkalur, thence along the common boundary between Avanashi and Palladam and Avanashi and Coimbatore taluks to the trijunction point of Avanashi taluk, Coimbatore taluk and Malabar district.

West.—From the last-noted point along the common boundary between Malabar and Coimbatore districts to the trijunction stone of the Coimbatore, Malabar and Nilgiri districts, thence the common boundary between the Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts till it meets the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road at a point $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains beyond the 10th mile stone; thence the said road to the fourth furlong stone beyond the 10th mile; thence with a bearing of 305° for 2,700 links across S.F. No. 228 of Jaccanari village to a cairn at the south-east corner of S.F. No. 204-A of Jaccanari village which is also the south-west corner of Constantia Reserved Forest; thence the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said Reserved Forest to the south-west corner of S.F. No. 246-A (old 246) of Jaccanari village; thence for $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains along the south side of S.F. No. 246-A to a point on the common district boundary between the Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts, thence the common district boundary to the southernmost corner of Sandalwood Reserved Forest No. II; thence the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said Reserved Forest to its easternmost corner where it meets the common district boundary; thence the common district boundary till it meets the southernmost cairn of Sandalwood Reserved Forest No. I; thence the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the said Reserved Forest to the southernmost corner of S.F. No. 222-A of Jaccanari village on the common district boundary which is also a point on the Kotagiri-Mettupalaiyam road at a distance of one furlong and one and a half chains beyond the 11th mile stone; thence generally northwards along the common district boundary to the starting point.

NOTE.—Where any river, road or track is mentioned as forming a boundary by this schedule, the whole of such river, road or track shall be deemed to form part of the area specified thereby.

COIMBATORE SOUTH DIVISION.

North.—Starting from the point where the Kollengode-Pollachi road cuts the western boundary of the Coimbatore district the northern boundary of that road to the eastern boundary of the Ambaram-palaiyam-Anamalai road; then the eastern boundary of the latter road to the northern boundary of the Anamalai-Nallur cart-track; then the northern boundary of that cart-track through Nallur village to the western boundary of Udamalpet taluk; then the western boundary of the Udamalpet taluk to the northern boundary of the Pollachi-Udamalpet road; then the northern boundary of the latter road to Udamalpet to its junction with the Udamalpet-Komaralingam road; then the northern boundary of the latter road to Komaralingam village; thence a straight line due east to the eastern boundary of the Coimbatore district.

East.—Then the eastern boundary of the Coimbatore district to the northern boundary of the Anamalai reserved forest.

South.—Then the northern boundary of the Anamalai and the eastern boundary of the Tunacadavu reserved forest to the western boundary of the Coimbatore district.

West.—Then the western boundary of the Coimbatore district to the starting point.

SCHEDULE C.

[See rule 2 (b).]

Scheduled Towns and Checking Stations.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Towns.

Golugonda taluk—	Palkonda taluk—
Narasapatam.	Palkonda.
Sarvasiddhi taluk—	Viraghattam.
Ellamanchili.	

Checking stations.

Golugonda taluk—	Palkonda taluk—
1 Lingamparti.	1 Velagavada.
2 Etigavarampeta.	
3 Chedigumala.	

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Town.	Checking station.
1 Rajahmundry municipality	{ 1 Kateru road gate. 2 Korukonda road gate. 3 Rajanagaram road gate. 4 Nagulcheruvu road gate. 5 River bank at Kotilingalu.
2 Dowlaishwaram	Dowlaishwaram.
3 Coringa	Bhairavapalem.
4 Cocanada municipality ..	{ 1 Railway and salt creek tannah. 2 Samalkota canal tannah.

WEST GODAVARI AND KISTNA DISTRICTS.

1 Bezwada municipality	Ibrampatnam road tannah.
2 Ellore municipality	Tadikalapudi road tannah.

GUNTUR DISTRICT.

Towns.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Guruzala. | 16. Chandole. |
| 2. Macherla. | 17. Intur. |
| 3. Dacheipalli. | 18. Tenali. |
| 4. Machavaram. | 19. Turumella. |
| 5. Vellatur. | 20. Duggirala. |
| 6. Kollur. | 21. Krosur. |
| 7. Penumidi. | 22. Achempet. |
| 8. Repalle. | 23. Guntur. |
| 9. Bhathiprole. | 24. Mangalagiri. |
| 10. Donepudi. | 25. Nalluripalayam. |
| 11. Karempudi. | 26. Guddikayalanka. |
| 12. Vinukonda. | 27. Ullipalam. |
| 13. Ipūr. | 28. Sajjavaripalam. |
| 14. Sattenapalle. | 29. Isakupalli. |
| 15. Nizampatam. | 30. Bethapudi. |

Checking stations.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Pondugal. | Tankavanidibba. |
| Adivipalem lock. | Chintarevu. |
| Allur lock. | Nizampatam. |
| Kathapalam. | |

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

Towns.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Kurnool municipality. | 3. Giddalur. |
| 2. Nandyal town. | 4. Atmakuru. |

Checking stations.

Kurnool—

1. Roza ghat.
2. Nandyal road toll-gate.
3. Gooty road toll-gate.

Nandyal—

1. Railway station.
2. Nunepalli cross roads.
3. Tank bund entrance to town.

Giddalur—

1. Tannah near railway station.

Atmakuru—

1. Tannah by Ranger's house.

MADURA DIVISION.

Towns.

1. Periyakulam, 2. Cumbum, 3. Madura and 4. Manapparai.

Checking stations.

Periyakulam, Cumbum, Madura (near the Vaigai river where the Melur and Nattam roads meet the Palamedu road), Manapparai (at the place where the Kulittalai road meets the trunk road to Madras).

TINNEVELLY AND RAMNAD DISTRICTS.

No specified towns.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

No specified towns.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

Towns.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Coondapoor. | 10. Bantwal. |
| 2. Gangelly. | 11. Panemangalore. |
| 3. Basrur. | 12. Puttur. |
| 4. Udipi. | 13. Uppinangadi. |
| 5. Karkal. | 14. Vitla. |
| 6. Mangalore. | 15. Kasaragod. |
| 7. Mulki. | 16. Menjeshwar, including Banga- |
| 8. Mudabidri. | manjeswar and Kosabetu. |
| 9. Ullal. | 17. Hosdrug. |

Checking stations.

As notified from time to time by the Collector in the District Gazette.

KOLLEGAL DIVISION.

Town.

Kollegal.

Checking stations.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Lokanahalli. | 3. Kollegal. |
| 2. Hanur. | 4. Kamagerai. |

COIMBATORE NORTH DIVISION.

Towns.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mettupalaiyam. | 5. Satyamangalam. |
| 2. Annur. | 6. Gobichettipalaiyam. |
| 3. Avanashi. | 7. Bhavani. |
| 4. Puliampatti. | |

Checking stations.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Hassanur. | 6. Andiyur. |
| 2. Kothamangalam. | 7. Ammapet. |
| 3. Satyamangalam. | 8. Mettupalaiyam. |
| 4. Kempanayakanpalaiyam. | 9. Kambaragundi. |
| 5. Attani. | |

COIMBATORE SOUTH DIVISION.

No specified towns.

[See rule 3 (i).]

DUPLICATE.

(To be sent to the officer in charge of the forest.)

TRIPPLICATE.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer.)

Permit No.

(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

- 1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
- 2 Quantity.
- 3 Description of timber.
- 4 Fees paid, if any.
- 5 Marks, if any, on the timber.
- 6 From what forest or depot removed.
- 7 To what place removed.
- 8 Route.
- 9 Time allowed.
- 10 Remarks.

Camp

Signature of issuing officer.

Date _____

Designation.

Permit No.

(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

- 1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
- 2 Quantity.
- 3 Description of timber.
- 4 Fees paid, if any.
- 5 Marks, if any, on the timber.
- 6 From what forest or depot removed.
- 7 To what place removed.
- 8 Route.
- 9 Time allowed.
- 10 Remarks.

Camp

Signature of issuing officer.

Date _____

Designation,

ORIGINAL.

Permit No.

**Permit for the export
transport of timber from
Government forests.**

Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

[illegible]

Camp

Date _____

Signature of issuing officer.

Designation.

FORM II.
[See rule 3 (iii).]

Permit for the ^{import} export of timber from private lands or from foreign territory.
(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)



No. (Counterfoil to be retained by the owner or his authorized agent.)
Permit No.

(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

- 1 Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
- 2 Quantity.
- 3 Description of timber.
- 4 Marks, if any, on the timber.
- 5 Whence obtained.
- 6 To what place removed.
- 7 Route.
- 8 Time allowed.
- 9 Remarks.

Station
Date

Signature of the person granting the permit.

NOTE.—The time entered in column (8) shall not exceed two months except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer or other authorized officer.

Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.	Quantity.	Description of timber.	Marks, if any, on the timber.	Whence obtained.	To what place removed.	Route.	Time allowed.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Station
Date

Signature of the person granting the permit.
NOTE.—The time entered in column (8) shall not exceed two months except with the special permission of the District Forest Officer or other authorized officer.

FORM IV.
(See rule 7.)

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer in duplicate diglot.)

No.

Certificate of Registration.

(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

No.

Certificate of Registration,

(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882.)

1 Name of person registering _____

2 Description of property mark-----

3 Description and quantity of timber registered—

4 Date of registration or renewal _____

5 Remarks

Certified that

residing at

ha; registered the above property mark
renewed

for the official year ending 31st March 19 .
up to 19 .

District Forest Officer, }
Signature of }
District Forest Officer.
19 .

Certified that

residing at

has registered above property mark for the official year ending 31st March 19 .
renewed up to 19 .

District Forest Office, }
19 . }

**TIMBER TRANSIT RULES FOR REVENUE DISTRICTS
AND FOREST DIVISIONS**

273

FORM V.

(See rule 7.)

Register of Property Marks.

(1) Serial number of registration.	(2) Name and address of the person registering or renewing.	(3) Whether original registration or renewal.	(4) For what period registered or renewed.	(5) Date of original registration or last renewal.	(6) In what capacity registered whether as (a) owner or lessee of lands from which timber is to be felled or (b) as purchaser on kuttikanam from such owner or lessee or (c) as retail dealer.	(7) If registered as owner or lessee, particulars of lands claimed. For unsurveyed lands, names, boundaries and taluk.	(8) For surveyed lands, names, survey numbers, desam, amsam and taluk.	(9) Description of property mark with translation of inscription and copy of the mark.	(10) Remarks.

NOTIFICATION.

(G.O. No. 1555, Development, dated 19th June 1939 and Notification No. 461 at page 722 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th June 1939.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 35 and 36 and clause (d) of section 59 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to authorize the checking officers of Gokavaram and Yelleswaram checking stations in the East Godavari district to accept compensation under section 55 of the said Act for offences punishable under the rules to regulate the transit of timber in the revenue districts and forest divisions published with Development Department Notification No. 143, dated the 13th February 1939, at pages 221-229 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st February 1939, as subsequently amended.

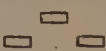
APPENDIX.

I

RULES RELATING TO ELEPHANT-CATCHING OPERATIONS.

[G.O. No. 793, Rev., dated 10th November 1894; B.P.F. No. 408, dated 5th July 1895,
recorded in G.O. Mis. No. 2868, Rev., dated 25th July 1895.]

RULES FOR CAPTURING ELEPHANTS BY PIT-FALL SYSTEM.

1. Elephants have a habit of wandering in herds from place to place and they generally keep to the same runs in moving to and fro. These runs must be discovered and pits dug on them in groups of three thus  according to the lie of the ground.

2. The pits should be 12 feet by 12 feet at top and 9 feet by 9 feet at bottom and 10 to 12 feet deep. The sloping sides are intended to break the fall. Brushwood and bundles of grass, if available, should be laid at the bottom of the pit to a depth of 3 or 4 feet as a further precaution against injury to an animal falling in, and care must be taken to renew the bedding from time to time, as it is liable to sink and harden after some days. The earth excavated should be removed to a distance and spread out or covered by dead leaves or twigs. The mouths of the pits are closed by split bamboos laid crosswise and covered with a layer of grass or leaves so as to conceal their existence.

3. One or more watchers or forest guards must be appointed to inspect the pits every day and bring information of any capture, or damage to the pit. A Forester or Range Officer should inspect all the pits once a fortnight to see that they are properly maintained and the results of his inspection should be reported to his immediate superior. It frequently happens that sambhur, bison, deer and other wild animals fall into the pits. They must be immediately released without injury and the pits closed as before. Tigers and other dangerous animals should, however, be destroyed.

If it is not intended to maintain and watch any pits, they should be at once uncovered and any contrivances used to conceal their existence removed. Early measures should also be taken to fill up all disused pits with brushwood or billets of wood, or with earth if it is intended to close the pit permanently.

4. In the event of an elephant being entrapped the forest subordinate on the spot should at once send word for decoy elephants, watching and remaining at the pit with a gang of hillmen so as to prevent other elephants coming to the rescue. Elephants past the prime of life are not fit to be tamed as they pine and die. It is advisable to let them go which is done by throwing in billets of wood or twigs into the pit. If a mother and a calf fall in the same pit, the mother, if she is considered undesirable as a captive, should similarly be liberated and may be driven away by firing a few blank

shots or otherwise, as soon as she comes out of the pit. Elephants from 4 to 7 feet high have been found by experience to be successful captures.

5. As soon as the report of a capture is received, four decoy elephants should be marched off to the pit with the least possible delay. The animal should not be allowed to remain more than 48 hours in the pit. If the capture is small, three or even two decoy animals will suffice. The captive is noosed in the neck and one hind leg below the knee and above the ankle by soft cords (2 inches or more in diameter and 30 yards long) previously made of fibrous barks or manilla hemp. The necessary ropes must always be kept ready prepared. The size of the neck is generally one-eighth less than the height of the animal. The noose is made to that size, and a peg driven across the rope so as to prevent its slipping lower by tension. This precaution is not necessary for the leg noose. On the noose round the neck, two pieces of cords about two yards long are attached one on either side for the decoy elephants to hold. Billets of wood and twigs are thrown into the pit to lessen the depth and enable the captive to ascend, and as soon as he is out, a ring of the decoy animals is formed, the cords on either side of the neck noose are seized by two elephants and the end of the noose cord itself by another in front, and one remains in the rear. The leg cord is held by a number of coolies and the captive is thus marched to the kraal.

6. The kraal is a building 12 feet by 12 feet constructed of eight wooden posts 15 inches square and 12 feet high and cross bars 6 inches by 4 inches driven across 14 inches apart, with a thatched roof on top, the floor to be planked with a gentle slope and necessary drain all round outside, the lower bars on one side are drawn out sufficiently to admit the captive, who is shoved in by the rear decoy, the front decoy turning aside and the two side ones keeping position. The bars are closed immediately the animal enters and the neck noose and leg noose cut asunder by a broad chisel. Water is then copiously poured on the animal and sufficient fodder provided. A wooden trough full of drinking water is also placed by the side of the kraal outside.

7. A mahout is appointed to train the animal, and an assistant to help in removing dung, etc. The pouring of water frequently should be continued for some days. In about a month the mahout will be able to enter the kraal without danger, and in three months the animal gets tamed and fit to be led out of the kraal, having by that time learnt to obey orders, to turn right and left, to kneel, to lie down on either side, to move backward and forward, and to pick up a stick. The administration of jaggery and plantains occasionally and kind treatment will tame an animal very quickly.

8. The kraal must be inspected daily by the superior officer, or an upper subordinate whose constant personal attention is necessary to see that the kraal is kept clean and the animal washed twice a day, and proper fodder provided. It is a common habit on the part of mahout to beat the animal mercilessly which must never be allowed.

9. Carbolic acid in eight parts of coconut oil should be applied to bruises and wounds. Care should be taken that maggots are not allowed to generate. The wounds may be washed by a garden syringe until the animal is accessible.

II

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF REWARDS TO FOREST SUBORDINATES FOR SERVICE RENDERED TOWARDS CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS.

[G.O. No. 796, Rev., dated 5th December 1895; G.O. No. 2967, Rev., dated 4th December 1907]

Conservators of Forests may sanction rewards to forest subordinates for services rendered towards the capture of elephants, not exceeding Rs. 100 for each elephant.

2. The District Forest Officer should submit proposals for the disbursement of rewards to the Conservator immediately after capture; but 50 per cent of the amounts proposed may be disbursed in anticipation of such sanction, the remainder being withheld for six months, or until the animals are sold, as the case may be, provided that, in the former case, the elephants are then found to be properly trained and in good health.

III

RULES FOR THE ISSUE AND CHECK OF PERMITS FOR TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCE.

[B.P. F. No. 173, dated 25th April 1900; B.P. F. No. 115, dated 3rd April 1902; B.P. F. No. 471, Mis., dated 20th June 1902; B.P. F. No. 270, dated 19th September 1902; B.P. F. No. 299, dated 28th October 1902; B.P. F. No. 125, dated 30th June 1904; B.P. F. No. 134-A, dated 30th June 1905; B.P. F. No. 236, dated 5th November 1906; B.P. F. No. 19, dated 31st January 1907; B.P. F. No. 116, dated 18th May 1910; B.P. F. No. 162, dated 1st July 1911; B.P. F. No. 313, dated 21st December 1911; G.O. No. 1178, Development, dated 2nd September 1932.]

1. For all sales of timber or other forest produce from forest or sale depots a receipt in C.F. No. 140 or a permit, as the case may be, must be given. Such receipt or permit will ordinarily protect the timber or other produce in transit in areas not governed by the rules framed under section 35. But in areas affected by the rules under section 35 a proper transport permit should in addition be given by the persons authorized to grant it before any of the aforesaid produce can be removed by the purchaser.

2. In the case of private forests affected by rules under section 35, the owner or his duly authorized agent will be required to issue permits to protect his timber, etc., the forms being either supplied by the District Forest Officers or procured elsewhere.

3. In the case, however, of permits issued to consumers and purchasers on payment of *seigniorage*, some general rules are necessary, and the following are therefore prescribed for adoption, subject to such arrangements and modifications, as regards details, as local circumstances demand.

4. It should be understood that the *seigniorage* system is not, as a rule, adapted to trade requirements and will by degrees be restricted to supplying the local demand for trees and their produce from "unreserved lands." "Reserved forests" and "reserved lands" will be worked departmentally or under special arrangements.

5. For the purposes of control and account the following are equivalents as regards weight and measurement:—

1 Cart-load = 20 head-loads = 20 cubic feet = 1,120 lb.

1 Woddar cart-load = 12 head-loads = 12 cubic feet = 672 lb.

1 Head-load = 1 cubic foot = 56 lb.

6. Permits for cart-loads or for one or more trees will be in triplicate, bound in books and bearing a serial number. Each permit will be either for a definite value, the description of produce, quantity and value being printed on it or without face values, the values, quantity and description of the produce being entered by the permit-issuing officer at the time of the issue of the permit. Both the blank permit system and the face value permit system may be adopted, the choice of utilizing one or both with reference to local requirements being left to the discretion of local officers.

A separate permit will be issued for each cart-load of timber, fuel or other forest produce. A single non-face value permit may, however, be issued when large quantities of earth, stone and turf are applied for by Municipal, Public Works or Local Fund Department contractors. In the case of grazing permits a line will be drawn on either side of the figure denoting the number of animals thus—2—, in order to prevent any attempt at alteration of the figures.

7. Permits for head-loads will be in the form of tickets printed on card-board or otherwise and will be either blank or have the description of produce and value entered on them in print. These card-board tickets will be consecutively numbered in print, the numbers being printed on both their right and left hand edges. Each permit will represent not more than one head-load and will ordinarily hold good for the day of issue only.

8. There will be no separate permit forms for ass or bullock loads, but the former will be held to represent two head-loads and the latter four head-loads.

9. All permits required for use in the districts will be supplied by the Superintendent, Government Press, Georgetown, Madras, on receipt of annual indents from the District Forest Officers. These indents should reach the Superintendent, Government Press, not later than the 1st of August.

[G.O. Ms. No. 1339, Dev., dated 19th October 1932, and C.C.P. Ms. No. 528, dated 26th November 1932.]

Each supply of permits by the Superintendent, Government Press, will be accompanied by an invoice in duplicate showing the particulars of the permits supplied. The District Forest Officer will file the original of the invoice in his permit register in support of the entries made therein and return the duplicate to the Superintendent, Government Press, as a receipt. A similar plan should be followed in regard to the issue of permits from the District Forest Office to Range offices and from the latter to permit-issuing officers. When a consignment of permits is sent from one District Forest office to another, the receiving District Forest Officer will be responsible for seeing that the permits received are brought on the stock register and that the invoice received with the permits is filed in the register.

10. Permit forms of all descriptions must be kept under lock and key, and an account of them shall be maintained, both in the District Forest Office, and in the Rangers' offices, in a register (stock book of permit forms) in the form attached to this circular. Permits will be supplied by the District Forest Officer to Range Officers, who will,

in their turn, issue them to licensed permit-issuing officers on prepayment just as stamps are to licensed stamp-vendors or on the post-payment system. Permit-issuing officers appointed under the pre-payment system shall be required to execute a good-conduct bond in the form appended to these rules, while, in the case of those appointed under the post-payment system, District Forest Officers may either use one like it or may continue to use the form shown in Appendix 26 to the Madras Forest Department and Account Code as they think fit. If local difficulties or objections to the adoption of the pre-payment system appear too strong, District Forest Officers can use their discretion in postponing the introduction of the system. In all cases supplies should be acknowledged by the officers by whom they are received, and the acknowledgments should be carefully filed for production whenever required.

NOTE.—(1) In exceptional cases permits may be supplied by the District Forest Officer direct to issuing officers who are under the immediate control of Range Officers but if this is done, the latter officers should be invariably informed of the fact.

(2) The stock register of permits should be written up as the transactions arise, and the balance should be struck on each such occasion.

Permit forms of all descriptions will bear printed serial numbers such numbers running on continuously and not changing with the year, and before issue, should be stamped with the stamp of the District Forest Office or the stamped signature of the District Forest Officer.

In this way the use of counterfeit permits may be prevented, for a doubtful permit can always be checked with the true one of the same number. Annual numbers commencing from the 1st July in each year may also be entered on all permits granted by the range or other issuing officer.

12. *Issuing officers* will be either Forest Officers, including persons specially appointed for the purpose (e.g., gumastas), or village officers specially authorized. They will either receive a fixed monthly salary, or a commission on the monthly amounts collected or on the value of the permits purchased by them. District Forest Officers and Conservators are authorized to sanction the payment of commission up to a maximum of $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, respectively. Higher rates of commission require the sanction of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

13. Issuing officers will receive from applicants the prescribed *seigniorage* on the produce applied for, or a receipt from any Revenue or Forest Officer authorized to receive forest revenue, and issue the original permit only, in accordance with instructions as regards locality, etc., which will be issued, from time to time, by the District Forest Officer. They will, at the same time, make corresponding entries in the duplicate and counterfoil, and deal with them in accordance with the District Forest Officer's instructions, which will vary according to local circumstances. In the case of head-load tickets issued in the form of card-boards, issuing officers shall enter the date of issue on each half of the ticket.

14. In districts where the prepayment system has not been introduced, issuing officers shall maintain a register in Form No. P-2 in which the daily transactions should be posted under each head.

On the day fixed for the closing of the accounts, the entries in the P-2 register shall be totalled, and an abstract thereof, giving the monthly totals under each head entered in a statement in the same

form. This should be submitted to the Range Officer supported by the treasury or other receipts for the amounts remitted into the treasury, and by the duplicates of the permits issued.

NOTE.—The heads in the P-2 register and statements may be altered to suit local requirements.

Such of the issuing officers as are stationed at taluk headquarters shall remit their collections into the treasury daily or every alternate day; but those stationed elsewhere shall remit their collections to the treasury by postal money orders or hand them over in the presence of a respectable person to the village munsif periodically or whenever the collections are likely to exceed their security deposit.

NOTE.—The unremitted collections, if any, shall in no case exceed the amount of security lodged by the issuing officer.

Issuing officers shall also submit to the Range Officer a statement showing the opening balance, receipts, issues and closing balance of each kind of permit with them. This statement shall be in the form prescribed in rule 10 above for the stock register.

15. *Range Officers.*—In districts where the system of pre-payment of the value of permits supplied to permit-issuing officers is in force, an abstract from the stock book of permit forms shall be submitted at the end of each month by Range Officers to the District Forest Officer with their monthly accounts. In districts where the above system has not been introduced Range Officers shall, in addition to the abstract above referred to, submit consolidated statements in Form P-2, prepared from the corresponding returns received from their subordinate permit-issuing officers, and include therein their own transactions, if any. The particulars relating to each office should be shown separately.

NOTE.—(1) Range Officers, before consolidation of the returns received from their subordinates shall check them with the duplicates of the permits, etc., and shall at once take steps to rectify any differences noticed.

(2) The duplicate permits shall be retained in the Range offices for comparison with the originals which are required to be recovered and submitted to them by recovering officers. The originals of permits recovered shall be compared in Range offices with their counterfoils and duplicates so as to verify the entries relating to dates, time allowed for removals, etc., and the Range Officer shall certify that the check has been completed each month noticing at the same time any errors detected and the act on taken thereon.

16. As far as possible the original cart-load permits must be recovered to prevent their misuse. The recovered permits, duplicates and counterfoils will be destroyed periodically under orders of the District Forest Officer.

17. In the event of free grants of timber, etc., by or under the orders of the District Forest Officer, the usual form of Forest Officer's permit (green) will be used, the word "free" being entered across it both on the original, duplicate and counterfoil.

18. The District Forest Officer and the Range Officers shall invariably take with them, during their tours of inspection, the abstract statements received from their subordinates, with a view to checking the stock of permits in their hands. The District Forest Officer shall, in the course of his inspection of Range offices, take up at random the permits for at least one month which have already been checked, make a test examination of them and thus ascertain whether the check exercised by the Range Officer has been efficient or not.

19. *Tahsildars*.—In exceptional cases where permits are supplied to issuing officers through Tahsildars (vide page 46 of Board's Proceedings No. 105, Land Revenue, dated 22nd April 1899), Collectors shall make special arrangements for the necessary check being exercised with reference to the above rules.

20. Range Officers and Foresters shall note in their weekly diaries the numbers and particulars of the grazing permits checked by them in the course of their tours.

21. The Audit staff of the Accountant-General's Office shall, at the time of their annual inspection of the accounts of the District Forest Offices, examine the stock register of permits with a view to seeing—

(i) whether the receipts and issues are properly recorded, and are supported respectively by the invoices from the Superintendent, Government Press, or by the acknowledgment of the officers to whom permits were supplied;

(ii) whether there is any evidence of the stock having been periodically verified by the District Forest Officer.

They should also satisfy themselves that the number of permit books which the stock register shows to be the balance is actually in stock and a certificate to that effect shall be furnished by them in the stock register.

Form of good conduct bond to be executed by Permit-Issuing Officers appointed under the pre-payment system.

" I. A. B., in consideration of my being licensed to sell permits by the District Forest Officer on behalf of His Excellency the Governor of Madras (hereinafter called the Governor) do hereby bind myself to the Governor, in the sum of Rs. (to be fixed by the District Forest Officer according to circumstances) to obey all such orders concerning the sale and custody of permits as the District Forest Officer or the Range Officer under his orders may from time to time issue to me to keep a sufficient stock of all permits which I am licensed to sell, to sell permits at the place where I am licensed to sell them, on all days during the hours of day-light, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the District Forest Officer from time to time, to allow any person not below the rank of Forester duly authorized by the District Forest Officer at all times to inspect my accounts, books and stock, to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care on my part and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as permit-issuing officer honestly and properly."

Daily abstract of permits issued and amounts collected by the Permit-issuing Officer for the month of 19 —cont.

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INDEX

	PAGE
A	
Acts—	
The Madras Forest Act (Act V of 1882)	1
The Madras Forest (Validation) Act, 1882	29
The Madras Forest (Amendment) Act, 1919	30
The Madras Wild Elephants Preservation Act, 1873	87
The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912	89
Alienation of rights to pasturage or to forest produce admitted in reserved forests—	
Powers of the Board of Revenue	57
Powers of the Chief Conservator of Forests	57
B	
Birds—The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act	89
C	
Chenchus of the Nallamalais, rights of	52
Classified trees and seigniorage list for the district of—	
Anantapur	124
Arcot, North	127
Arcot, South	129
Bellary	123
Chingleput	130
Chittoor	126
Coimbatore, North	136
Coimbatore, South	137
Cuddapah	123
East Godavari	118
Guntur	120
Kanara, South	145
Kollegal	138
Kurnool	122
Madura	133
Malabar	140, 144
Nellore	121
Nilgiris	142
Ramnad	134
Salem	131
Tanjore	131
Tinnevelly	135
Trichinopoly	132
Vizagapatam	117
West Godavari and Kistna	119

	D	PAGE
Definition—		
Ass load		116, 156
Bullock load		116
Cart-load, ordinary		116
Cart-load, woddar cart		116
Corjee		116
Classified trees		109
Head load		116, 276
Reserved trees		109
Reserved land		109
Unreserved land		109
Demarcation rules for—		
Enclosures in reserved forests		47
Forest blocks		48
Drift timber, rules for collection of — on the Godavari river		182
E		
Elephant catching operation rules		274
Elephants—The Madras Wild Elephants Preservation Act		87
F		
Fishing—See Games.		
Forest offences—		
Batta to witnesses summoned in forest cases		58
Powers of Forest officers for the compounding of		59
Powers of Forest officers to summon witnesses		58
Powers of Forest Panchayat Rangers to compound		61
Powers of Revenue officers to compound and accept compensation		60
Prosecutions (general instructions for the guidance of forest subordinates)		69
Rules for the composition of		69
Forest settlement rules		31
Forest settlement, standing order		37
Forest settlement, rules for the publication of notice under section 17-A (2)		36
G		
Game—		
Rules, General—to regulate the pursuit of—in reserved forests		73
Rules, General—to regulate the pursuit of—in reserved lands		82
Rules to regulate shooting in the reserved forests and unreserved lands in the Coimbatore North and Kollegal Forest Divisions		93
Rules to regulate the pursuit of—, in the Nilgiris		91
Rules to prohibit hunting, etc., within the limits of the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary in the Nilgiris		106
Rules to regulate the pursuit of —, on the Palnis in the Madura District		96
Shooting licence—		
Single		76
Plural		79

G—cont.

PAGE

Grazing—

Abstract of Government orders relating to the working of Game Laws and Rules	84
Collectors to close reserved forests and reserved lands, powers of ..	56
District Forest Officers to close reserved forests, powers of— ..	56
General rules for the issue of permits	65
Offences—rules for the composition of	68
Rules for —, alien cattle in the Rampa forests	157
Rules for —, cattle in Government forests in times of drought ..	64
Rules to regulate fishing other than trout on the Palnis in the Madura district	104

L

Land—

Localization and demarcation of —, being enclosures in reserved forests	47
Powers of the Chief Conservator to grant—, on patta in reserved forests	57
Protection of —, at the disposal of Government not included in reserved forests	108

P

Permits—

Rules for the issue and check of —	276
Rules for the issue of grazing —	65

Powers of —

Board of Revenue to permit alienation of rights of pasturage or to forest produce admitted in reserved forests	57
Chief Conservator of Forests to permit alienation of rights of pasturage or to forest produce admitted in reserved forests	57
District Collectors to close reserved forests and reserved lands to grazing	56
District Forest Officers to close reserved forests to grazing	56
Forest Officers under section 59 of the Madras Forest Act—	
to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents	58
to hold enquiries into offences and receive and record evidence	58
to enquire into and compound offences	59
Panchayat Rangers to compound offences	61
Revenue officers to enquire into and compound offences and accept compensation	60

Q

Quarrying—

Rights of ryots	114
Rules to regulate —, minor minerals and mining major minerals in reserved forests	61

R

Reserved Forests—

Rules for re-defining the limits	36
Rules for demarcation and localization of enclosures	47
Rules for demarcation of — blocks	48

R—*cont.*

	PAGE
Rewards—	
Capture of elephants	274
Destruction of wild dogs—grant of rewards for	86
Detection and prevention of forest offences—grant of rewards for	63
Rules for the management of special tracts in —	
Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of East Godavari	146
Golugonda Agency in the Vizagapatam district	159
Palkonda Agency in the Vizagapatam district	158
Rampa Agency in the East Godavari district	148
Rules for the management of the Wenlock Downs Reserved Forest in the Nilgiris as a pasturage and recreation ground	53
Rules for the management of reserved and unreserved lands under section 26 of the Act, General	108
Rules for the management of lands in which Government have limited interest—	
Assessed Kans in the South Kanara district	181
Karakavalasa leased forests, Vizagapatam district	179
Land adjoining Kadagandi and Karakavalasa, Vizagapatam district	180
Nilambur leased forests, Malabar district	174
Toda patta lands on the Nilgiris	169

S

Sandalwood—	
Rules to regulate transport	199
Seigniorage for the removal of timber and other produce in different districts	115
Shooting rules— <i>See</i> Game.	

T

Timber—Control in transit—	
Drift timber—in the Godavari river	182
Transport of timber from the Rampa territory	197
Transport of timber along the Godavari and Saberi	186
Timber Floating rules for Malabar district for protection of bridges, locks, etc., general rules	184
Timber Floating rules for Malabar district for prevention and removal of obstruction in any river, stream, canal, creek, etc.,—general rules for	183
Timber Transit Rules for—	
Nellore Forest Division and Cuddapah and Chittoor Revenue districts	222
Nilambur Forest Division	233
Palghat Forest Division	243
Revenue districts and Forest divisions other than Nellore, Cuddapah and Chittoor and Palghat and Nilambur Forest divisions	252

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